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A. E. Johnson

THE PRINCIPLES
OF
LATIN GRAMMAR,

COMPRISING THE SUBSTANCE OF THE MOST APPROVED
GRAMMARS EXTANT,

WITH AN
APPENDIX AND COMPLETE INDEX.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

BY
PETER BULLIONS, D.D.,
AUTHOR OF THE "SERIES OF ENGLISH, LATIN, AND GREEK GRAMMARS, AND SCHOOL
CLASSICS."

REVISED BY
CHARLES D. MORRIS,
LATE RECTOR OF TRINITY SCHOOL, N. Y., AND FORMERLY FELLOW OF ORIEL COLLEGE,
OXFORD, ENGLAND.

NEW YORK:
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PREFACE.

THE system adopted by Dr. Bullions in his series of Grammars is so well known, that it requires no lengthy explanation now. His view was, that while all efforts should be made by the teacher and by the writer of text-books, to make pupils understand the principles of what they were taught, it was still of the greatest advantage that the main facts of the subject should be presented in such a way that they might readily be committed to memory, and that thus young persons should easily be furnished with a succinct and scientific statement of the chief doctrines imparted to them, expressed in a more compendious and logical form than they could be expected to frame for themselves. In this edition of Dr. Bullions' Latin Grammar, this fundamental conception of the proper way of presenting the subject has been in no degree departed from. In the subordinate treatment of the subject, however, some alterations have been made, which the Editor hopes may be thought improvements, and which he must now briefly particularize.

1. Instead of marking the quantity of the penultimate syllables only, the quantity of all the syllables in the Latin words has been indicated without overloading the text with marks, by the plan of marking the long vowels only, leaving it to be understood that all the unmarked vowels, which are by far the most numerous, are short. If this matter is systematically attended to, pupils will have learned a large part of the facts of Prosody before they come to study that portion of the Grammar; and the same plan may be adopted with great effect in all written exercises, if Teachers will insist on their scholars marking all the long vowels in the words they use.

2. In the Declensions and Conjugations, the terminations, or flectional endings, have been printed in dark letters, thus making very obvious to the eye the distinction between the radical and the formative part of each inflected word.

3. In the discussion of the separate Declensions, the matter has been considerably redistributed, in order that facts of a similar kind may be brought in juxtaposition: and throughout the book the most important words in each paragraph have been printed in dark letters, to serve as a kind of heading or key to the contents of the section, and to render it easy for the eye to catch the particular statement it is in search of.

4. In the treatment of all inflected words, attention has been called to the stems or uninflected forms, from which the several cases or persons are made. Though the Editor is himself convinced that it is the best as well as the most scientific way to teach pupils to remember the stem, and not the nominative case or first person singular, as representing the word denuded of all its accidental modifications, he has not ventured to do more in this direction than to give such teachers as may agree with him an opportunity of carrying out this system. For the rest, the Declensions and Conjugations are presented and distinguished in the customary manner.

5. The subject of the Third Declension has been much more fully treated than in former editions of the Grammar. In this, more than elsewhere, the immense advantage of the stem-system is perceptible. But the far greater number of words declined at length must prove advantageous to all, whether they work on that system or in the ordinary method. The facts in regard to irregular nouns of this Declension have been classified in a way somewhat novel, which it is hoped will facilitate their being learned. The rules for Gender, with the numerous exceptions under them, have been, for the same reason, given in memorial verses, which can readily be learned by heart, and thus become a permanent possession of the scholar.

6. A large amount of matter, on the uses of the Pronouns and the Moods and Tenses of the Verb, has been redistributed and inserted in its proper place in the Syntax.

7. In the Conjugations, the Passive Voice has been printed on the pages opposite to those containing the Active Voice; not, of course, that they may be learned simultaneously, but that when the Passive Voice is to be learned, the contrast between it and the Active, in form and meaning, may be readily seen.

8. The conjugation of the Verb has been subjected to an elaborate analysis, which will, it is hoped, render the whole subject one of scientific interest, as well as greatly facilitate its thorough comprehension. Here, again, the utility of the stem-system is shown: and the Editor is convinced that if Teachers who are fortunate enough to have intelligent and earnest pupils will use the tables on pp. 134-137, to impart the conjugations, before giving them the same conjugations to learn in the ordinary way, they will be amazed at the clearness and the rapidity with which the whole subject will be mastered.

9. The list of verbs irregular in the formation of their principal parts has been entirely rewritten, in order to classify the verbs according to the way in which the perfect tense is formed.

10. A chapter on the derivation and composition of words has been added, in which will be found the various remarks occurring in different places in former editions, with much new matter.

11. In treating the Syntax, the Rules have been left nearly as they are in the last edition; but the matter has been considerably altered in arrangement, in order that the various uses of each case may be found in one place. The Examples of construction which were heretofore given without translation, have been rendered into English. The whole subject of the verb has been rewritten, and it is hoped simplified, by a much more minute subdivision of its parts, and by the use of convenient terms to indicate distinct uses, particularly those of the Subjunctive Mood. The topic of the *ôrâtio oblîqua* is illustrated by several passages of considerable length from Caesar, in which the changes made in passing from the direct to the indirect mode of reporting are made very clear. The subjects of the Gerundive and the Participles have also received an elaborate and somewhat novel treatment.

12. The Prosody has received a careful revision. But in this part of the subject the Editor's views as to what would be a satisfactory treatment of the matter are so widely at variance with the received methods, that he has not ventured to remodel this portion of the book in accordance with his own theories. He has, therefore, been content to make slight corrections and alterations here and there, leaving the main treatment of the subject unaltered.

Besides the changes to which attention has been directed in this preface, there are doubtless many others which might be severally mentioned. It would be needless to specify the particular Gram-

mars or treatises which have been used in making this revision. The works of Madvig, Kühner, Zumpt, Key, and Donaldson, have, perhaps, been more constantly examined than others; but wherever the Editor has found what appeared to him a good statement, or a good example, he has not hesitated to avail himself of it. The Editor has endeavored to do his work faithfully, and he believes that this edition of the Grammar will be found in many respects an improvement on its predecessor; and he hopes it may be judged to contain as clear a statement of the principles of the language as is consistent with a scientific treatment of them, and to embody the best and most useful results of the very successful study which has been devoted to the subject by the scholars of Europe.

NEW YORK, June 20th, 1896.

A TABLE,

Showing the numbers of the paragraphs in this edition of the Grammar which correspond to the sections and paragraphs of former editions. By the help of this table, the matters referred to in the notes on the classical series may be readily found in this book. Where the subdivisions of a paragraph are the same in this as in former editions, they have been omitted in this table. The letter *n* stands for *note*; *ob*, for *observation*; *ex*, for *exception*; and *ff*, for *following*. B. stands for Bullions's Latin Grammar; B. & M., for Bullions & Morris's Latin Grammar.

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220	2d 383	§ 88.		242	— 489	276	— 665
	3d 399	226	— 532	1—	490	277	— 1052
	4th 409			2—	491	278	— 678

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING NUMBERS.

xi

B.	B. & M.	B.	B. & M.	B.	B. & M.	B.	B. & M.
279	— 679	315	— 646	359	— 774	401	— 829
280	— 680	316	— 648	360	— 775	402	— 830
281	— 681	317	— 649	361	— 776	403	— 831
282	— 682			362	— 777	404	— 832
283	— 628	§ 103.		363	— 778	405	— 833
		319	— 666			406	— 835
§ 99.		320	— 667	§ 108.		407	— 836
284	— 683	321	— 668	364	— 780	408	— 837
285	— 684		a— 669	365	— 780		
286	— 685		b— 670	366	— 781	§ 113.	
1—	686	322	— 671	367	— 782	409	— 840
2—	687	323	— 672	369	— 783	410	— 841
3—	688	324	— 673	370	— 784	412	— 842
4—	689	325	— 675	371	— 785	413	— 843
n.—	690	326	— 674	372	— 786	415	— 809
287	a— 692	327	— 676	373	— 788	416	— 809
	b— 693	328	— 677	374	— 789	417	— 810
288	— 694			375	— 790	418	— 813
289	— 695	§ 104.		376	— 791	419	— 805
290	— 696	329	— 709			420	— 806
291	— 697	330	— 710	§ 109.		421	— 807
292	— 698			377	1— 814	422	— 808
293	— 699	§ 105.			3— 838	423	— 740
294	— 700	331	— 744			424	— 741
295	— 701			§ 110.		425	— 742
296	— 702	§ 106.		378	— 870	426	— 743
297	— 703	332	— 751	379	— 871		
298	— 704	333	— 752	380	— 871	§ 114.	
299	— 705	334	— 753			427	— 848
300	— 706	335	— 754	§ 111.		428	— 849
n. 1—	707	336	— 755	382	— 860	429	— 850
301	— 708	337	— 756	383	— 861	430	— 851
		339	— 757	384	— 862	431	— 852
§ 100.		340	— 758	385	— 863	432	— 853
302	— 638	341	— 759	386	— 865		
		343	— 860	387	— 866	§ 115.	
§ 101.		344	— 761	388	— 867	435	— 711
303	— 634	345	— 762	389	— 868		
304	— 635	347	— 763	390	— 869	§ 116.	
305	— 636	348	— 764			436	— 712
306	— 637			§ 112.		437	— 712
307	— 638	§ 107.		391	— 818	438	— 713
308	— 639	349	— 765	392	— 819	439	— 714
309	— 640	350	— 766	393	— 820	440	— 715
310	— 641	351	— 767	394	— 821	441	— 716
311	— 642	352	— 768	395	— 822	442	— 717
		353	— 769	396	n— 823	443	— 718
§ 102.		354	— 770	397	— 824	444	— 720
312	— 648	355	— 771	398	— 825	445	— 721
313	— 644	356	— 772	399	— 826	n. 2—	722
314	— 645	358	— 773	400	— 828	446	— 723

B.	B. & M.	B.	B. & M.	B.	B. & M.	B.	B. & M.
447	— 724	489	— 793	§ 128.		580	— 930
§ 117.		490	— 794	535	— 889	§ 133.	
448	— 973	491	— 795	536	— 890	581	— 884
449	— 975	492	— 796	538	— 891	582	— 799
450	— 976	493	— 797	539	— 892	584	— 886
451	— 977	494	— 798	540	— 893		
453	— 979	495	— 799	§ 129.		§ 134.	
454	— 980	496	— 800	542	— 873	585	— 996
§ 118.		497	— 801	543	— 874	586	— 997
455	— 872	498	— 802	544	— 875	587	— 997
456	— 923	499	— 804	545	— 876	588	— 998
457	— 924	500	— 803	546	— 877	589	— 999
458	— 925	§ 123.		§ 130.		590	— 1000
459	— 926	501	— 855	547	— 931	591	1—1001
460	— 927	502	— 856	548	— 932		2—1002
461	— 928	503	— 857	549	— 933		3—1003
§ 119.		504	— 858	550	— 935		4—1004
462	— 918, 9	505	— 859	551	— 936	§ 135.	
463	— 917-20	507	— 947	552	— 936	592	— 1005
464	— 921	§ 124.		553	— 938	593	— 1006
465	— 922	508	— 734	554	— 938	594	— 1007
§ 120.		509	— 735	555	— 939	595	— 1008
466	— 894	510	— 736	556	— 941	596	— 1009
467	— 895	511	— 737	557	— 942	597	— 1010
468	— 896	512	— 738	558	— 943	598	— 1011
469	— 897	513	— 739	559	— 944	599	— 1012
n. 1—	898	§ 125.		560	— 945	600	— 870
470	— 899	514	— 911	561	— 946	§ 136.	
471	— 900	515	— 912	562	— 947	602	— 981
472	— 901	516	— 913	564	— 948	603	— 982
473	— 902	518	— 915	§ 131.		604	— 982
474	— 903	§ 126.		565	— 949	605	— 984
475	— 904	519	— 1075	566	— 951	606	— 985
478	— 905	520	— 1075	567	— 952	607	— 987
479	— 906	521	— 1075	568	— 953	608	— 988
§ 121.		522	— 1075	569	— 954	609	— 989
480	— 907	523	— 1075	570	— 955	610	— 991
481	— 908	524	— 1075	571	— 956	611	— 992
482	— 909	525	— 1075	572	— 957	613	— 993
483	— 910	526	— 732	§ 132.		614	— 993
484	— 880	528	— 844	573	— 958	615	— 994
486	— 882	529	— 878	574	— 959	616	— 995
487	— 823	530	— 1074	575	— 960	§ 137.	
§ 122.		531	— 847	576	— 961	618	— 1163
488	— 792	532	— 940	577	— 962	619	— 1164
				578	— 963	620	— 1172
				579	— 929	621	— 1167

B.	R. & M.	B.	R. & M.	B.	R. & M.	B.	R. & M.
623	—1173	650	—1291	677	7—1154	721	—1370
		651	—1295	678	—1133	722	—1371
§ 138.		652	—1296	679	—1159	723	—1372
624	1—1079	653	—1296 F	680	—1137	724	—1373
	2—1261	654	—1296 I			725	—1373
	3—1275	655	—1255	§ 146.		726	—1374
	4—1274		n.—1257	681	—1343	727	—1375
	5—1279	656	—1291	682	—1343	728	—1376
				683	—1358	729	—1376
§ 139.		§ 142.		684	—1357		
625	1—1178	657	1—1110	685	—1355	§ 150.	
	2—1193		2—1113	686	—1315	730	—1377
	3—1180		3—1114	687	—1314	731	—1378
	4—1265, 7				n.—1304	732	—1379
626	—1174	§ 143.		688	—1350	733	—1380
		658	—1118	689	—1348	734	—1381
§ 140.		§ 144.		690	—1349	735	—1382
627	—1205	659	1—1119	691	—966	736	—1383
	1—1205, 18		3—1121	692	—967		
	1st 1220		4—1122	693	—1344	§ 151.	
	2d 1207		5—1119		n.—969	737	—1384
	3d 1208		7—1123	694	—1351	738	—1385
	4th 1222		8—1125	695	—972	739	—1386
	2—1265—79			696	—971	740	—1387
	3—1282	660	—1147			741	—1388
	4—1238—41	663	—1148	§ 147.		742	—1389
	5—1182	664	—1149	698	—1319	743	—1390
	n.—1186	665	—1188	699	—1307	744	—1391
628	—1189	666	—1142	700	—1305	745	—1392
629	—1237	667	—1150	702	—1327	746	—1393
630	—1247	668	n. 2—1132	703	—1332	747	—1394
631	—1244		n. 3—1131	704	—1337	748	—1395
632	—1204	669	—1137	705	—1340	749	—1396
633	—1215			706	—1331	750	—1357
634	—1291	§ 145.		707	—1322	751	—1398
		670	—1135	708	—1324		
§ 141.			n.—1138	709	—1329	§ 152.	
636	—1227	671	—1136	710	—1325	753	—1399
637	—1227	672	—1136	711	—1330	754	—1400
638	—1229	673	—1136			755	—1401
639	—1229	675	—1145	§ 148.		756	—1402
641	—1226	676	—1155	712	—1360	757	—1403
642	—1212		n.—1158	713	—1361	758	—1404
643	1—1226	677	—1153	714	—1363	759	—1405
	2—1221		1—1209	715	—1214	760	—1406
	3—1220		2—1223	716	—1365	761	—1407
	4—1212		3—1208	717	—1367	762	—1408
645	—1251		n.—1202	718	—1368	763	—1409
646	—1250		4—1222			764	—1410
647	—1253		5—1204	§ 149.		765	—1411
648	—1290		6—1258	720	—1369	766	—1412

R.	B. & M.	R.	B. & M.	R.	B. & M.	R.	B. & M.
767	—1413	805	—1447	834	—1488	869	—1521
768	—1414	806	—1448	835	—1488	870	—1521
769	—1415	807	—1449	836	—1489	871	—1522
770	—1416	808	—1450	837	—1490		
771	—1417	809	—1451	838	—1491	§ 169.	
772	—1417	810	—1452	839	—1492	872	—1523
773	—1418	811	—1453	840	—1493	873	—1524
		812	—1454	841	—1494	874	—1525
§ 153.				842	—1495	875	—1526
774	—1419	§ 158.		843	—1496	876	—1527
775	—1420	813	—1455	844	—1497	877	—1528
		814	—1456	845	—1497	878	—1529
§ 154.		815	—1457	846	—1498	879	—1530
776	—1421					880	—1531
777	—1422	§ 159.		§ 162.		881	—1532
§ 155.		816	1—1460	847	—1499	882	—1533
778	—1423		2—1461	848	—1500	883	—1534
779	—1424		3—1462	849	—1501	884	—1535
780	—1425		4—1463	850	—1502	885	—1536
781	—1426		5—1464	851	—1503	886	—1537
782	—1426		6—1465, 6	852	—1504	887	—1538
783	—1427		7—1467	853	—1505	888	—1539
784	—1428		8—1468	854	—1506	889	—1540
785	—1428		9—1469			890	—1541
786	—1428	817	8—1470	§ 163.		891	—1542
787	—1429			855	—1507	892	—1543
788	—1430	§ 160.		856	—1508	893	—1544
789	—1431	818	—1471	857	—1509	894	—1545
		819	—1472	858	—1510	895	—1546
		820	—1472			896	—1547
§ 156.		821	—1473	§ 164.		897	—1548
790	—1432	822	1—1474	859	—1511	898	—1549
791	—1433		2—1475	860	—1512	899	—1550
792	—1434		3—1476	861	—1513	900	—1551
793	—1435		5—1477	862	—1514	901	—1552
794	—1436	823	—1478	863	—1515	902	—1553
795	—1437	824	—1479	864	—1516	903	—1554
796	—1438	825	—1480			904	—1555
797	—1439	826	—1481	§ 165.		905	—1556
798	—1440	827	—1481	865	—1517	906	—1557
799	—1441	828	—1482			907	—1558
		829	—1483	§ 166.		908	—1559
§ 157.		830	—1484	866	—1518	909	—1560
800	—1442	831	—1485	867	—1519	910	—1561
801	—1443	832	—1486			911	—1562
802	—1444			§ 167.		912	—1563
803	—1445	§ 161.		868	—1520	913	—1564
804	—1446	833	—1487			914	—1565

L A T I N G R A M M A R .

1.—LATIN GRAMMAR teaches the art of speaking, reading, or writing the Latin language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts; namely, *Orthography*, *Etymology*, *Syntax*, and *Prosody*.

PART FIRST.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

2.—ORTHOGRAPHY treats of letters, and the mode of combining them into syllables and words.

LETTERS.

3. The Latin Alphabet consists of twenty-five letters, the same as those of the English Alphabet, but without the *w*.

Letters are either *Vowels* or *Consonants*.

The *Vowels* are *a, e, i, o, u, y*. Of these *y* is found only in words of Greek origin.

4. In regard to the strength or lightness of their sound, the strictly Latin vowels should be arranged thus: *i, e, a, o, u*. In order to perceive this, they should be sounded as they are in Italian, or according to the so-called Continental method, spoken of in 14.

5. The union of two vowels in one sound is called a *Diphthong*. Of these we have in Latin *ae* (æ), *oe* (œ), *au*, and in a few words *eu, ei, ui, yi*.

After *g* and *q*, and sometimes after *s*, *u* before another vowel in the

same syllable, does not form another diphthong with it, but is to be regarded as an appendage of the preceding consonant, having nearly the force of *w*, as in the English words, *linguist*, *quick*, *persuade*; thus, *lingua*, *sanguis*, *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, *quum*, *suadeo*, are pronounced as if written *lingwa*, *sangwis*, *kwi*, *kwa*, *kwod*, *kwum*, *swædeo*. So also after *c* and *h* in *cui* and *huic*, pronounced in one syllable, as if written *cwi* or *kwi*, and *hwic*.

Two vowels standing together in different syllables, pronounced in quick succession, resemble the diphthong in sound, and, among the poets, are often run together into one syllable; thus *de-in*, *de-inde*, *pro-inde*, etc., in two and three syllables, are pronounced in one and two, *dein*, *deinde*, *proinde*, etc.

6. The **Consonants** may be arranged as in the following scheme, which places them in order according to the vocal organ which is mainly instrumental in forming them :

	<i>Mutes.</i>			<i>Liquids.</i>	<i>Spirants.</i>	<i>Double.</i>
	hard. tenuæ.	soft. mediae.	aspirate. aspiratæ.			
<i>Palatals or Gutturals.</i>	c, k, q.	g.	ch.		h, j.	x.
<i>Labials</i>	p.	b.	ph, f.	m.	v.	
<i>Linguals or Dentals.</i>	t.	d.	th.	l, n, r.	s.	z.

7. The **Mutes** are those consonants which are formed by the most active interference with the passage of air on the part of the vocal organs. They are so called because the passage of air is stopped or interrupted.

The **Liquids** are so called because of their fluency, or the ease with which they combine with other consonants.

The **Spirants** (or breathed letters) form an intermediate class between vowels and consonants. In accordance with this we find that the Romans used only one character (*i*) to represent both *i* and *j*, and one (*u*) to represent both *u* and *v*.

The **Double Consonant** *x* is formed by the union of *c* or *g* with *s*. *Z* is formed of *t* or *d* and *s*, but is found only in words of Greek origin.

The **Aspirates** *ch*, *ph*, *th*, are found for the most part in Greek or other foreign words. But few Latin words contain them—*brachium*, *inchoo*, *triumphus*, *Cethæus*.

K is used only in a few words before *a*: as, *kalendæ*, *Karthago*, *Kæso*, and is often in these represented by *c*.

MARKS AND CHARACTERS.

8. The marks and characters used in Latin Grammar, or in writing Latin, are the following:

˘. Placed over a vowel, shews it to be short.

- Placed over a vowel, shows it to be long.
- * Placed over a vowel, shows it to be short or long.
- Is called *Diaeresis*, and shows that the vowel over which it is placed does not form a diphthong with the preceding vowel, but belongs to a different syllable; as *äer*, pronounced *a-ër*.

^ The *circumflex* shows that the syllable over which it stands has been contracted, and is consequently long, as *nuntiârunt* for *nuntiâvêrunt*, *dîmicâssent* for *dîmicâvissent*, (15, 5th); or that the vowel over which it is placed has its long open sound; as, *pennâ*.

˘ The grave accent is sometimes placed over particles and adverbs, to distinguish them from other words consisting of the same letters; as, *quòd*, a conjunction, "that," to distinguish it from *quod*, a relative, "which."

˙ The acute accent is used to mark the accented syllable of a word; as, *tûba*, *dom'inus*.

' *Apostrophe* is written over the place of a vowel cut off from the end of a word; as, *mên'* for *mêne*. 15, 6th.

PUNCTUATION.

9. The different divisions of a sentence are marked by certain characters called *Points*.

The modern punctuation in Latin is the same as in English. The marks employed are the *Comma* (,); *Semicolon* (;); *Colon* (:); *Period* (.); *Interrogation* (?); *Exclamation* (!).

The only mark of punctuation used by the ancients, was a point (.), which denoted pauses of a different length, according as it stood at the top, the middle, or the bottom of the line—that at the top denoting the shortest, and that at the bottom the longest pause.

PRONUNCIATION.

10. In the United States, two systems of the pronunciation of Latin are prevalent, which are generally known as the English and the Continental methods. It is probable that neither of these represents the ancient pronunciation of the language, though it is believed that this has been ascertained with a considerable degree of exactness. As some teachers prefer to adopt the English, and others the Continental system, it is necessary to make a few remarks on each.

The English System.

11.—The fundamental principle of this method of pronunciation is that every Latin word is to be pronounced as the same combination of letters would be sounded if it were

an English word. It must, however, be remembered that there are no silent letters in Latin, and therefore, for example, *monēre* must be pronounced as of three syllables, *mon-ē-re*, and not as of two.

Though it is believed that the above rule is sufficient for all practical purposes, it may be well to add a few observations on the

DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES.

12.—A SYLLABLE is a distinct sound forming the whole of a word, or so much of it as can be sounded at once.

Every word has as many syllables as it has distinct vowel sounds.

A word of one syllable is called a *Monosyllable*.

A word of two syllables is called a *Dissyllable*.

A word of three syllables is called a *Trisyllable*.

A word of many syllables is called a *Polysyllable*.

In a word of many syllables, the last is called the *final* syllable; the one next the last is called the *penult*, and the syllable preceding that is called the *antepenult*.

13.—In Latin, every word has as many syllables as there are separate vowels or diphthongs. Hence the following

RULES.

1. Two vowels coming together, and not forming a diphthong, must be divided; as, *De-us*, *su-us*, *au-re-us*.

2. A single consonant, or a mute and a liquid (*l*, *r*) (6, 7) between the last two vowels of a word, or between any two unaccented vowels, are joined to the last; as, *pa'-TER*, *al'-a-CER*, *al'-a-CRIS*, *tol'-e-RA-bil'-i-us*, *per'''-e-GRI-nā''-ti-ō-nis*.

Exc. But *tib-i* and *sib-i* join it to the first.

3. A single consonant, or a mute and a liquid *before* an accented vowel, are joined to that vowel, and so also is a single consonant *after* it, except in the penult; as, *i-TIN'-e-ra*, *HOM'-i-nēs*.

Exc. 1. A single consonant, or a mute and a liquid, after *a*, *e*, *o*, accented, and followed by *e* or *i* before a vowel, are joined to the latter; as, *só-ci-us*, *rí-di-us*, *dó-ce-o*, *pá-tri-us*.

Exc. 2. A single consonant, or a mute and a liquid after *u*, accented, must be joined to the following vowel; as, *mú-LI-er, tú-TI-or, líu-BRI-cus*.

4. Any two consonants, except a mute and a liquid coming before or after an accented vowel, and also a mute and a liquid after an accented vowel (the penult and the exceptions to Rule 3 excepted), must be divided; as, *tem-por'-i-bus, lec-tum, tem'-po-rum, mel'-ri-cus*.

Also *gl, tl*, and often *cl*, after the penultimate vowel, or before the vowel of an accented syllable; as, *At'-las, At lan'-ti-des, ec-lec'-ta*.

5. If three consonants come between the vowels of any two syllables, the last two, if a mute and a liquid, are joined to the latter vowel; as, *con'-trā, am''pli-d'-vit*; otherwise, the last only; as, *comp'-tus, re-demp'-tor*.

6. A compound word is resolved into its constituent parts, if the first part ends with a consonant; as, *AB-es'-se, SUB'-i-it, IN'-i-tur, CIRCUM'-a-go*. But if the first part ends with a vowel, it is divided like a simple word; as, *Def'-e-ro, Dil'-i-go, PRÆs'-to*.

The Continental System.

14.—The so-called Continental method of pronunciation of Latin is greatly preferable to the English, both because it harmonizes better with the quantity of the language, as settled by the rules of Prosody, and because, by giving one simple sound to each vowel, distinguishing the short and the long only by the duration of sounds, it is much more simple. The sound of the vowels, as pronounced alone or at the end of a syllable, is exhibited in the following—

Table of Vowel and Diphthongal Sounds.

Short <i>ă</i>	sounds like	<i>a</i>	in Jehovah,	as <i>ămăt</i> .
Long <i>ā</i>	like	<i>a</i>	in father,	as <i>fāma</i> .
Short <i>ĕ</i>	like	<i>e</i>	in met,	as <i>pĕtĕrĕ</i> .
Long <i>ē</i>	like	<i>ey</i>	in they,	as <i>docĕre</i> .
Short <i>ĭ</i>	like	<i>i</i>	in uniform,	as <i>ūnĭtas</i> .
Long <i>ī</i>	like	<i>i</i>	in machine,	as <i>amĭcus</i> .
Short <i>ŏ</i>	like	<i>o</i>	in polite,	as <i>indŏles</i> .
Long <i>ō</i>	like	<i>o</i>	in go,	as <i>pŏno</i> .
Short <i>ŭ</i>	like	<i>u</i>	in popular,	as <i>popŭlus</i> .

Long <i>ū</i> sounds like	<i>u</i>	in rule, or pure, as <i>flū</i> .
<i>ae</i> or <i>æ</i> } like	<i>ey</i>	in they, as { <i>Pæān</i> .
<i>oe</i> or <i>œ</i> }		{ <i>Phæbus</i>
<i>au</i> like	<i>ou</i>	in our, as <i>aurum</i> .
<i>eu</i> like	<i>eu</i>	in feud, as <i>eurus</i> .
<i>ei</i> like	<i>i</i>	in ice, as <i>hei</i> .

Observations.

1. The sound of the vowels *a* and *e* remains unchanged in all situations.

2. The sound of *i*, *o*, and *u*, is slightly modified when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, and is the same whether the syllable is long or short. Thus modified,

<i>i</i> sounds like	<i>i</i>	in sit,	as <i>mittit</i> .
<i>o</i> like	<i>o</i>	in not,	as <i>pōterat</i> , <i>forma</i> .
<i>u</i> like	<i>u</i>	in tub,	as <i>fructūs</i> .

Note.—For the sound of *u*, before another vowel, after *g*, *q*, and sometimes *s*, etc., see 5.

3. The consonants are pronounced generally as in the English language. *C* and *g* are hard, as in the words *cat*, and *got*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*; and *c* is soft like *s*, and *g*, like *j*, before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *æ*.

4. *T* and *c*, following or ending an accented syllable before *i* short, followed by a vowel, usually have the sound of *sh*; as in *nuntius* or *nuncius*, *patientia*, *socius*; pronounced *nunshius*, *pashienshia*, *soshius*. But *t* has not the sound of *sh* before *i* long, as *tōtius*; nor in such Greek words as *Miltiadēs*, *Bæōtia*, *Ægyptius*; nor when it is preceded by another *t*, or *s*, or *x*; as *Bruttī*, *ostium*, *mixtio*, etc.; nor, lastly, when *ti* is followed by the termination of the old infinitive passive in *er*, as in *nitier*, *quater*.

Note.—The soft sound of *c* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *æ*, adopted by all European nations, is evidently a deviation from the ancient pronunciation, according to which *c* was sounded hard, like *k*, or the Greek *κ*, in all situations. *Ti* sounding *shi* is a similar corruption, chiefly English, which it might perhaps be well to change by giving *ti* the same sound in all situations; as, *arti*, *arti-um*, *arti-bus*.

5. *S* has always the sharp sound like *ss*, and never the soft sound like *z*; or like *s* in *as*, *peas*, *dose*, etc.; thus, *nōs*, *dominōs*, *rūpēs*, not *noss*, *dominoss*, *rūpess*.

FIGURES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

15.—A **FIGURE** of speech is a deviation from the ordinary mode of writing words, or of their construction.

The Figures which affect the orthography of words, are as follows:

1st. *Pros'thesis* prefixes a letter or syllable to a word ; as, *tetulit* for *tulit*.

2d. *Epen'thesis* inserts a letter or syllable in the middle of a word ; *Timōlus* for *Timolus*.

3d. *Par'ago'ge* adds a letter or syllable at the end of a word ; as, *amārier* for *amāri*, etc.

4th. *Aphaer'esis* cuts off a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word ; as, *brevi'si* or *brevist* for *brevis est* ; *cōnia* for *cicōnia*.

5th. *Syn'cope* takes a letter or syllable from the middle of a word ; as, *ōrāclum* for *ōrāculum* ; *amārim* for *amāverim* ; *deūm* for *deōrum*.

6th. *Apoc'ope* takes a letter or syllable from the end of a word ; as *mēn'* for *mēne* ; *dūc* for *dūce* ; *volup* for *volupe*.

7th. *Antith'esis* substitutes one letter for another ; as, *illī* for *ollī*, *vull*, *vullis*, for *voll*, *vollis*, contractions for *volit*, *volitis*.

8th. *Metath'esis* changes the order of letters in a word ; as, *pistris* for *pristis*.

9th. *Tme'sis* separates the parts of a compound word by inserting another word between them ; as, *quæ mē cumque vocant terræ*, for *quæcumque mē*, etc.

QUANTITY AND ACCENT.

16.—**QUANTITY** is the measure of a syllable in respect of the time required in pronouncing it.

In respect of quantity, a syllable is either *long* or *short* ; and a long syllable is considered equal to two short ones.

GENERAL RULES.

Note.—In this book *only the long vowels will be marked* ; if a vowel have no mark over it, it is to be pronounced short.

17.—A syllable is counted *long*,

(1) if its vowel sound is a diphthong, as *āurum*, *pōēna*.

(2) if its vowel sound is followed by a double consonant (*x*, *z*), by *j*, or by any two consonants except a mute followed by *l* or *r*, as *cōnsul*, *pēnna*, *trāxit*, *mājor*.

18.—A syllable is counted *short* if its vowel sound is followed by another vowel; as, *vi-a*, *de-us*, *vi-ae*.

19.—A syllable is counted *common*, *i. e.* either long or short, if its vowel sound, being naturally short, is followed by a mute with *l* or *r*; as, *cerēbrum* or *cerebrum*.

[For special rules on this subject, see PROSODY.]

20.—ACCENT is a special stress or force of voice on a particular syllable of a word, by which that syllable is distinguished from the rest.

Every word of more than one syllable has an accent; as, *Dēus*, *hōmo*, *dom'inus*, *tolerā'bilis*.

The last syllable of a word never has the accent. In a word of two syllables, the accent is always on the first. In a word of three or more syllables, if the penult is long, the accent is on the penult; as, *sermō'nis*, *amārē'mus*; but if the penult is short, the accent is on the antepenult; as, *fácilis*, *du'cere*, *péctoris*, *pectóribus*. But contracted genitives and vocatives in *i* (for *ī*, *ie*) have, according to Gellius, the accent always on the penult: *Virgíli*, *ingénī*.

21.—An enclitic syllable (*que*, *ve*, *ne*, etc.), being considered, in pronunciation, part of the word to which it is annexed, generally changes the place of the accent by increasing the number of syllables; as, *vírūm*, *vírūmq̄ue*; or adds another accent on the last syllable; as, *dóminus*, *dóninúsve*.

22.—A word of one syllable is properly without an accent; but if an enclitic is annexed, it becomes a dissyllable, and takes the accent on the first syllable; as, *tū*, *tū'ne*.

23.—In English, an accented syllable is always long, or rather the accent makes it long; but in Latin, the accent makes no change in the quantity of its syllable, and, except in the penult, is as often on a short as on a long syllable; as, *fácilēs*, *pétere*, *vírūm*.

In reading Latin, it is important, as much as possible, to distinguish accent from quantity—a matter not without difficulty to those accustomed

to a language in which accent and quantity always coincide. It should be remembered that in Latin, the accent does not make a syllable long as in English, neither does the want of it make the syllable short. *Hominēs*, for example, should not be pronounced *hō'minēs*; and care should be taken to distinguish in reading the verbs *lēgo* and *lē'go*;—the noun *pōpulus* (the people) from *pō'pulus* (a poplar);—or the verbs *fūris*, *lēgis*, *rēgis*, from the genitives *fū'ris*, *lē'gis*, *rē'gis*. The accented short syllable should be pronounced with greater force of voice, but be preserved short still; and the long syllable, whether accented or not, should be made long.

PART SECOND.

ETYMOLOGY.

24.—ETYMOLOGY treats of the different sorts of words, their various modifications, and their derivations.

WORDS.

25.—1. In respect of *Formation*, words are either *Primitive* or *Derivative*; *Simple* or *Compound*.

A *Primitive* word is one that comes from no other in the same language; as, *puer*, boy; *bonus*, good; *pater*, father.

A *Derivative* word is one that is derived from another word; as, *pueritia*, boyhood; *bonitas*, goodness; *paternus*, fatherly.

A *Simple* word is one that is not combined with any other word; as, *pius*, pious; *doceo*, I teach; *verto*, I turn.

A *Compound* word is one made up of two or more simple words; as, *impius*, impious; *dēdoceo*, I unteach; *animadverto*, I observe.

2. In respect of *Form*, words are either *Declinable* or *Indclinable*.

A *Declinable* word is one which undergoes certain changes of *form*, to express the different relations of gender, number, case, etc., usually termed, in Grammar, *Accidents*.

An *Indeclinable* word is one that undergoes no change of form.

3. In respect of *Signification* and *Use*, words are divided into different classes, called *Parts of Speech*.

PARTS OF SPEECH

26. The PARTS OF SPEECH in the Latin language are eight, viz.:

1. *Noun* or *Substantive*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, declined.

2. *Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Conjunction*, *Interjection*, undeclined.

NOTE.—The word *Substantive* is used in a comprehensive sense to mean a noun, or a pronoun, phrase or clause of sentence used as a noun. (189, 616, 710.

THE NOUN.

27.—A **NOUN** is the name of any person, place, or thing; as, *Cicero*, Cicero; *Rōma*, Rome; *homo*, man; *liber*, book.

Nouns are of two kinds, *Proper* and *Common*.

28.—A *Proper Noun* is the name applied to an individual only; as, *Cicero*, Cicero; *Aprīlis*, April; *Rōma*, Rome.

Obs. A proper noun applied to more than one, becomes a common noun; as, *duodecim Cæsares*, the twelve Cæsars.

29.—A *Common Noun* is the name applied to all things of the same sort, or of the same class; as, *vīr*, a man; *domus*, a house; *liber*, a book.

Note.—A *Proper Noun* is the name of an *individual* only, and is used to distinguish that individual from all others of the same class. A *Common Noun* is the name of a *class* of objects, and is equally applicable to all the individuals contained in it.

30.—Under this class may be ranged,

1. *Collective Nouns*, or nouns of multitude, which signify one

thing which contains many individuals ; as, *populus*, a people ; *exercitus*, an army.

2. *Abstract Nouns*, which designate qualities ; as, *bonitas*, goodness ; *dulcēdo*, sweetness.

3. *Material Nouns*, which designate materials ; as, *aurum*, gold ; *aes*, copper.

ACCIDENTS OF NOUNS.

To Latin nouns belong *Person*, *Gender*, *Number*, and *Case*.

1. Person.

31.—PERSON, in Grammar, is the distinction of nouns as used in discourse, to denote the speaker, the person or thing addressed, or the person or thing spoken of. Hence,

There are three Persons, called *First*, *Second*, and *Third*.

2. Gender.

32.—GENDER means the distinction of nouns with regard to Sex.

There are three Genders, the *Masculine*, the *Feminine*, and the *Neuter*.

Of some nouns, the gender is determined by their *signification* ;—of others, by their *termination*.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE GENDER OF NOUNS, ACCORDING TO SIGNIFICATION.

33.—I. *Masculine*.

(1) Names of *male animals* : *vir*, man ; *poëta*, poet ; *ariēs*, ram.

(2) Names of *rivers*, *winds*, *months* : *Tiberis*, the Tiber ; *notus*, the south wind ; *Aprilis*, April.

34.—II. *Feminine*.

(1) Names of *female animals* : *soror*, sister ; *leona*, lioness.

(2) Names of *trees*, and many names of *countries*, *islands*, and *towns* : *malus*, apple tree ; *Epirus*, Epirus ; *Delos*, Delos ; *Rōma*, Rome.

35.—III. *Neuter*.

(1) All *indeclinable nouns* : *fās*, right ; *gummi*, gum.

(2) The *infinitive mood* : *scire tuum*, your knowledge.

(8) All words used merely to designate their own sound (*materiâliter*): *hoc ipsum diû*, this very word "diû," *arx est monosyllabum*, "arx" is a monosyllable.

GENDER OF NOUNS ACCORDING TO TERMINATION.

But in most cases the gender of nouns is determined by the endings of their declensions (or of their stems); and these sometimes cause a deviation from the above rules. (53, 71, 137, 146, 151.) For example :

36.—(1). These names of rivers are *feminine* by their ending : *Allia*, *Albula*, *Dûria*, *Lêthê*, *Mâtrona*, *Styx*; and some of barbarous origin ending in *r* are *neuter*, as *Elaver*.

37.—(2). Some nouns improperly referring to men, are *feminine* or *neuter* : *mancipium*, neut. a slave (properly *a piece of property*), *vigiliæ*, fem. sentinels, *auxilia*, neut. auxiliary troops.

38.—(3). Many names of countries, and some of towns, islands, and trees, take the *gender of their endings* : *Pontus*, *Delphî*, *Sulmo*, masc. *Latium*, *Itium*, neut. ; *oleaster*, the wild olive, masc.

39.—Some nouns are *masculine* or *feminine*, according to their reference, and are therefore called *common*. Such are : *adolescens*, a young man or woman ; *affinis*, a male or female relation by marriage ; *civis*, a male or female citizen ; *sacerdôs*, priest or priestess.

40.—*Mobile* nouns (*môbilia*) are those which have different forms to indicate distinction of sex : *filius*, son, *filia*, daughter ; *rex*, king, *regina*, queen ; *magister*, master, *magistra*, mistress ; *gallus*, cock, *galina*, hen.

41.—*Epicene* nouns have but one grammatical gender, but are applied to individuals of both sexes. Thus, *corvus*, raven, *passer*, sparrow, are always masculine ; *vulpes*, fox, *aquila*, eagle, are always feminine. If the sex is to be discriminated, the adjective *mâs* or *masculus*, male ; or *femina*, female, must be joined with them. Thus : *anas mascula*, the drake ; *anguis fêmina*, a female snake.

3. Number.

42.—**NUMBER** is that property of a noun by which it expresses one, or more than one.

Latin nouns have two numbers, the *Singular* and the *Plural*. The Singular denotes *one* ; the Plural, *more than one*.

Some nouns in the plural form denote only *one* ; as, *Athênæ*, Athens, others signify one or more ; as, *nuptiæ*, a marriage, or marriages,

4. Case.

CASE expresses the state or condition of a noun with respect to the other words in a sentence.

Latin nouns have six cases, the *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*.

Of these six cases, the *Nominative* and *Vocative*, which are for the most part the same in form, were called by the old grammarians *cāsūs recti*, "upright cases," and the other four, *cāsūs obliqui*, "oblique cases."

43.—The *meaning and use of the cases* must be fully learned from the Syntax. At present it is enough to say that

The *Nominative* is the case of the *subject* of an affirmation: *Caesar* fights.

The *Vocative* is the case of *address*: speak, *O Caesar*.

The *Accusative* is the case of the *object* of an action: Brutus kills *Caesar*.

The *Genitive* is the case of *limitation*. Go to the house *of Caesar*.

The *Dative* is the case of *interest*. I give a crown *to Caesar*.

The *Ablative* is the case of *separation*. He comes *from Caesar*.

The signs of the oblique cases, or the prepositions by which they are usually rendered into English, are the following, viz.: *Genitive*, *of*; *Dative*, *to* or *for*; *Vocative*, *O*; *Ablative*, *with*, *from*, *in*, *by*, etc., as in the following scheme:

Singular.			Plural.		
Nom.		a king.	Nom.		kings.
Gen.		of a king.	Gen.		of kings.
Dat.		to or for a king.	Dat.		to or for kings.
Acc.		a king.	Acc.		kings.
Voc.		O king.	Voc.		O kings.
Abl.		with, from, in, or by a king.	Abl.		with, from, in, or by kings.

DECLENSION.

44.—DECLENSION is the mode of forming the several cases, etc.

In Latin, there are five declensions, called the *First*, *Second*, *Third*, *Fourth*, and *Fifth*.

The declensions are usually distinguished from one another by the termination of the genitive singular; thus,

The first declension	has the genitive singular in	-ae,
The second	"	" in -i,
The third	"	" in -is,
The fourth	"	" in -ūs,
The fifth	"	" in -ē.

There are three words of the fifth declension (148) which have the genitive ending in *ei* with the *e* short. But it is necessary in the above statement to mark the *ē* long, in order to prevent the learner from supposing that many nouns of the second declension (from nominatives in *eus*), such as *calcei*, belong to the fifth declension.

45.—This mode of distinguishing the declensions is given in accordance with the practice of most grammars. The real ground of the distinction, however, is that the words which fall under the several declensions have *stems* (called by the German grammarians *crude* or *uninflected forms*) ending in different letters. Upon this principle, which is far simpler and more scientific, the five declensions will be distinguished thus:

The *first* comprises words with *stems* ending in **a**:- *mensa*-.

The *second* " " " " **o**:- *servo*-.

The *third* " " " " **i**- or a *consonant*: *avi*-.

The *fourth* " " " " **u**:- *gradu*-.

The *fifth* " " " " **ē**:- *aciē*-.

In the subsequent discussion of the five declensions, while the ordinary arrangement will not be departed from, the stems of the examples declined will be given in parentheses, and marked by a hyphen, thus, (*gradu*-), to indicate that the word has so far nothing expressive of its relations to other words.

46.—All that part of a noun, or of an adjective, which precedes the termination of the genitive singular, is called

the *Theme*. All that follows the theme, in any case or number, is called the *Case-ending*, or *Termination*.

It must be observed that the *theme*, as here defined, is not the same as the stem, since in all the vowel declensions, the so-called *Case-ending* includes the vowel of the stem. Thus; in the word *mensae*, *mens-* is the *theme* and *ae* the *case-ending*, but the stem is *mensa-*, and the *a* of the stem is that which appears in the case-ending *ae*.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

47.—1. Nouns of the neuter gender have the nominative, accusative, and vocative, alike in both numbers, and these cases, in the plural, end always in *a*.

2. The vocative, for the most part in the singular, and always in the plural, is like the nominative.

3. The dative and the ablative plural are alike.

4. Proper names for the most part want the plural.

48.—The difference between these declensions will be seen at one view in the following

Table of Case-endings.

Singular.									
	<i>First.</i>	<i>Second.</i>		<i>Third.</i>		<i>Fourth.</i>		<i>Fifth.</i>	
		M.	N.	M.	N.	M.	N.		
<i>N.</i>	a,	us,er,	um,	—	—	us,	ū,	ēs,	
<i>G.</i>	æ,	ī,		is,	—	ūs,	ūs,	ēī,	
<i>D.</i>	æ,	ō,		ī,		uī,	ū,	ēī,	
<i>Ac.</i>	am,	um,	um,	em,		um,	ū,	ein,	
<i>V.</i>	a,	e,er,	um,	—	—	us,	ū,	ēs,	
<i>Ab.</i>	ā.	ō.		e or ī.		ū,	ū.	ē.	

Plural.									
<i>N.</i>	æ,	ī,	a,	ēs,	a,ia,	ūs,	ua,	ēs,	
<i>G.</i>	ārum,	ōrum,		um,ium,		uum,		ērum,	
<i>D.</i>	īs,	īs,		ibus,		ibus or ubus		ēbus,	
<i>Ac.</i>	ās,	ōs,	a,	ēs,	a,ia,	ūs,	ua,	ēs,	
<i>V.</i>	æ,	ī,	a,	ēs,	a,ia,	ūs,	ua,	ēs,	
<i>Ab.</i>	īs,	īs.		ibus.		ibus or ubus		ēbus.	

49.—In this table the case-endings are arranged in the order usually adopted in Grammars. But the points of similarity and difference are more

clearly brought out if placed in the order used by Prof. Madvig, of Copenhagen. In the second, third, and fourth declensions, in which neuter nouns occur, the case-endings placed below the brace are common to all genders. The case-endings which are alike are only stated once, their repetition being marked by “. It is believed that teachers who will make use of this table, in teaching the declensions, will find the superior advantage of the arrangement.

Where the table gives two forms for a case, the particular facts are to be looked for in the remarks on the separate declensions. Special attention is directed to paragraphs 60, 83, 90, 99, 114, 109 to 121, 139, 140, 149.

It is to be particularly noted that in the cases of all the stems ending in vowels, the endings given include the stem-vowel.

50.	Dec. I	Dec. II	Declension III				Dec. IV.	Dec. V.
The stem ends in	a-	o-	a consonant or i-				u-	ē-
Examples.	mensa-, f. table.	servo-, m. slave. bello-, n. war.	trab-, f. beam. fulgur-, n. flash.	nāvi-, f. ship. mari-, n. sea.	gradu-, m. step. cornu-, n. horn.		diē-, m. day.	
SINGULAR.								
NOM.	a	us (er, ir) um	s (?)	is	is	us	ū	ēs
Voc. (O)	"	e " "	" "	is (ēs) e	" "	" "	" "	" "
ACC.	am	um um "	em "	em "	um "	um "	em	
GEN. (of)	ae	I	is	is	ūs	ei (ē)		
DAT. (to, for)	"	ō	I	I	ui (ū)	"		
ABL. (by, from)	a	"	e	e (I)	ū	ē		
PLURAL.								
NOM.	ae	I a	ēs a	ēs ia	ūs ua	ēs		
Voc. (O)	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "		
ACC.	ās	ōs "	" "	" "	" "	" "		
GEN. (of)	ārum.	ōrum	um	ium	uum	ōrum		
DAT. (to, for)	is	is	ibus	ibus	ibus (ubus)	ēbus		
ABL. (by, from)	"	"	"	"	"	"		

FIRST DECLENSION.

51.—Latin Nouns of this declension have the nominative-ending **a**. But nouns adopted from the **Greek** have nominatives ending in **ē, ās, ēs**.

PENNA, *a feather*,—later, *a pen*. Fem. (penna-).

Singular.		Plural.	
N. penna,	<i>a pen.</i>	N. pennæ,	<i>pens.</i>
G. pennæ,	<i>of a pen.</i>	G. pennarum,	<i>of pens.</i>
D. pennæ,	<i>to or for a pen.</i>	D. pennis,	<i>to or for pens.</i>
Ac. pennam,	<i>a pen.</i>	Ac. pennas,	<i>pens.</i>
V. penna,	<i>O pen.</i>	V. pennæ,	<i>O pens.</i>
Ab. pennâ,	<i>from, with a pen.</i>	Ab. pennis,	<i>from, with pens.</i>

VIA, *a way*. Fem. (via-).

Singular.		Plural.	
N. via,	<i>a way.</i>	N. viæ,	<i>ways.</i>
G. viæ,	<i>of a way.</i>	G. viarum,	<i>of ways.</i>
D. viæ,	<i>to a way.</i>	D. viis,	<i>to ways.</i>
Ac. viam,	<i>a way.</i>	Ac. vias,	<i>ways.</i>
V. via,	<i>O way.</i>	V. viæ,	<i>O ways.</i>
Ab. viâ,	<i>with, etc., a way.</i>	Ab. viis,	<i>with, etc., ways.</i>

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES.

Āla,	<i>a wing.</i>	Faba,	<i>a bean.</i>	Rīpa,	<i>a bank.</i>
Āra,	<i>an altar.</i>	Hōra,	<i>an hour.</i>	Sella,	<i>a seat.</i>
Arca,	<i>a chest.</i>	Lītera,	<i>a letter.</i>	Tuba,	<i>a trumpet.</i>
Casa,	<i>a cottage.</i>	Mensa,	<i>a table.</i>	Turba,	<i>a crowd.</i>
Causa,	<i>a cause.</i>	Norma,	<i>a rule.</i>	Unda,	<i>a wave.</i>
		Virga,	<i>a rod.</i>		

GREEK NOUNS.

52.—*Greek Nouns* in *ās*, *ēs*, and *ē*, are declined as follows, in the singular number :

<i>Ēnēās, Æneas.</i>	<i>Anchisēs, Anchises.</i>	<i>Pēnelopē, Penelope.</i>
N. <i>Ēnēās,</i>	N. <i>Anchisēs,</i>	N. <i>Pēnelopē,</i>
G. <i>Ēnēsē,</i>	G. <i>Anchisē,</i>	G. <i>Pēnelopēs,</i>
D. <i>Ēnēsē,</i>	D. <i>Anchisē,</i>	D. <i>Pēnelopæ,</i>
Ac. <i>Ēnēam, or ān,</i>	Ac. <i>Anchisēm,</i>	Ac. <i>Pēnelopēm,</i>
V. <i>Ēnēsā,</i>	V. <i>Anchisē (ā),</i>	V. <i>Pēnelopē,</i>
Ab. <i>Ēnēsā.</i>	Ab. <i>Anchisē (ā).</i>	Ab. <i>Pēnelopē.</i>

Like *Ēnēās*, decline *Boreās*, the north wind ; *Midās*, a king of Phrygia, —also, *Gorgiās*, *Messiās*.

Like *Anchisēs*, decline *Alcidēs*, a name of Hercules ; *comētēs*, a comet ; —also, *Priamidēs*, *Tydidēs*, *dynastēs*, *satrapēs*.

Like *Pēnelopē*, decline *Circē*, a famous sorceress; *Cybelē*, the mother of the gods; *epitomē*, an abridgment; *grammaticē*, grammar;—also, *alōē*, *crambē*, *Danaē*, *Phœnicē*.

Obs. 1. When the plural of proper names occurs, it is like the plural of *penna*; thus, *Atridæ*, *Atridārum*, etc.

Obs. 2. Nouns in *ēs* have sometimes *a* in the vocative. They also sometimes have the accusative in *em* by the third declension, and occasionally form the other cases, as if from stems in *i*—.

Obs. 3. Many Greek nouns in *ē* have also the regular Latin forms in *a*, as *mūsica*, music, etc.

53.—Gender.—Latin Nouns in *a* (stem *a*—) are feminine. But appellations of men, as *nauta*, a sailor; names of rivers (33); likewise *Hadria*, the Hadriatic; *comēta*, a comet; *planēta*, a planet; and sometimes *talpa*, a mole, and *dāma*, a fallow-deer, are masculine.

Greek Nouns in *ās*, *ēs*, are masculine; those in *ē* are feminine.

IRREGULAR CASE-ENDINGS.

54.—Familia, “family,” has commonly the *gen. sing.* in *ās*, in connection with the words *pater*, father; *māter*, mother; *filius*, son; and *filia*, daughter, and the two words are then often written as one, thus: *paterfamiliās*, a father of a family.

55.—The poets use sometimes *āi* for *ae* in the *gen. sing.*: *aulāi* for *aulae*, of a hall.

56.—The *gen. plur.* is sometimes shortened from *ārum* into *ūm*, particularly in compounds of *cola*— and *gena*—, as in *caelicolum* for *caelicolorum*, of the inhabitants of heaven, and some nouns denoting *measures*, *money*, etc., *drachmum* for *drachmārum*, of drachmas.

57.—The *dat.* and *abl. plur.* have *ābus* for *is* in *dea*, goddess, and *filia*, daughter, in order to distinguish them from the same cases of *deus*, god, and *filius*, son. So also in the fem. of *duo*, two; *ambo*, both. The grammarians give corresponding forms from *nāta*, daughter; *equa*, mare; *asina*, she-ass; *anima*, breath; *liberta*, freedwoman; but these are not found in good writers.

EXERCISES ON THE FIRST DECLENSION.

[The words in the following exercises will be found in 51, 52.]

1. Tell the case and number of the following words, and translate them accordingly: *Penna*, *pennam*, *pennārum*, *pennīs*, *pennā*, *pennæ*;—*āram*,

āris; sellæ, sellâ, sella, sellârum; tubis, tubam, tubæ; literâ, literârum, pennis, ārās, tubæ, literis;—Pēnelopēs, Pēnelopēn, Ænēān, Anchisēs, Anchisæ, Ænēâ.

2. *Translate the following words into Latin*: The pen, of pens, with pens, from a pen, in a pen, by pens; from the altars; of a trumpet; with letters; a seat; O altar; the seat of Penelope; of Æneas; with Anchises; a trumpet; from the altar; to a seat; with a pen; of the altars, etc., *ad libitum*.

SECOND DECLENSION.

58.—Latin Nouns of the second declension have in the nominative singular *masculine, us, er, ir, neuter, um*.

A few *Greek Nouns* have nom. sing. *masc. in os, neut. in on*.

59.—The stems of all these words end in *o*-, and the nominative singular was formed from the stem by adding *s*, before which in most words the vowel *o* was changed into the duller sound *u*. Thus from *servo*-, slave, came nom. sing. *servos*, and afterwards *servus*.

60.—But if the liquid consonant *r* precede the *o* of the stem (as in *puero*-, boy; *agro*-, field; *viro*-, man), nearly always the ending *s* was not added, but the final *o* was dropped. So nom. sing. *puer*, (agr) *ager*, *vir*. It is to be noticed that if there be no vowel before the *r*, an *e* is inserted, in order that the *r* may be properly articulated.

61.—

CASE-ENDINGS.

<i>Masculine.</i>		<i>Neuter.</i>	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>us, er, ir.</i>	N. <i>i,</i>	N. <i>um,</i>	N. <i>a,</i>
G. <i>i,</i>	G. <i>orum,</i>	G. <i>i,</i>	G. <i>orum,</i>
D. <i>o,</i>	D. <i>is,</i>	D. <i>o,</i>	D. <i>is,</i>
Ac. <i>um,</i>	Ac. <i>os,</i>	Ac. <i>um,</i>	Ac. <i>a,</i>
V. <i>e, er, ir,</i>	V. <i>i,</i>	V. <i>um,</i>	V. <i>a,</i>
Ab. <i>o,</i>	Ab. <i>is.</i>	Ab. <i>o.</i>	Ab. <i>is.</i>

DOMINUS, a lord, Masc. (domino-).

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. <i>dominus,</i>	<i>a lord.</i>	N. <i>domini,</i>	<i>lords.</i>
G. <i>domini,</i>	<i>of a lord.</i>	G. <i>dominorum,</i>	<i>of lords.</i>
D. <i>domino,</i>	<i>to or for a lord.</i>	D. <i>dominis,</i>	<i>to or for lords.</i>
Ac. <i>dominum,</i>	<i>a lord.</i>	Ac. <i>dominos,</i>	<i>lords.</i>
V. <i>domine,</i>	<i>O lord.</i>	V. <i>domini,</i>	<i>O lords.</i>
Ab. <i>domino,</i>	<i>with, etc., a lord.</i>	Ab. <i>dominis,</i>	<i>with, etc., lords.</i>

Thus decline:

Ventus (vento-),	the wind.	Fluvius (fluvio-),	a river.
Oculus (oculo-),	the eye.	Hortus (horto-),	a garden.
Annus (anno-),	a year.	Radius (radio-),	a ray.

Observe that nouns in *us* have the vocative in *e*: as, *ventus*, *vente*.

PUER, a boy, Masc. (puero-).

Singular.		Plural.	
N. puer,	a boy.	N. pueri,	boys.
G. pueri,	of a boy.	G. puerorum,	of boys.
D. pueri,	to or for a boy.	D. pueris,	to or for boys.
Ac. puerum,	a boy.	Ac. pueros,	boys.
V. puer,	O boy.	V. pueri,	O boys.
Ab. pueri,	with, etc., a boy.	Ab. pueris,	with, etc., boys.

62.—All the nouns in *er* declined like *puer*, are the compounds of *fero* and *gero*; as, *Lucifer*, the morning star; *armiger*, an armor-bearer; also the nouns *adulter*, an adulterer; *Celtiber*, a Celtiberian; *Iber*, a Spaniard; *Liber*, Bacchus; *gener*, a son-in-law; *socer*, a father-in-law; *vesper*, the evening; *presbyter*, elder; and sometimes *Mulciber*, a name of Vulcan: also the plural *liberi*, children. The only words in *ir* are *vir*, man, and its compounds, *duumviri*, etc., and the national name *Trëvir*. There is one adjective ending in *ur*, *satur*, sated, declined like *puer*.

Words in *er* and *ir*, it is probable, originally ended in *erus* and *irus*; and hence, in some words, both forms are still found; as, *socerus* and *socer*.

63.—All other nouns in *er*, lose *e* in the other cases when an ending is added; as,

LIBER, a book, Masc. (libro-).

Singular.		Plural.	Thus decline:	
N. liber,		N. libri,	Ager,	a field.
G. libri,		G. librorum,	Aper,	a wild boar.
D. libri,		D. libris,	Culter,	a knife.
Ac. librum,		Ac. libros,	Magister,	a master.
V. liber,		V. libri,	Auster,	the south wind.
Ab. libri.		Ab. libris.	Cancer,	a crab.

REGNUM, a kingdom, Neut. (regno-).

Singular.		Plural.	Thus decline:	
N. regnum,		N. regna,	Antrum,	a cave.
G. regni,		G. regnorum,	Astrum,	a star.
D. regni,		D. regnis,	Dönüm,	a gift.
Ac. regnum,		Ac. regna,	Jugum,	a yoke.
V. regnum,		V. regna,	Saxum,	a stone.
Ab. regni.		Ab. regnis.	Pömm,	an apple.

PROMISCUOUS EXAMPLES.

Arbiter,	<i>a judge.</i>	Folium,	<i>a leaf.</i>	Socer,	<i>a father-in-law.</i>
Bellum,	<i>war.</i>	Gladius,	<i>a sword.</i>	Telum,	<i>a dart.</i>
Cadus,	<i>a cask.</i>	Lupus,	<i>a wolf.</i>	Torus,	<i>a couch.</i>
Cervus,	<i>a stag.</i>	Murus,	<i>a wall.</i>	Tectum,	<i>the roof.</i>
Collum,	<i>the neck.</i>	Nidus,	<i>a nest.</i>	Truncus,	<i>the trunk.</i>
Equus,	<i>a horse.</i>	Ōvum,	<i>an egg.</i>	Velum,	<i>a sail.</i>
Faber,	<i>an artist.</i>	Prælium,	<i>a battle.</i>	Vadum,	<i>a ford.</i>
Ficus, f.,	<i>a fig-tree.</i>	Ramus,	<i>a branch.</i>	Votum,	<i>a vow.</i>

IRREGULAR CASE-ENDINGS.

64.—When *i* occur in the *gen. sing.*, they are often contracted into *i*, but the accent remains on the same syllable, as in the full form: *ingēni* for *ingēnī*.

65.—*Proper names* in *ius* (not adjectives, like *Dēlius*, nor nouns in which the *i* is long, as *Dārius*) contract *ie* of the *vocative* into *i*: *Virgilius*, voc. sing. *Virgilī*. So also *filius*, son, makes *filī*, and *genius*, guardian spirit, makes *genī*.

66.—*The Genitive Plural.*—Some nouns, especially those which denote value, measure, weight, commonly form the genitive plural in *ūm* instead of *ōrum*; as, *nummūm*, *sestertiūm*, etc. The same form occurs in other words, especially in poetry; as, *deūm*, *Danaūm*, etc.; also, *divōm* is used for *divōrum*.

67.—

DEUS, a god, is thus declined:

Singular.	Plural.	
N. De u s,	N. De i , or Di i ,	Contr. Di,
G. De i ,	G. De ō rum,	
D. De o ,	D. De i s, or Di i s,	“ Di s ,
Ac. De u m,	Ac. De o s,	
V. De u s,	V. De i , or Di i ,	“ Di,
Ab. De o .	Ab. De i s, or Di i s.	“ Di s .

But the plural forms *deī* and *deīs* are rare.

GREEK NOUNS.

68.—*Greek Nouns* in *os* and *on*, are often changed into *us* and *um*; as, *Alphēos*, *Alphēus*; *Ilion*, *Ilium*: and those in *ros*, into *er*; as, *Alexandros*, *Alexander*. When thus changed, they are declined like Latin nouns of the same terminations. Otherwise,

Greek Nouns are thus declined :

ANDROGEŪS, Masc. ; DĒLOS, Fem.—BARBITON, a lyre, Neut.

Singular.		Singular.
N. AndrogeŪs,	Dēlos,	N. barbiton,
G. AndrogeŪ, or I,	Dēli,	G. barbiti,
D. AndrogeŪ,	Dēli,	D. barbitō,
Ac. AndrogeŪ, ōn, or ōna,	Dēlon,	Ac. barbiton,
V. AndrogeŪs,	Dēle,	V. barbiton,
Ab. AndrogeŪ.	Dēlō.	Ab. barbitō.

69.—Greek Nouns in *eus* are declined partly by the third declension, and retain some Greek forms. Thus, *Orpheus* is declined,

N. Orphēus.
G. Orpheos, ei, or ei.
D. Orphēi, ei, or eō.
Ac. Orpheā, -eum.
V. Orphēu.
Ab. Orpheō.

We find also the genitives *Achillei, Ulizei*, though *Achilles, Ulixes* are otherwise of the third declension.

70.—The proper name *Panthūs* has in Virgil the vocative *Panthū*.

In a very few words the nom. plur. has *oe* (Greek, *oi*): *canēphoroe* from *canēphoros*, basket-bearers.

The Greek gen. plur. in *ōn* (ων) is found in a few words, chiefly the titles of books: *Georgicōn*, of the *Georgica*, and in a few proper names: *Colōnia Thēraeōn*, the colony of the *Theraeans*.

The gen. sing. in *ū* (Greek *ou*) occurs in a few names: *Menandrū*, of *Menander*.

The word *pelagus*, sea, has the nom. and acc. plur. *pelagē*.

GENDER OF NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

71.—**Masculines** have the nominative ending in *us*, (*os*), *er*, *ir*.
Neuters “ “ *um* (*on*).

EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER.

72.—1. Of nouns ending in *us*, the names of plants, countries, towns, islands, and precious stones, with few exceptions, are feminine (34).

Obs. In many cases, where the name of a tree ends in *us*, fem., there is a form in *um* denoting the fruit of the tree; as, *cerasus*, *cerasum*, cherry; *mālus*, *mālum*, apple; *mōrus*, *mōrum*, mulberry; *pirus*, *pirum*, pear; *prunus*, *prunum*, plum; *pōmus*, *pōmum*, fruit (in general). But *figus* means both a fig-tree and a fig.

2. The following five words are feminine: viz., *alvus*, the belly; *carbasus*, sail; *colus*, the distaff; *humus*, the ground; and *vannus*, a winnowing fan.

3. *Virus*, juice, poison, and *pelagus*, the sea, are neuter, and have the accusative and vocative like the nominative. *Vulgus*, the common people, is neuter, and very rarely masculine. *Pampinus*, a vine branch, is rarely feminine, commonly masculine.

4. Many Greek nouns in *us*, are feminine, especially compounds of ὀδός; as, *methodus*, *periodus*, etc. So also, *biblus*, *papyrus*, *diphthongus*, *paragraphe*, *diametros*, *perimetros*.

EXERCISES ON THE SECOND DECLENSION.

List of words in the following exercises:

Puer,	a boy.	Regnum,	a kingdom.	Solum,	the soil.
Dominus,	a lord.	Ventus,	the wind.	Oculus,	the eye.
Liber,	a book.	Cælum,	heaven.	Filius,	a son.

Tell the case and number of the following words, and translate them accordingly:—Pueri, dominorum, dominō, puerō, puerum, pueros, libri, libris, librum, librō, dominis, domine, regnum, regna, regnorum—ventus, ventō, ventum—oculus, oculorum—fili, fili, filius, filiōs.

Translate the following words into Latin;—To a boy, from a boy, O boy, O boys, of boys; books, of books, for books, in books, with a book; a lord, from a lord, to a lord, of lords, the lords; of a kingdom, the kingdom, to the kingdoms; to the winds of heaven, lords of the soil, etc., *ad libitum*.

THE THIRD DECLENSION.

73.—Nouns of the third declension are very numerous; they are of all genders, and generally increase one syllable in the oblique cases. Its final letters, in the nominative, are thirteen, *a, e, i, o, y, c, d, l, n, r, s, t, x*. Of these, *a, i, o, y*, are peculiar to Greek nouns, and *d* to a few foreign names.

Obs. A noun is said to *increase*, when it has more syllables in the genitive singular than it has in the nominative.

74.—The *stem* of most words of this declension ends in a *consonant*; and for these the ending of the genitive singular is *is*.

Many words, however, have *stems* ending in *i*, and

for these the genitive ending is **s**, which with the **i** of the stem gives **is**; and this being the same as the ending for *consonant*-stems, **is** is generally stated as the genitive ending for all nouns of this declension.

CASE-ENDINGS.

<i>Consonant</i> -stems.				<i>I</i> -stems. <i>Note</i> : these endings include the stem vowel.			
SING.		PLUR.		SING.		PLUR.	
m. or f.	n.	m. or f.	n.	m. or f.	n.	m. or f.	n.
N.	s (?)	—	ēs a	is (ēs)	e	ēs	ia
G.	is	is	um um	is	is	ium	ium
D.	ī	ī	ibus ibus	ī	ī	ibus	ibus
Ac.	em	—	ēs a	em (im)	e	ēs (is)	ia
V.	s (?)	—	ēs a	is	e	ēs	ia
Ab.	e	e	ibus ibus	e (ī)	ī (e)	ibus	ibus

For the arrangement of these case-endings in Madvig's order, see 50.

In the table of case-endings given above (74), the (?) implies that some nouns do not take the ending **s**. The dash (—) implies that no case-ending is there added.

75.—In order to determine how a noun of this declension is to be inflected, it is therefore necessary to know the *stem* and the *gender*.

Words of this declension are called *Parisyllaba* or *Imparisyllaba*.

76.—*Parisyllaba* are those which have the same number of syllables in the genitive as in the nominative singular. These have stems ending in **i**-, e. g. *nāvis*, a ship, gen. *nāvis*, stem *nāvi*-.

77.—*Imparisyllaba* are those which have more syllables in the genitive than in the nominative singular. These have stems ending in *consonants*, e. g. *hiems*, winter, gen. *hiemis*, stem, *hiem*-.

78.—But there are a few neuter nouns whose stems end in *ali*-, *ari*-, which have for the most part lost the ending **e** of the nominative singular, and these appear to be *imparisyllaba*, but are not really so. Indeed in some of them the full form is found, as well as the mutilated one, e. g. *cochlear* and *cochleāre*, a spoon, from the stem *cochleāri*-. Of such words the stems will be printed thus: *animāl(i)*-.

79.—Nearly all *parisyllaba* (*i*-stems) make their nominative singular in **is** or **ēs** (m. or f.), or **e** (n.)

80.—But there are a few nouns and several adjectives with stems ending in *ri*, which take no ending in the nominative singular, but drop the final *i*-, and insert *e* before *r*, for the sake of clear articulation, if there be no vowel before *r* in the stem; e. g. *lintri*-, wherry, makes the nom. sing. *linter*, in which the *e* is inserted for the sake of articulation.

81.—In the case of all *imparisyllaba* (*consonant*-stems), the stem generally ends in the consonant which precedes *is* in the genitive case. Thus: *lapis*, a stone, gen. sing. *lapid-is*, stem, *lapid*-.

82.—But in some words in which the consonant before *is* is *r*, the *r* is the representative of an original *s*, which, in accordance with a common principle in Latin, is changed into *r* between two vowels (95). Thus: *mōs*, custom, genit. *mōris*, stem *mōs*-, (not *mōr*-).

83.—There are many words, however, which, though they appear by the above rule to have stems ending in consonants, yet form some of their cases, particularly in the plural, as if from stems ending in *i*-. It is probable that the original stem of such words ended in *i* throughout. Such words will be printed thus: *stirp(i)*-. See 119.

84.—In some words with consonant stems, in which the consonant of the genitive is preceded by a short *i*, this is not the original vowel of the stem, but has been changed from a short *o*, a short *e*, or a short *u*, which appears in the nominative. This is on the principle that in passing over a short syllable in the middle of a word, the voice naturally changes the heavier vowel *o* or *e* to the lighter sound *i* (see 4). Thus from *homo*, man, and *miles*, soldier, the genitives are *homin-is*, *milit-is*, but the stems are *homon*-, *milet*-; the lighter vowel *i* having replaced the heavier vowels *o* and *e*; since it is evidently easier to say *hominis*, *militis*, than to pronounce *homonis*, *miletis*, with the middle vowels distinctly articulated. (See 89, 96.)

85.—On the contrary, in some words, particularly neuter nouns, the genitive gives the true stem-vowel; but this has passed in the nominative into the duller vowel *u*. Thus: the genitive *rōbor-is* gives the true stem *rōbor*-, but the nominative sing. is *rōbur*. So the genitive *oper-is* gives the true stem-vowel *e*, though the nominative sing. is *opus*.

EXAMPLES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

A.—IMPARISYLLABA.

86.—I. *Consonant*-stems *with* the nominative ending *s*; masculine or feminine.

These stems end in a *mute*, *c*, *g*; *t*, *d*; *p*, *b*; or the *liquid* *m*, or the *spirant* *v*.

87.—When *s* is added to a palatal (*o*, *g*), *x* is written for *cs* or *gs*.

88.—When *s* is added to a lingual (*t*, *d*), the lingual is left out before *s*.

<i>dux</i> , <i>leader</i> . (duc-) <i>c</i> .	<i>lēx</i> , <i>law</i> . (lēg-) <i>f</i> .	<i>nepōs</i> , <i>grandson</i> . (nepōt-) <i>m</i> .	<i>lapis</i> , <i>stone</i> . (lapid-) <i>m</i> .
Singular.			
N. <i>dux</i> (=ducēs, 87)	<i>lēx</i> (=lēgs, 87)	<i>nepōs</i> (=nepōts)	<i>lapis</i> (lapids, 88)
G. <i>ducis</i>	<i>lēgis</i>	<i>nepōtis</i>	<i>lapidis</i>
D. <i>ducī</i>	<i>lēgī</i>	<i>nepōtī</i>	<i>lapidī</i>
Ac. <i>ducema</i>	<i>lēgema</i>	<i>nepotema</i>	<i>lapidema</i>
V. <i>dux</i> (=ducēs)	<i>lēx</i> (=lēgs)	<i>nepōs</i> (=nepōts)	<i>lapis</i> (=lapids)
Ab. <i>duce</i>	<i>lēge</i>	<i>nepōte</i>	<i>lapide</i>
Plural.			
N. <i>ducēs</i>	<i>lēgēs</i>	<i>nepōtēs</i>	<i>lapidēs</i>
G. <i>ducum</i>	<i>lēgum</i>	<i>nepōtum</i>	<i>lapidum</i>
D. <i>ducibus</i>	<i>lēgibus</i>	<i>nepōtibus</i>	<i>lapidibus</i>
Ac. <i>ducēs</i>	<i>lēgēs</i>	<i>nepōtēs</i>	<i>lapidēs</i>
V. <i>ducēs</i>	<i>lēgēs</i>	<i>nepōtēs</i>	<i>lapidēs</i>
Ab. <i>ducibus</i>	<i>lēgibus</i>	<i>nepōtibus</i>	<i>lapidibus</i>
[daps]* <i>feast</i> . (dap-) <i>f</i> .	<i>urbs</i> , <i>city</i> . urb(i-) <i>f</i> . (88)	<i>hiems</i> , <i>winter</i> . (hiem-) <i>f</i> .	<i>nix</i> , <i>snow</i> . niv(i-) <i>f</i> . (88)
Singular.			
N. [daps]*	<i>urbs</i>	<i>hiems</i>	<i>nix</i> (=nivs)†
G. <i>dapis</i>	<i>urbis</i>	<i>hiemis</i>	<i>nivis</i>
D. <i>dapī</i>	<i>urbī</i>	<i>hiemī</i>	<i>nivī</i>
Ac. <i>dapema</i>	<i>urbema</i>	<i>hiemema</i>	<i>nivema</i>
V. [daps]*	<i>urbs</i>	<i>hiems</i>	<i>nix</i> (=nivs)
Ab. <i>dape</i>	<i>urbe</i>	<i>hieme</i>	<i>nive</i>
Plural.			
N. <i>dapēs</i>	<i>urbēs</i>	<i>hiemēs</i>	<i>nivēs</i>
G. <i>dapum</i>	<i>urbium</i> (88)	<i>hiemum</i>	<i>nivium</i> (88)
D. <i>dapibus</i>	<i>urbibus</i>	<i>hiemibus</i>	<i>nivibus</i>
Ac. <i>dapēs</i>	<i>urbēs</i> (1s)	<i>hiemēs</i>	<i>nivēs</i> (1s)
V. <i>dapēs</i>	<i>urbēs</i>	<i>hiemēs</i>	<i>nivēs</i>
Ab. <i>dapibus</i>	<i>urbibus</i>	<i>hiemibus</i>	<i>nivibus</i>

* The nom. sing. is only found quoted by the grammarians from the oldest writers.

† The *v* appears to have passed into the palatal *g*. Compare the verb *ningo*. The same connection between *v* and a palatal occurs in *fluō* (*fluvi*), *struo* (*struui*), *vivo* (*vivi*). Compare for the omission of *v* in *fluō*, *struo*, *pluo* and *pluvia*, *diluvium* and *luc*, *cavitas* and *cavo*.

miles, *soldier*.
(milet-) *m*.

obses, *hostage*.
(obsed-) *c*.

seges, *crop*.
(seget-) *f*.

Singular.

N. miles (= milets, 88)	obses (= obseds, 88)	seges (= segets, 88)
G. militis (84)	obsidis (84)	segetis (89)
D. militi	obsidi	segeti
Ac. militem	obsidem	segetem
V. miles (= milets)	obses (= obseds)	seges (= segets)
Ab. milite	obside	segete

Plural.

N. milites	obsides	segetes
G. militum	obsidum	segetum
D. militibus	obsidibus	segetibus
Ac. milites	obsides	segetes
V. milites	obsides	segetes
Ab. militibus	obsidibus	segetibus

89.—In *miles* and *obses*, observe the change of the stem-vowel *e* to the lighter vowel *i* in the oblique cases. All words of more than one syllable, whose stems end in a *single mate* preceded by a short *e*, experience this change, except *abiēs* (*abiet*-), fir, *ariēs* (*ariet*-), ram, *pariēs* (*pariet*-), wall, *seges* (*seget*-), crop, *leges* (*teget*-), mat, *interpres* (*interpret*-), interpreter, *fénisex* (*fénisec*-), mower, *aquilex* (*aquileg*-), water inspector, and the compounds of *ped*-, foot, and the adjectives *hebes* (*hebet*-), dull, and *teres* (*teret*-), rounded. Observe, also, the lengthening of the stem-vowel in the nominatives *abiēs*, *ariēs*, *pariēs*.

90.—II. *Consonant stems*, which are *without* the nominative ending *s*; masculine or feminine. These end in one of the *liquids*, *l*, *n*, or *r*, or in the *spirant s*.

91.—Stems ending in **l** remain unchanged in the nominative singular.

92.—Stems ending in **n** remain unchanged in the nominative singular, unless the **n** is preceded by *o*, in which case **n** is dropped and *ō* is sometimes shortened: *sermōn*-, nom. s. *sermo*.

93.—Stems ending in **r** remain unchanged in the nominative singular, except that

(1) Stems ending in *ōr*-shorten the *o*: *amōr*-, nom. sing. *amor*.

(2) Stems ending in *tr*- insert *e* before *r*, for the sake of articulation: *patr*-, nom. sing. *pater*.

94.—Stems ending in *s* remain unchanged in the nominative, but in the oblique cases *s* is changed to *r*. (82.)

consul, <i>consul</i> . sermo, <i>speech</i> . (consul-) <i>m</i> . (sermōn-) <i>m</i> .	amor, <i>love</i> . (amōr-) <i>m</i> .	flos, <i>flower</i> . (flos-) <i>m</i> .
Singular.		
N. consul (91)	sermo (92)	amor (93)
G. consulis	sermōnis	flos (94)
D. consuli	sermōni	floris (82)
Ac. consulem	sermōnem	flori
V. consul	sermo	flōrem
Ab. consule	sermōne	flos
		flōre
Plural.		
N. consulēs	sermōnēs	amōrēs
G. consulum	sermōnum	flōrēs
D. consulibus	sermōnibus	flōris
Ac. consulēs	sermōnēs	flōribus
V. consulēs	sermōnēs	amōrēs
Ab. consulibus	sermonibus	flōrēs

95.—Observe the change of *s* to *r* in the oblique cases of *flos*. All words whose stems end in *s* experience this change, except *vās* (*vās*-), a vessel, which retains *s* throughout.

pater, <i>father</i> . (patr-) <i>m</i> .	virgo, <i>maiden</i> . (virgon-) <i>f</i> .	anser, <i>goose</i> . (anser-) <i>m</i> .	pecten, <i>comb</i> . (pecten-) <i>m</i> .
Singular.			
N. pater (93)	virgo (92)	anser (93)	pecten (92)
G. patris	virginis (84)	anseris	pectinis (84)
D. patri	virgini	anserī	pectinī
Ac. patrem	virginem	anserem	pectinem
V. pater	virgo	anser	pecten
Ab. patre	virgine	ansere	pectine
Plural.			
N. patrēs	virginēs	anserēs	pectinēs
G. patrum	virginum	anserum	pectinum
D. patribus	virginibus	anseribus	pectinibus
Ac. patrēs	virginēs	anserēs	pectinēs
V. patrēs	virginēs	anserēs	pectinēs
Ab. patribus	virginibus	anseribus	pectinibus

Observe in *pater* the insertion of *e* before *r*, in the nom. sing. (93), and in *virgo*, *pecten*, observe the *lightening* of the stem-vowels *o* and *e* to *i* in the oblique cases (84).

96.—All words in *o* increasing *short* (i. e., with stems ending in *on-*, —not *ön-*), change *o* to *i* in the oblique cases, as *virgo* does; except a few national names, as *Macedo* (*Macedon-*), a Macedonian, which retain the *o* through all the cases.

97.—The noun *caro* (*caron-*), flesh, leaves out the vowel, by syncope (15), and makes the genitive *carnis*, for *caronis*.

III. Neuter nouns with *consonant*-stems, *without* any nominative-ending:

fulgur, <i>lightning</i> .	carmen, <i>song</i> .	onus, <i>burden</i> .	tergus, <i>hide</i> .
(fulgur-) <i>n</i> .	(carmen-) <i>n</i> .	(ones-) <i>n</i> .	(tergos-) <i>n</i> .

Singular.

N. fulgur	carmen	onus (85)	tergus (85)
G. fulguris	carminis (89)	oneris	tergoris (95)
D. fulguri	carmini	oneri	tergori
Ac. fulgur	carmen	onus	tergus
V. fulgur	carmen	onus	tergus
Ab. fulgure	carmine	onere	tergore

Plural.

N. fulgura	carmina	onera	tergora
G. fulgurum	carminum	onerum	tergorum
D. fulguribus	carminibus	oneribus	tergoribus
Ac. fulgura	carmina	onera	tergora
V. fulgura	carmina	onera	tergora
Ab. fulguribus	carminibus	oneribus	tergoribus

Observe in *carmen*, the *lightening* of the stem-vowel *e* to *i*, when a syllable is added (89). Also, in *onus*, *tergus*, observe the change of the stem-vowels *e*, *o*, to *u*, in the nom. sing. (85), and the change of *s* into *r* when between two vowels (95).

caput, <i>head</i> .	marmor, <i>marble</i> .	femur, <i>thigh</i> .
(caput-) <i>n</i> .	(marmor-) <i>n</i> .	(femor-) <i>n</i> .

Singular.

N. caput	marmor	femur (85)
G. capit is (84)	marmoris	femoris
D. capit i	marmor i	femor i
Ac. caput	marmor	femur
V. caput	marmor	femur
Ab. capite	marmore	femore

	Plural.	
N. capita	marmora	femora
G. capitum	marmorum	femorum
D. capitibus	marmoribus	femoribus
Ac. capita	marmora	femora
V. capita	marmora	femora
Ab. capitibus	marmoribus	femoribus

In *caput* observe the change of *u* into *i*, when a syllable is added (84).

98.—In *femur* observe the change of the stem-vowel *o* to *u* in the nom. sing. There are only four words in *or-*, in which this occurs, viz.: *femur* (*femor-*), thigh; *ebur* (*ebor-*), ivory; *jecur* (*jecor-*), liver; *röbur* (*röbor-*), oak.

B.—PARISYLLABA.

I. Stems ending in *i-*, Masculine or Feminine.

auris, ear. (auri-), f.	turris, tower. (turri-), f.	nübä, cloud. (nübäi-), f.	linter, wherry. (lintri-), f.
Singular.			
N. auris	turris	nübäs	linter (80)
G. auris	turris	nübäs	lintris
D. aurī	turri	nübī	lintri
Ac. aurem	turrim (em) (111)	nübem	lintrem
V. auris	turris	nübäs	linter
Ab. aure	turri (e) (111)	nübe	lintre
Plural.			
N. aurēs	turrēs	nübēs	lintrēs
G. aurium	turrium	nübium	lintrium
D. auribus	turribus	nübibus	lintribus
Ac. aurēs (īs)	turris (ēs)	nübēs (īs)	lintrēs (īs)
V. aurēs	turrēs	nübēs	lintrēs
Ab. auribus	turribus	nübibus	lintribus

Observe the accusative plural in *ēs* or *īs*; see 114.

99.—Observe that the nom. sing. of *nübäs* is like that of Decl. V. There are several words which thus appear to have a stem ending in *ä*. Such are *clädäs*, a defeat; *rüpäs*, a rock; *sädäs*, a seat. *Famäs*, hunger, has also *famē* in the abl. sing. (185).

In *lintri-*, observe that (like words in *-ro-*, 60) the *i* is dropped in the nom. sing., and an *e* inserted before it to help the articulation of *r* (80).

II. *Stems ending in i-, Neuter.*

mare, sea.	animal, animal.	Praeneste, Praeneste.
(mari-,) n.	animāl(i-,) n.	(Praenesti-,) n.

Singular.

N. mare	animal (78)	Praeneste
G. maris	animālis	Praenestis
D. mari	animālī	Praenestī
Ac. mare	animal	Praeneste
V. mare	animal	Praeneste
Ab. mari	animālī	Praeneste

Plural.

N. maria	animālia
G. marium	animālium
D. maribus	animālibus
Ac. maria	animālia
V. maria	animālia
Ab. maribus	animālibus

100.—Observe the *abl. sing.* generally in *i*, but in *Praeneste* in *e*.

Other names of towns, *Caere*, *Reāte*, *Arelāte*, etc., and the mountain *Soracte*, have the ablative singular in *e*, instead of *i*. So also has *mare* sometimes in the poets, and generally *rēte*, a net.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON THE THIRD DECLENSION.

101.—The nouns *cinis*, m. (*ciner-*), ash, *cucumis*, m. (*cucumber-*), cucumber, *pulvis*, m. (*pulver-*), *vōmis*, m. (*vōmer-*), ploughshare, and the adjective *pūbēs*, (*puber-*), adult, make the genitive in *eris*. But *vōmis* and *pūbēs* have sometimes the nominative *vōmer*, *pūber*, and *cucumis* has in Pliny the genitive *cucumis* and the ablative *cucumī*.

102.—The nouns *sanguis*, m. (*sanguin-*), blood, and *pollis*, c. (*pollen-*), fine meal, have the genitive in *inis*. But *pollis* has sometimes the nominative neuter *pollen*.

103.—The two nouns *sūs*, c. (*su-*), pig, and *grūs*, c. (*gru-*), crane, take the endings of the consonant declension (*imparisyllaba*). They are properly uncontracted nouns of the fourth declension. (See 141.)

104.—The following words form their nominative singular from a *different stem* from that which gives the other cases: *Jūpiter*, Jupiter, gen. *Jovis* (*Jov-*), *senex*, old man, gen. *senis* (*sen-*), *supellex*, f. furniture, gen. *supellectilis* (*supellectil-*), *iter*, n. journey, gen. *itineris* (*itiner-*).

105.—The neuter *femur*, thigh, has sometimes the stem *femen-*, gen. *femānis*, in the other cases; so also *jecur*, n. liver, has the genitives *jecoris*, *jecinoris*, or *jocinoris*.

106.—The stems of *mel*, n. honey, *fel*, n. gall, *far*, n. corn, *os*, n. bone, *cor*, n. heart, *lac*, n. milk, *as*, m. as (a pound), *bēs*, m. two-thirds, *semis*, m. half, end in *two consonants*, and make their genitives *mellis*, *fellis*, *farris*, *ossis*, *cordis*, *lactis*, *assis*, *bessis*, *semissis*.

107.—*gryps*, griffin, makes *gryphis*; *auceps*, fowler, makes *aucupis*; *vibex*, weal, makes *vibicis*; *tigris*, tiger, makes *tigris* or *tigridis*; *bōs*, ox, cow, makes *bovis*; and in the plural gen. dat. abl. *boun*, *bōbus* or *būbus*. (123.)

108.—The river *Anio* makes the gen. *Aniēnis* and *Nērio*, a name of the wife of Mars, *Nerīenis*.

ACCUSATIVE AND ABLATIVE SINGULAR.

109.—In the table of case-endings in 74, the endings *im* and *i* are given as occurring sometimes for *em* and *e*, as the accusative and ablative singular of stems ending in *i*. As no general rule can be given for these words, the principal ones must be here enumerated. For the sake of convenience they are here placed together, and are marked with the following signs:

§ placed before a word means "im always"	} in the accusative."
† placed before a word means "im generally"	
‡ placed before a word means "im rarely"	
§ placed after a word means "i always"	} in the ablative."
† placed after a word means "i generally"	
‡ placed after a word means "i rarely"	

If no sign is placed before a word, the accusative is regular, in *em*.

If no sign is placed after a word, the ablative is regular, in *e*.

110.—I. Names of *rivers* with *i*-stems: § *Tiberis* §, the Tiber, § *Athasis* §, the Adige, and some foreign names of places: § *Hispanis* §, Seville.

111.—II. § *amussis* §, a rule.

§ *būris* §, plough-tail.

§ *cucumis*¹ §, cucumber.

§ *rāvis* §, hoarseness.

§ *sitis* §, thirst.

§ *tussis* §, cough.

§ *vis* §, force.

† *febris* †, fever.

† *pelvis* †, basin.

† *puppis* †, stern.

† *nāvis* †, ship.

† *sementis* †, sowing.

† *strigilis* †, scraper.

amnis †, river.

anguis †, snake.

*avis*² †, bird.

bilis †, bile.

civis †, citizen.

collis †, hill.

corbis †, basket.

¹ *Cucumis* is generally declined from a stem *cucumer-*. See 101.

² *Avis*, in the sense of 'omen,' always has † in the ablative.

† *restis* †, rope.
 † *securis* †, axe.
 † *turris* †, tower.

† *clavis* †, key.
 † *classis* †, fleet.
 † *messis*, harvest.

finis †, end.
ignis †, fire.
orbis †, globe.
postis †, post.
ratis †, boat.
vectis †, lever.
unguis †, nail.

112.—III. Neuters in *e*, *al*, *ar*, from stems in *i*, *al(i-)*, *ar(i-)*: *vectigal* §, (*vectigāl(i-)*), tribute. But *mare* †, sea, and *rēte* †, net.

113.—IV. Adjectives in *er*, or *is* (stem in *i-*), used as nouns, particularly the names of *months*: *October* §, October, *familiaris* §, friend, *volucris* §, bird, *aedilis* †, an aedile.

But proper names, such as *Martialis*, Martial, *Juvenalis*, Javenal, have *e* always.

ACCUSATIVE PLURAL.

114.—The accusative plural, masc. or fem., from stems ending in *i*, was generally formed by the best writers in *is* (*eis*), but in later authors, whom most modern editions have followed, *ēs* became the usual form. Thus, *civis*, citizen (*civī-*), makes *civīs* or *civēs*; *urbs*, city (*urb(i-)*), makes *urbīs* or *urbēs*. This holds also for adjectives with *i* stems.

GENITIVE PLURAL.

115.—The genitive plural of *parisyllaba* (*i*-stems) regularly ends in *ium*; but *struēs* (*strui-*), heap, *vātēs* (*vātī-*), seer, *canis* (*canī-*), dog, *juvenis* (*juveni-*), a youth, always have *um*. *Volucris* (*volucrī-*), bird, *apis* (*api-*), bee, *sēdēs* (*sēdi-*), seat, *mensis* (*mensi-*), month, often have *um*.

116.—Of *imparisyllaba* (consonant-stems) which properly have *um*, the following take *ium*:

(1.) Words of more than one syllable ending in the nom. in *ns* or *rs* (stems in *nā(i-)*, or *rā(i-)*), as *cliens* (*client(i-)*), a client, *clientium*; *cohors* (*cohort(i-)*), a cohort, *cohortium*. But of these many have *um* in poetry, and *parens* (*parent(i-)*), has *um* in prose also.

117.—(2.) Many nouns in *ās*, *is* (stems *ā(i-)*, *ī(i-)*) particularly national names, as *Quiris* (*Quirī(i-)*), *Quiritium*, *Arpinās* (*Arpināt(i-)*), *Arpinātium*. So also in *Optimātēs*, nobles, and *Penātēs*, household gods; and occasionally in other words; as *civitas*, state, makes *civitatium* often in Livy.

118.—(3.) *Caro*, flesh (st. *caron-*), has *carnium*. (See 97.)

119.—(4.) Monosyllables ending in *s* or *x*, if the stem-syllable be long either by nature or by position: thus *frons* (*frond(i-)*), leaf, *frondium*, *arx*

(*arc(i-)*), citadel, *arcium*, *his* (*lit(i-)*), law-suit, *litium*. Also in *nix*, snow, *nivium*; *mās*, male, *marium*; *striz*, owl, *strigium*, though in these the vowel of the stem is short.

120.—But these, though the stem-syllable is long, take *um*: *vōx* (*vōc-*), voice, *vōcum*; *rēx* (*rēg-*), king; *lēx* (*lēg-*), law; *fūr* (*fūr-*), thief; *laus* (*laud-*), praise; *mōs* (*mōs-*), custom; *flōs* (*flōs-*), flower; and the three Greek words, *grīps* (*grīph-*), griffin; *lynx* (*lynx-*), lynx; *sphinx* (*sphing-*), sphinx.

121.—Many monosyllables do not appear to have been used in the genitive plural. Such are: *cor* (*cord-*), heart, *fax* (*fac-*), torch; *fel* (*fell-*), gall; *glōs* (*glōs-*), sister-in-law; *lac* (*lact-*), milk (no plural); *lūx* (*lūc-*), light; *mel* (*mell-*), honey; *nex* (*nec-*), death; *ōs* (*ōs-*), mouth; *pāx* (*pāc-*), peace; *sōl* (*sōl-*), sun, *vēr* (*vēr-*), spring.

122.—Some plural names of festivals, as *Flōralia* (*Flōrālī-*), have sometimes the genitive plural in *-aliōrum*, or as if they were of the second declension.

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES FOR DECLENSION.

Acer, -eris, n., a maple tree (<i>acer-</i>).	Genus, -eris, n., a kind (<i>genes-</i>).
Ætas, -ætis, f., age (<i>aetāt-</i>).	Hērēs, -ēdis, c., an heir (<i>hērēd-</i>).
Arbor, -oris, f., a tree (<i>arbor-</i>).	Homo, -inis, c., a man (<i>homon-</i>).
Ariēs, -etis, m., a ram (<i>ariet-</i>).	Lac, -tis, n., milk (<i>lact-</i>).
Ars, -tis, f., an art (<i>art(i-)</i>).	Laus, -dis, f., praise (<i>laud-</i>).
Carcer, -eris, m., a prison (<i>carcer-</i>).	Lex, lēgis, f., a law (<i>lēg-</i>).
Cardo, -inis, m., a hinge (<i>cardon-</i>).	Monile, -is, n., a necklace (<i>monfli-</i>).
Carmen, -inis, n., a poem (<i>carmen-</i>).	Mons, -tis, m., a mountain (<i>mont(i-)</i>).
Cervix, -icis, f., the neck (<i>cervic-</i>).	Mūnus, -eris, n., a gift (<i>mūnes-</i>).
Cōdex, -icis, m., a book (<i>cōdec-</i>).	Nox, noctis, f., night (<i>noct(i-)</i>).
Cor, cordis, n., the heart (<i>cord-</i>).	Regio, -ōnis, f., a region (<i>regiōn-</i>).
Dens, -tis, m., a tooth (<i>dent(i-)</i>).	Trabs, -abis, f., a beam (<i>trab-</i>).
Dōs, dōtis, f., a dowry (<i>dōt(i-)</i>).	Turris, -is, f., a tower (<i>turri-</i>).
Frāter, -tris, m., a brother (<i>fratr-</i>).	Uter, ūtris, m., a bottle (<i>ūtri-</i>).
Fūr, fūris, c., a thief (<i>fūr-</i>).	Vulnus, -eris, n., a wound (<i>vulnes-</i>).

EXERCISES ON THE EXAMPLES DECLINED IN 88-99.

Tell the case and number of the following words, and translate them accordingly:—*Ducis*, *ducl*, *ducum*; *lapide*, *lapidem*; *nepōtum*, *nepōtis*; *nivium*, *nivibus*; *miles*, *militt*, *milittum*; *obsidēs*, *obside*; *virginī*, *virginēs*, *virginē*; *sermōnis*, *sermōnem*, *sermōnum*; *oneris*, *onus*, *onera*; *capitis*, *capitibus*; *animālī*, *animālīum*, *animālīa*; *femoris*, *femur*; *turri*, *turris*; *linter*, *linteris*, *linteris*; *mare*, *marī*, *maribus*; *carminis*, *carminum*, *carminī*.

Translate the following words into Latin:—Of a city, with snow, of the consuls, to love, by flowers, of the fathers, to geese, by a burden, of clouds to stones, of wherries, by a head, to a father, the ears of the animal, by the speech of the consul, the laws of the city, by the lightning of the clouds, to the hides of the animals, ad libitum.

123.—Some nouns of the third declension are peculiar in different cases, as follows:

JUPITER (Jov-) (104).

Singular.
N. Jūpiter,
G. Jovis,
D. Jovī,
Ac. Jovem,
V. Jūpiter,
Ab. Jove.

Vis, force, power, Fem. (vis(i-)).

Singular.	Plural.
<i>N.</i> vis,	<i>N.</i> vīrēs,
<i>G.</i> [vis],	<i>G.</i> vīrium.
<i>D.</i> —,	<i>D.</i> vīribus,
<i>Ac.</i> vim,	<i>Ac.</i> vīrēs,
<i>V.</i> vis,	<i>V.</i> vīrēs,
<i>Ab.</i> vl.	<i>Ab.</i> vīribus.

Bōs, an ox, or cow, Masc. or Fem. (bov-).

Singular.
N. bōs,
G. bovis,
D. bovī,
Ac. bovem,
V. bōs,
Ab. bove.

Plural.
N. bovēs,
G. boum,
D. bōbus, or būbus,*
Ac. bovēs,
V. bovēs,
Ab. bōbus, or būbus.

PECULIARITIES IN THE DECLENSION OF GREEK NOUNS.

124.—Nom. sing.—Greek proper names of men in *on* have generally the Latin form in *o*, as *Agamemno, Solo*; but geographical names retain *on*, as *Babylon*, though of these we find *Croto, Prusino, Tarraco*, etc.

125.—Gen. sing.—The Greek ending *os* is sometimes found: *Pallas (Pallad-), Pallados*; *Tēthys (Tēthy-), Tēthyos*; *Orpheus, Orpheos*; *Pan, Pānos*. Parisyllaba in *ēs* (proper names) have sometimes *i* for *is*: *Ulīzēs, Ulīzi* (in poetry, also, *Ulīzei*).

126.—Proper names in *ō*, like *Didō*, generally take *ūs* in the genitive, and are unaltered in the other cases: *Didō, Didūs, Didō*. But these are more rarely declined as if with stems ending in *on*: *Didō, Didōnis*, etc.

* Contracted for *bōvibus*.

127.—Acc. sing.—Many words take *a* for *em*; but in prose writers, for the most part, only proper names and the words *āer* (āer-), air, *aether* (aether-), sky. So *Hector*, *Hectora*; *paean*, *paedna*; *tyrannis*, *tyrannida*.

128.—The ending *im* or *in* is found in a few words: *Charybdīs*, *Charybdin*; *Zeuxis*, *Zeuxin*; *poësis*, *poësim* or *poësin*.

Proper names in *ēs* have sometimes *ēn*: *Aeschinēs*, *Aeschinēn*. So *Thalēs* (*Thalēt-*) makes *Thalētem*, *Thalem*, and *Thalēn*; *Darēs* (*Darēt-*) makes *Darēta* and *Darēn*.

129.—Voc. sing.—In the voc. sing. *s* of the nominative is usually dropped: *Orpheus*, *Orpheu*; *Pallās* (stem *Pallant-*), *Palla*; *Periclēs*, *Periclē*. Yet names in *ēs* sometimes merely shorten the *e*: *Sōcratēs*, *Sōcratē* or *Sōcrates*.

130.—Abl. sing.—The abl. sing. from proper nouns in *is* (stem *id-*) is rarely found in *i* for *ide*: *Daphnis*, *Daphnide*, and *Daphni*.

131.—The *nom. voc. acc. plur. neuter* are found in *ē*: *epos*, *epē*; *melos*, *melē*. So also *Tempē*, the vale of *Tempē*. Compare *pelagē* from *pelagus* (70).

132.—The *nom. and voc. plur. masc. or fem.* are sometimes found in *es* for *ēs*: *Arcas*, *Arcades*.

133.—The *acc. plur. masc. or fem.* is sometimes found in *as* for *ēs*: *Cyclōps*, *Cyclōpas*, for *Cyclōpēs*; *aspis*, *aspidas*, for *aspidēs*.

134.—The *gen. plur.* of a few words is found in *ōn*: *metamorphōsēs*, the name of a poem, *metamorphōseōn*; *Chalybēs*, *Chalybōn*.

135.—The *dat. and abl. plur.* of words in *-ma* (stem *-mat-*) is generally made in *is* for *ibus*: *poēma* (*poēmat-*), *poēmatis*.

In a few proper names, *si* or *sin* is found: *Trōas* (*Trōad-*), *Trōasin*.

136. GREEK NOUNS THROUGH ALL THE CASES.

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
ᾶ Lampas,	-adis, or -ados,	-adi,	-adem, or -ada,	-as,	-ade,
Pl.Lamp-ades,	-adum,	-adibus,	-adēs, or -adas,	-ades,	-adibus.
ᾶ Trō-as,	-adis, or -ados,	-adi,	-adem, or -ada,	-as,	-ade,
Pl.Trō-ades,	-adum,	{ -adibus,	{ -adēs, or -adas,	-ades,	{ -adibus,
		{ -asi, or			{ -asi, or
		{ -asin,			{ -asin.
ᾶ Hērōa,	-ōis,	-ōi,	-ōem, or -ōa,	-ōs,	-ōē,
ᾶ Phyll-is,	-idis, or -idos,	-idi,	-idem, or -ida,	-i, or -is,	-ide.
ᾶ Par-is,	-idis, or -idos,	-idi,	-idem, -im, or -in,	-i,	-ide.
ᾶ Chlam-ys,	-ydis, or -ydos,	-ydi,	-ydem, or -ida,	-ys,	-yde.
ᾶ Cap-ys,	-yis, or -yos,	-yi,	-ym, or -yn,	-y,	-ye.
ᾶ Hērēs-is,	-is, -los, or -eos,	-i,	-im, or -in,	-i,	-i.
ᾶ Orph-eus,	-eos, or -ei, or -ei,	-ei, or -ei,	-ea,	-eu,	-eo.
ᾶ Did-ō,	-ūs, or -ōnis,	-ō, or -ōni,	-ō, or -ōnem,	-ō,	-o, or -ōne

For the rules of gender of words of the third declension, see 151-175.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

137.—The Fourth Declension has two terminations of the nominative singular, *us* and *ū*. Those in *ū* are neuter, those in *us* for the most part masculine.

CASE-ENDINGS.

<i>Masculine and Feminine.</i>		<i>Neuter.</i>	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
<i>N.</i> <i>us</i> ,	<i>ūs</i> ,	<i>N.</i> <i>ū</i> ,	<i>ua</i> ,
<i>G.</i> <i>ūs</i> ,	<i>uum</i> ,	<i>G.</i> <i>ūs</i> ,	<i>uum</i> ,
<i>D.</i> <i>ui</i> , (<i>ū</i>),	<i>ibus</i> ,	<i>D.</i> <i>ū</i> (<i>ui</i>),	<i>ibus</i> ,
<i>Ac.</i> <i>um</i> ,	<i>ūs</i> ,	<i>Ac.</i> <i>ū</i> ,	<i>ua</i> ,
<i>V.</i> <i>us</i> ,	<i>ūs</i> ,	<i>V.</i> <i>ū</i> ,	<i>ua</i> ,
<i>Ab.</i> <i>ū</i> ,	<i>ibus</i> .	<i>Ab.</i> <i>ū</i> ,	<i>ibus</i> .

CURSUS, *course*, Masc. (*cursu*-).

Singular.	Plural.	Thus decline:	
<i>N.</i> <i>cursus</i> ,	<i>N.</i> <i>cursūs</i> ,	<i>Cantus</i> ,	<i>a song.</i>
<i>G.</i> <i>cursūs</i> ,	<i>G.</i> <i>cursuum</i> ,	<i>Cāsus</i> ,	<i>a fall.</i>
<i>D.</i> <i>cursui</i> ,	<i>D.</i> <i>cursibus</i> ,	<i>Currus</i> ,	<i>a chariot.</i>
<i>Ac.</i> <i>cursum</i> ,	<i>Ac.</i> <i>cursūs</i> ,	<i>Fluctus</i> ,	<i>a wave.</i>
<i>V.</i> <i>cursus</i> ,	<i>V.</i> <i>cursūs</i> ,	<i>Gradus</i> ,	<i>a step.</i>
<i>Ab.</i> <i>cursū</i> ,	<i>Ab.</i> <i>cursibus</i> .	<i>Senātus</i> ,	<i>the senate.</i>

CORNU, *a horn*, Neut. (*cornu*-).

Singular.	Plural.	Thus decline:	
<i>N.</i> <i>cornū</i> ,	<i>N.</i> <i>cornua</i> ,		
<i>G.</i> <i>cornūs</i> ,	<i>G.</i> <i>cornuum</i> ,		
<i>D.</i> <i>cornū</i> ,	<i>D.</i> <i>cornibus</i> ,	<i>Genū</i> ,	<i>the knee.</i>
<i>Ac.</i> <i>cornū</i> ,	<i>Ac.</i> <i>cornua</i> ,	<i>Pecū</i> ,	<i>catle.</i>
<i>V.</i> <i>cornū</i> ,	<i>V.</i> <i>cornua</i> ,	<i>Verū</i> ,	<i>a spit.</i>
<i>Ab.</i> <i>cornū</i> .	<i>Ab.</i> <i>cornibus</i> .		

Note.—The only neuters in this declension are *cornū*, *gelū*, *genū*, *verū*, and *pecū*, which has the dative *pecū*: *tonitrus*, *ūs*, m., and *tonitruum*, *ī*, n., thunder, are in common use; *tonitrū* is hardly ever found in classic writers, and never in the nominative or accusative singular.

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES.

<i>Flātus</i> , <i>a blast.</i>	<i>Mōtus</i> , <i>a motion.</i>	<i>Rītus</i> , <i>a ceremony.</i>
<i>Ictus</i> , <i>a stroke.</i>	<i>Nītus</i> , <i>a nod.</i>	<i>Sinus</i> , <i>a bay.</i>
<i>Manus</i> , f., <i>the hand.</i>	<i>Passus</i> , <i>a pace.</i>	<i>Situs</i> , <i>a situation.</i>

EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER.

138.—The following nouns are feminine, viz. :

Acus, <i>a needle.</i>	Ficus, <i>a fig.</i>	Porticus, <i>a gallery.</i>
Anus, <i>an old woman.</i>	Idūs, pl., <i>the Ides.</i>	Quinquātrūs, pl. <i>a festival.</i>
Colus, <i>distaff.</i>	Manus, <i>the hand.</i>	Specus, * <i>a den.</i>
Domus, <i>a house.</i>	Penus, <i>store.</i>	Tribus, <i>a tribe.</i>

Penus has also the stem *peno-*, masc. and neuter, and *peno-*, neut.

PECULIARITIES IN DECLENSION.

139.—*The Genitive and Dative Singular*.—In some writers, the genitive singular is occasionally found in *uis* ; as, *ejus anuis causā*, for *anūs*. TER., and sometimes also in *i* ; as, *senātī* and *tunultī*. SALL. In others, the dative is sometimes found in *ū*, as, *resistere impetū*, for *impetui* ; to resist an attack.

140.—*The Dative and Ablative Plural*.—These nouns in *cus* (stem, *cu-*), have *ubus* instead of *ibus* in the dative and abl. plur., *acus*, *needle*, *arcus*, *bow*, *lacus*, *lake*, (*quercus*, *oak* ?) *specus*, *den* ; and also *artus*, *joint*, *partus*, *birth*, *tribus*, *tribe*, *verū*, *spī*. Sometimes, also, *portus*, *harbor*, *sinus*, *bay*, *genū*, *knee*.

OBSERVATIONS.

141.—1. Nouns of this declension seem to have belonged anciently to the third, and were declined like *grus*, *gruis* ; thus, *cursūs*=*cursuis*, gen. sing., and *cursuēs*, nom. and acc. plur. See 108.

142.—2. Several names of trees of this declension are, in whole or in part, of the second also ; such as *Ficus*, *laurus*, *cupressus*, *myrtus*. The cases ending in *ūs* and *ū* are preferred to those of the second declension. *Capricornus*, m., and the compounds of *manus*, as *ūnimanus*, *centimanus*, etc., are always of the second.

143.—JESUS, the name of the Saviour, has *um* in the accusative, and *ū* in all the other oblique cases. This word does not properly belong to this declension, but is after the Greek : Ἰησοῦς, οἰ, οἰ, οἰν, οἰ.

144.—5. *Domus*, *a house*, Fem., is thus declined (*domo-*, or *domu-*).

Singular.	Plural.
N. domus,	N. domūs,
G. domūs,	G. domōrum, or -uum,
D. domui, or ō,	D. domibus,
Ac. domum,	Ac. domūs, or ōs,
V. domus,	V. domūs,
Ab. domō.	Ab. domibus.

* Sometimes masculine and neuter.

There is, besides, the form *domi*, which is a *locative* (934), and means "at home." *Colus*, *f.*, a *distaff*, is declined like *domus*, having dat. *colō*, abl. *colō* or *colū*, nom. plur. *colūs*, gen. *coluum*, ac. *colōs*, dat. abl. *colibus*.

145.—Several nouns derived from verbs are of this declension, but are found only in the dative or ablative singular, such as *despicātūi*, *ostentūi*, *dērisūi*; *jussū*, *rogātū*, *monitū*, *mandātū*, *nātū*.

EXERCISES ON THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

1. Tell the gender, number, and case of the following words, from the paradigm and additional examples, p. 37, and translate:

Cursus, *cursūs*, *cursum*, *flātibus*, *flātū*, *manuum*, *manibus*, *nūtū*, *passuum*, *passibus*, *passūs*, *cornua*, *tonitribus*, *verubus*, *cāstū*, *currum*, *currū*, *fluctū*, *fluctibus*, *cornibus*, etc.

2. Translate the following words into Latin, and tell the gender, number, and case, in which the words are put; viz.:

Of a course, with the hand, for the hand, of a horn, to a horn, with a horn, from horns, horns, the horns, of the chariot, for a chariot, of chariots, from the waves, for the waves, from his hands, with a nod, etc.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

146.—The Fifth Declension has but one termination of the nominative singular, namely, *ēs*; as, *rēs*, a thing; *diēs*, a day.

All nouns of this declension are *feminine*, except *diēs*, a day, which is masculine or feminine in the singular, and always masculine in the plural; and *merīdies*, the mid-day, which is masculine in the singular, and wants the plural.

Note.—*Diēs* is fem. in the sing. when it means "a space of time," and often when it means "an appointed day."

1. DIES, a day (diē-).

		TERMINATIONS.	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
N. diēs,	N. diēs,	ēs,	ēs,
G. diēī,	G. diērum,	ēī, ē,	ērum,
D. diēī,	D. diēbus,	ēī, ē,	ēbus,
Ac. diem,	Ac. diēs,	em,	ēs,
V. diēs,	V. diēs,	ēs,	ēs,
Ab. diē.	Ab. diēbus.	ē,	ēbus.

147.—*Diēs* and *rēs* are the only nouns of the fifth declension which have the **plural** complete in the best writers. *Species* has the gen. dat. and ab. plur. in later authors; *aciēs*, *effigiēs*, *faciēs*, *seriēs*, and *spēs*, in the plural, have only the nominative, accusative, and vocative; the other nouns of this declension have no plural.

2. FACIES, the face, Fem. (faciēs-).

Singular.	Plural.	Thus decline:
<i>N.</i> faciēs,	<i>N.</i> faciēs,	<i>Aciēs</i> , an army (aciēs-).
<i>G.</i> faciēī,	<i>G.</i> —	<i>Effigiēs</i> , an image (effigiēs-).
<i>D.</i> faciēī,	<i>D.</i> —	<i>Seriēs</i> , a series (seriēs-).
<i>Ac.</i> faciem,	<i>Ac.</i> faciēs,	<i>Spēs</i> , hope (spēs-).
<i>V.</i> faciēs,	<i>V.</i> faciēs,	
<i>Ab.</i> faciē.	<i>Ab.</i> —	

148.—The *e* of the stem of this declension is always **long**, except in the acc. sing.; and in the gen. and dat. sing. of *rēs*, *fides*, *spēs*, in which it is generally short, being preceded by a consonant.

149.—The poets sometimes make the **genitive**, and more rarely the dative singular, in *ē*; as, *fide* for *fidei*, Ov.: sometimes in *i*; as, *pernicii* for *pernicii*, NER.; and *plēbi* for *plēbei*, LIV.

150.—Many words of the first declension with stems ending in *ia*-, as *barbaria*, *dūritia*, *luxuria*, have collateral forms in the fifth declension, especially in the nom., acc., and abl. singular, *barbariēs*, *dūritiēm*, *luxuriē*.

EXERCISES ON THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

1. Tell the gender, number, and case of the following nouns, and translate them:—*Diēī*, *spēī*, *aciēm*, *aciē*, *faciēī*, *faciēs*, *diēbus*, *diērum*, *diēs*, *faciem*, *effigiem*, *seriēs*, *rērum*, *diēbus*, *diem*, etc., *ad libitum*.

2. Translate the following English words into Latin, and tell the gender, etc.:—The image, of the face, the things, of the army, the hope of the army, a series, of days, to a day, from the days, with the army, to an image, etc.

PROMISCUOUS EXAMPLES ON ALL THE DECLENSIONS.

Tell the gender, declension, case, and number of the following nouns, in the order here mentioned, and give the translation; thus, *Pennā*, a noun, feminine, of the first declension, in the ablative singular, "with a pen":

Via, *puerī*, *generō*, *ventis*, *puerōrum*, *sermo*, *sedīle*, *sedīī*, *sedīlium*, *sedīlibus*, *cursum*, *cursūs*, *sellā*, *tubam*, *regnō*, *templī*, *diēs*, *rērum*, *capite*, *capitum*, *itineribus*, *partis*, *parentibus*, *rūpe*, *urbis*, *vulpem*, *vulpibus*, *parente*, *sedītia*, *diē*, *colōrem*, *militis*, *militibus*, *sermōnēs*, *honōre*, *manus*, *manūs*,

manibus, faciem, āla, tubam, mensārum, bellum, dominōrum, templum, puerōrum, bella, bellō, etc.*

Translate the following into Latin, and state the gender, declension, case, and number, always following the same order ; thus, "Of boys," puerōrum, a noun, masculine, of the second declension, in the genitive plural :

From the way, to a speech, with a part, of a seat, of seats, to the wind, a kingdom, to a boy, of boys, with lords, foxes, of tables, to parents, with seats, of soldiers, from the head, heads, to a part, with a trumpet, in a time of war, the time, of color, in a journey, to a seat, of a rock, to sons-in-law, with fruit, of the face, with a seat, to tables, of rocks, etc.

GENDER OF NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

151.—The rules for gender in this declension admit so many exceptions that it is thought best to state the chief exceptions in memorial lines borrowed from Dr. Kennedy's Latin Grammar, which can easily be learned by heart. Beneath each rule the words quoted are translated and their stems given.

152.— First Principal Rule.

Masculis inseritur

Quod claudit **o**, **or**, **os**, vel **er**.

Et nōmen dēsinens in **es**,

Si flectit cāsūs imparēs.

Exceptions.

153.—(1.) Illa fēminina sunt

In **-do** et **-go** quae dēsinunt :

Sed masculina manent *cardo*,

Ligo, *ordo*, atque, *margo*.

[*Cardon-*, hinge ; *ligōn-*, mattock ;
ordon-, rank ; *margon-*, rim.]

154.—(2.) Sunt in **-io** fēminina :

Tantum illa masculina,

Quae vel oculis spectābis,

Vel tū manibus tractābis.

(3.) *Caro* (*cārnīs*), māvult sē

Fēmininis addere.

(*caron-*, flesh).

* The following are the words used in these exercises ; the declension is indicated by the stem, according to 45.

Āla, *wing*, āla-

Bellum, *war*, bello-

Caput, *head*, caput-

Color, *color*, color-

Dies, *day*, diē-

Dominus, *lord*, domino-

Facies, *face*, faciē-

Fructus, *fruit*, fructu-

Gener, *son-in-law*, genero-

Honor, *honor*, honor-

Iter, *way*, itiner-, n.

Manus, *hand*, manu-

Mensa, *table*, mensa-

Miles, *soldier*, milēt-

Parens, *parent*, parent(i)-

Part, *part*, part(i)-

Puer, *boy*, puero-

Regnum, *kingdom*, regno-

Rēs, *thing*, rē-

Rūpēs, *rock*, rūpī-

Sedile, *seat*, sedili-

Sella, *seat*, sella-

Sermo, *speech*, sermōn-

Templum, *temple*, templo-

Tempus, *time*, tempus-

Tuba, *trumpet*, tuba-

Urbs, *city*, urb(i)-

Ventus, *wind*, vento-

Via, *way*, via-

Vulpēs, *fox*, vulpi-

155.—(4.) Neutra pauca sunt in **or**,

Aequor, *ador*, *marmor*, *eor* ;
Fēmininum est *arbor*.

[*Aequor*-, sea; *ador*-, spelt; *marmor*-, marble; *cord*-, heart; *arbor*-, tree.]

156.—(5.) Fēminina *cōs* et *dōs*,

Neutra sunt utrumque *os*.

[*cōt*-, whet-stone; *dōt*-, dowry; *ōs*-, mouth; *os*-, bone.]

157.—(6.) Neutra multa sunt in **er**,

Verber, *siler*, *acer*, *vēr*,
Tüber, *über*, et *cadāver*,
Piper, *iter*, et *papāver*.

[*Verber*-, blow; *siler*-, willow; *acer*-, maple; *vēr*-, spring; *tüber*-, swelling; *über*-, udder; *cadāver*-, corpse; *piper*-, pepper; *iter*-(*itiner*-), journey; *papāver*-, poppy.]

158.—(7.) *Aes* est neutrum; sex in **es**,

Quae flectunt cāsūs imparēs

Fēminina, *compes*, *teges*,

Mercēs, *merges*, *quies*, *seges*.

[*Aes*-, copper; *comped(i)*-, fetter; *teget*-, mat; *mercēd*-, wages; *merget*-, sheaf; *quēt*-, rest; *seget*-, crop.]

Second Principal Rule.

159.—Fēmininis inserās

Quae claudunt **is**, **x**, **aus**, et **as**.

S cum consonante nexa,

Es aequaliter inflexa.

160.—

Exceptions.

(1.) Multa sunt quae claudunt **is**

Masculini generis,

Amnis, *axis*, *callis*, *collis*,

Caulis, *cucumis* et *folliis*,

Fascis, *fūnis*, *fustis*, *finis*,

Ignis, *orbis*, atque *crinis*,

Pānis, *piscis*, *postis*, *ensis*,

Sentis, *corbis*, *torquis*, *mensis*,

Torris, *unguis*, et *canalis*,

Vectis, *vermis*, et *sodālis*,

Cassis, *cinis*, *glis* et *anguis*,

Lapis, *pulvis*, atque *sanguis*.

worm; *sodāli*-, comrade; *cassi*-, snare; *ciner*-, ash; *glis*-, dormouse; *angui*-,* snake; *lapid*-, stone; *pulver*-, dust; *sanguin*-, blood. Those marked * are also found used as feminines.]

162.—(2.) Plēraque quae claudunt **ex**

Masculina sunt, ut *grex* ;

Sed fēminina manent *nex*,

Supellex, *ilex*, *cārex*, *lēx*.

[*Greg*-, flock; *nec*-, death; *suppellex*-(*til*-), furniture; *ilec*-, holm-oak; *cārec*-, rush; *lēg*-, law.]

163.—(3.) Masculina sunt in **ix**

Fornix, *phoenix* et *calix*.

[*Fornic*-, arch; *phoenic*-, phoenix; *calic*-, cup.]

164.—(4.) Masculina sunt in **ās**

Vās (*vadis*), *gigās*, *elephās*.

As (*assis*), *mās* et *adamās*.

Neutra *vās* (*vāsīs*), *nefās*, *fās*.

[*Vad*-, surety; *gigant*-, giant; *elo*-

[*Amni*-, river; *azi*-,* axle; *calli*-,* path; *coll*-, hill; *cauli*-, stalk; *cucumer*-, cucumber; *folli*-, bellows; *fasci*-, bundle; *fūni*-,* rope; *fusti*-, club; *fini*-,* end; *igni*-, fire; *orbi*-, globe; *crini*-, hair; *pāni*-, bread; *pisci*-, fish; *posti*-, post; *ensi*-, sword; *sent*-,* path; *corbi*-, basket; *torqui*-,* collar; *mensi*-, month; *torri*-, brand; *ungui*-, nail; *canali*-, channel; *vecti*-, lever; *vermi*-,

phant-, elephant; *ass-*, pound of copper; *mas-*, male; *adamant-*, diamond; *vās-*, vessel; *nefās*, wrong; *fās*, right.]

165.—(5.) Masculinis adde *mons*,
Fons et torrens, grÿps et pons.
Rudens, hÿdrōps, dens et bi-
dens,

Oriens, occidens et tridens.

[*Mont(i-)*, mountain; *font(i-)*, foun-

tain; torrent(i-), torrent; *grÿph-*, griffin; *pont(i-)*, bridge; *rudent(i-)*, rope; *hÿdrōp-*, dropsy; *dent(i-)*, tooth; *bident(i-)*, pitchfork; (but *bident(i-)*, animal for sacrifice, is *fem.*); *orient-*, east; *occident-*, west; *trident(i-)*, trident.]

167.—(6.) Masculina sunt in *ēs*
verrēs et acināces.

[*Verri-*, boar-pig; *acinaci-*, scimitar.]

Third Principal Rule.

168.—Neutra claudunt *a* et *e*, | *ar, ur, us, c, l, n*, et *t*.

Exceptions.

169.—(1.) Masculina sunt in *ur*
Furfur, vultur, turtur, fur.

[*Furfur-*, bran; *vultur-*, vulture; *turtur-*, turtle-dove; *fur-*, thief.]

170.—(2.) Masculina sunt in *us*
Lepus (leporis) et mūs.

[*Lepos-*, hare; *mūs-*, mouse.]

171.—(3.) Fēminina sunt in *ūs*
Virtūs, atque servitūs,
Juventūs, incūs, atque palūs,
senectūs, tellūs atque salūs;
Quibus longa manet u
In genitivi transitū.

[*Virtūt-*, virtue; *servitūt-*, slavery; *juventūt-*, youth; *palūd-*,

marsh; senectūt-, old age; *tellūs-*, earth; *salūt-*, health.]

172.—(4.) Est et *pecus (pecudis.)*
Fēminini generis.

[*pecud-*, a head of cattle.]

173.—(5.) Masculina in *l* sunt *mūgil,*
consul, sal, sōl, atque pugil.

[*mūgil-*, mullet; *consul*, consul; *sal-*, salt; *sōl-*, sun; *pugil-*, boxer.]

174.—(6.) Masculina sunt *rēn,*
splēn,
Pecten, delphīn, attagēn.

[*rēn-*, kidney; *splēn-*, spleen; *pecten-*, comb; *delphīn-*, dolphin; *attagēn-*, heath-fowl.]

175.—(7.) Fēminina sunt in *on.*
Gorgōn, sindon, halcyōn.

[*Gorgon-*, gorgon; *sindon-*, linen; *halcyon-*, king-fisher.]

DOUBLE OR COMPOUND NOUNS.

176.—There are a few nouns which are made up of two nouns of different declensions. In these—

(1.) If two nominatives combine, both parts are declined, and then they are often printed separately, as *rēspública*, or *rēs pública*.

(2.) If a nominative combines with an oblique case, the noun in the

nominative only is declined, as *paterfamilias*, father of a family. These also are sometimes printed separately.

RESPUBLICA, a commonwealth, Fem. (rē-publica-.)

Singular.	Plural.
<i>N.</i> rēpublica,	<i>N.</i> rēpublicae,
<i>G.</i> rēpublicae,	<i>G.</i> rēumplicārum,
<i>D.</i> rēpublicae,	<i>D.</i> rēbuspublicis,
<i>Ac.</i> rempublicam,	<i>Ac.</i> rēpublicās,
<i>V.</i> rēpublica,	<i>V.</i> rēpublicae,
<i>Ab.</i> rēpublicā.	<i>Ab.</i> rēbuspublicis.

JŪSJURANDUM, an oath, Neut. (jūs-jūrando-.)

Singular.	Plural.
<i>N.</i> jūsjurandum,	<i>N.</i> jūrajūranda,
<i>G.</i> jūrisjūranti,	<i>G.</i> _____
<i>D.</i> jūrtjūrando,	<i>D.</i> _____
<i>Ac.</i> jūsjurandum,	<i>Ac.</i> jūrajūranda,
<i>V.</i> jūsjurandum,	<i>V.</i> jūrajūranda.
<i>Ab.</i> jūrejūrando.	<i>Ab.</i> _____

MATERFAMILIAS, a mistress of a family, Fem. (mātr-familiās.)

Singular.
<i>N.</i> māterfamiliās,
<i>G.</i> mātrifamiliās,
<i>D.</i> mātrifamiliās,
<i>Ac.</i> mātremfamiliās,
<i>V.</i> māterfamiliās,
<i>Ab.</i> mātrefamiliās.

Here, *familiās* is an old form of the genitive (54), and is governed by *māter*. So, *Pater-familiās*, *filius-familiās*, *filia-familiās*. Pl. *mātris-familiārum*, etc. In this way, *familiae* is used as well as *familiās*.

IRREGULAR OR ANOMALOUS NOUNS.

Some nouns are *defective*, i. e., want some of their parts.

A. Nouns defective in number, i. e., such as are used only in one number.

177.—I. Only in the singular (*singularia tantum*).

(1.) Proper names, as *Cæsar*, *Italia*, *Rōma*. These are used in the plural—

(a) If there are several individuals of the same name: as *trēs Scipiōnēs*, three men named Scipio.

(b.) If they are used as common nouns: *Cicerōnēs*, orators like Cicero.

(2.) Abstract nouns: *pietās*, piety; *justitia*, justice. Yet these are sometimes found in the plural, if they are conceived as attributes of several individuals: *amōres*, loves; *odia*, hatreds.

(3.) Collective nouns: *vulgus*, *plēbs*, the common people.

(4.) Material nouns: *aes*, bronze; *ferrum*, iron. But such words are sometimes used in the plural to denote things made of the material, as *aera*, statues of bronze; *ligna*, logs of wood.

(5.) Some separate words, as *album*, list; *mundus*, female ornament.

178.—II. Only in the plural (**plūralia tantum**).

(1.) Many names of cities, groups of islands, mountains, etc.: *Athēnae*, Athens; *Alpēs*, the Alps; *Baleārēs*, the Balearic Islands.

(2.) Names of festivals, as indicating the several games or sacrifices which together made up the festival: *Latinae*, *Sāturnālia*, *Terminālia*.

(3.) Some common nouns only applicable to classes: *mājōrēs*, ancestors; *liberī*, children; *posterī*, descendants.

(4.) Many separate words: *arma*, arms; *argūtiae*, shrewdness; *dīvitiae*, riches; *insidiae*, ambush; *moenia*, walls; *mānēs*, shades of the dead; *reliquiae*, remnant; *Idūs*, the Ides; *Nōnae*, the Nones.

179.—III. Heterological Nouns. There are many nouns which are used with one meaning in the singular, and another in the plural. Thus:

Singular.	Plural.
Aedēs, <i>a temple</i> .	Aedēs, (1) <i>a house</i> , (2) <i>temples</i> .
Aqua, <i>water</i> .	Aquae, (1) <i>waters</i> , (2) <i>mineral springs</i> .
Auxilium, <i>assistance</i> .	Auxilia, <i>auxiliary troops</i> .
Bonum, <i>any thing good</i> .	Bona, <i>goods, property</i> .
Carcer, <i>a prison</i> .	Carcerēs, <i>the barriers of a race-course</i> .
Castrum, <i>a fort</i> .	Castra, <i>a camp</i> .
Comitium, <i>a place in the Roman forum where the comitia were held</i> .	Comitia, <i>an assembly of the people for the purpose of voting</i> .
Cōpia, <i>plenty</i> .	Cōpiae, <i>troops</i> .
Facultās, <i>power, ability</i> .	Facultātēs, <i>wealth, property</i> .
Fascis, <i>a bundle of twigs, a fagot</i> .	Fascēs, <i>a bundle of rods carried before the chief magistrate of Rome</i> .
Finis, <i>the end of any thing</i> .	Finēs, <i>borders, territory</i> .
Fortūna, <i>fortune</i> .	Fortūnae, <i>an estate, possessions</i> .
Grātia, <i>grace, favor</i> .	Grātiae, <i>thanks</i> .
Hortus, <i>a garden</i> .	Horti, (1) <i>gardens</i> , (2) <i>pleasure-grounds</i> .

Singular.	Plural.
Litera, <i>a letter of the alphabet.</i>	Literæ, (1) <i>a letter, epistle</i> , (2) <i>letters</i> , (3) <i>literature.</i>
Nātālis, <i>a birth-day.</i>	Nātālēs, <i>birth, descent.</i>
Opera, <i>labor.</i>	Operæ, <i>workmen.</i>
Opis (genitive), <i>help.</i>	Opēs, <i>wealth, power.</i>
Pars, <i>a part, portion.</i>	Partēs, (1) <i>parts</i> , (2) <i>a party, faction.</i>
Principium, <i>a beginning, a first principle, or element.</i>	Principia, <i>a place in the camp where the general's tent stood.</i>
Rostrum, <i>the beak of a bird, the sharp part of the prow of a ship.</i>	Rostra, <i>a stage in the Roman forum, from which orators used to address the people.</i>
Sal, <i>salt.</i>	Salēs, <i>witticisms.</i>

Observe that some of these words have in the plural a meaning corresponding to that of the singular, as well as a different meaning.

B. Nouns defective in case: i. e., nouns which want some of their cases.

A noun used in one case only, is sometimes called a *monoptote*; in two cases, a *diptote*; in three, a *triptote*; in four, a *tetraptote*; in five, a *pentaptote*. An indeclinable word is called an *aptote*. These words are derived from the Greek numerals and the word *πτωρο-*, *declined*.

180.—I. Many neuters are used only in their three *similar cases*, *nom.*, *voc.*, *ac.*

(1.) Greek nouns ending in *os*: *epos*, epic poem; *melos*, strain; plural, *epē*, *melē*.

(2.) Some Latin nouns (*singulāria tantum*): *fās*, right; *nefās*, wrong; *instar*, image; *nihil* (*nīl*), nothing.

181.—II. Many other nouns are used in the singular throughout, but are found only in the *similar cases* of the plural, *nom.*, *voc.*, *ac.*: *collum*, neck; *fār*, corn; *fel*, gall; *mel*, honey; *pāx*, peace; *piz*, pitch; *rūs*, the country, and most words of the fifth declension (147), with some of the fourth, as *metus*, fear.

182.—III. There are several more words which are defective in case, the chief of which are given in the following list. The cases found in use are noted by the letters *N.*, *G.*, *D.*, *A.*, *Ab.* *before* the word, for the singular, and *after* the word for the plural. The words are given in their stems in order that there may be no possibility of mistake about the declension. A * placed *before* or *after* a word implies that the singular or the plural is found throughout.

- Ab. ambāg-*, **f. winding.*
A. Ab. cassi-, **m. net.*
Ab. comped(i-), **f. fetter.*
G. D. A. Ab. dap-, **f. feast.*
G. D. A. Ab. diciōn-, *f. sway.*
Ab. fauc(i-), **f. throat.*
fora-,¹ *f. A. D. Ab., door.*
N. Ab. fort-, *f. chance.*
G. D. A. Ab. frūg-, **f. fruit.*
N. glōs-, *f. sister-in-law.*
grāt-, *f. N. A. Ab., thanks.*
incita-,² *A. standstill.*
infitia-,³ *A. denial.*
ingrātia-, *Ab. unwill- ingness.*
N. inquiēt-, *f. unrest.*
- Ab. jūger-*, *D. Ab. acre.*
N. A. Ab. lui-, *f. pestilence (n. s. luēs).*
N. A. Ab. māni-, *n. morning (Ab. māne).*
G. nauco-, *n. trifle.*
Ab. obeo-, **c. barrier.*
G. A. Ab. op-, **f. help.*
Ab. pondo-, *pound.*
A. Ab. prec-, **f. prayer.*
N. A. senti-, *m. N. Ab. thorn.*
A. Ab. sordi-, **f. filth.*
G. Ab. spont-, *f. choice.*
D. A. vēnu-, *m. vēno-*, *n. sale.*
G. A. Ab. vic-, *f. N. D. A. Ab. change.*
N. A. Ab. vis(i-), **f. force.*

C. Nouns defective in declension: *i. e.*, indeclinable nouns.

183.—(1.) The names of the letters of the alphabet: *alpha*, *bēta*, etc.

(2.) Words used as nouns without really being so: as, *triste illud vale*, that sad word, *farewell*.

(3.) *Secus*, *sex*, and *sēmis*, half, used as an adjective.

(4.) Some foreign names, as *Jacob*, *Gabriel* (but these have sometimes Latinized forms, *Jacōbus*, and are declined). *Jēsus* has *Jēsūm* in the acc. and *Jisū* in other cases.

184.—*Some nouns are variable*: *i. e.*, have some of their cases differing either in *declension* or in *gender* from others.

Nouns variable in declension are those which form some of their cases from more than one stem. These are called *heteroclites* (from *ἐτερο-*, another; *κλιτο-*, declined).

Nouns variable in gender are those which are of different genders in some of their cases. These are called *heterogeneous* (*ἐτερο-*, another; *γενε-*, gender).

185.—I. *Heteroclite Nouns.*

(1.) Several nouns belong to the second and fourth declensions, partic-

¹ Only used in a locative sense: *to*, *at*, or *from the doors*.

² Only used in the phrase *ad inētiā* (or *ad inētia*) *redigere*, "to reduce to extremities."

³ Only used in connection with *ira*, *inētia* *ira*, "to deny."

ularly names of trees: as *cupressus*, cypress; *pīnus*, pine (142). Some nouns of the fourth declension have rarely a gen. in *i*; *senātus*, senate; *tumultus*, tumult; *sumptus*, expense.

(2.) *Jūgerum* (*jūgero*-, n.), *acre*, has some forms of the third decl. (from *jūger*-, 182).

(3.) *Vās* (*vās*-, n.), *a vessel*, has the plural of the second decl. (*vāso*-, n.).

(4.) Names of festivals, as *Bacchānālīa* (*Bacchānālī*-), have sometimes the gen. plur. in *orum*, as if from a stem in *o*. (122).

(5.) *Requies* (*requiēs*-), *rest*, has sometimes the acc. and abl. sing. *requiem*, *requiē*, of the fifth decl.

(6.) Many nouns of the third decl. (*i*-stems) have the nom. sing. in *ēs*, as if of the fifth decl.: *nūbēs*, cloud; and some have this along with the regular form in *is*: *fēlēs* and *fēlis*, cat; *vulpēs* and *vulpis*, fox; *farfēs*, hunger, has also the abl. sing. *famē*. Also, *plēb*-, the commonalty, has sometimes the nom. gen. dat. sing. of the fifth decl.

(7.) Many nouns of the first declension have forms also of the fifth (150): *barbaria* and *barbariēs*, barbarism; *mollitia* and *mollitiēs*, softness.

186.—II. *Heterogeneous Nouns.*

Some nouns adopt either regularly or generally a different gender in the plural from that of the singular. Some of these are also *heteroclite*. The chief of these are:

Singular.	Plural.
<i>jocus</i> , m. jest.	<i>jocī</i> , m. and <i>joca</i> , n.
<i>locus</i> , m. place.	<i>locī</i> , m. (topics, passages) and <i>loca</i> , n. (places).
<i>sibilus</i> , m. hissing.	<i>sibilī</i> , m. and (poetic) <i>sibila</i> , n.
<i>carbasa</i> , f. canvas.	<i>carbasa</i> , n. (rarely <i>carbasi</i> , m.).
<i>margarita</i> , f. pearl.	<i>margaritae</i> , f. and <i>margarita</i> , n.
<i>caelum</i> , n. heaven.	<i>caeli</i> , m.
<i>frēnum</i> , n. rein.	<i>frēnī</i> , m. and <i>frēna</i> , n.
<i>rastrum</i> , n. rake.	<i>rastrī</i> , m. and <i>rastra</i> , n.
<i>epulum</i> , n. festival.	<i>epulae</i> , f. banquet.
<i>balneum</i> , n. bath.	<i>balneae</i> , f. and later <i>balnea</i> , n.

187.—Also the following proper names have neuter forms in the plural:.

Dindymus, m. *a hill in Phrygia*; *Ismarus*, m. *a hill in Thrace*.

Maenalus, m. *a mountain in Arcadia*; *Pangæus*, m. *a mountain in Thrace*.

Tartarus, m. *hell*; *Täygetus*, m. *a mountain in Laconia*; *Pergamus*, f. *the citadel of Troy*.

188.—Some nouns have two forms of different genders or declensions, or both. Thus:

cōnātus (*cōnātu-*, m.), and *cōnātum* (*cōnāto-*, n.), attempt.
menda (*menda-*, f.), and *menclum* (*mendo-*, n.), fault.
clipeus (*clipeo-*, m. and rarely n.), shield.
baculum (*baculo-*, n. and rarely m.), staff.
callum (*callo-*, n. and rarely m.), callosity.

THE ADJECTIVE.

189.—An ADJECTIVE is a word used to qualify a substantive; as, *vir* BONUS, a GOOD man; DECEM *nāvēs*, TEN ships.

A noun is qualified by an adjective when the object named is thereby described, limited, or distinguished from other things of the same name.

1. The **accidents** of the adjective are *gender*, *number*, and *case*, and, of most adjectives, also *comparison*.

2. Adjectives, in Latin, indicate the gender, number, and case, by the termination; as, *bon-us*, *bon-a*, *bon-um*.

3. **Participles** have the *form* and *declension* of adjectives, while, in *time* and *signification*, they belong to the verb.

4. Some adjectives denote each gender by a different termination in the nominative, and consequently have *three terminations*. Some have one form common to the masculine and feminine, and are adjectives of *two terminations*; and some are adjectives of *one termination*, which is common to all genders.

5. Adjectives are either of the first and second declensions, or of the third only.

6. Adjectives of *three* terminations (except thirteen), are of the *first* and *second* declensions; but those of *one* or *two* terminations, are of the *third*.

Exc. Thirteen adjectives in *er*, of three terminations, are of the third declension. (See 198.)

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

190.—Adjectives of the *first* and *second* declensions have the masculine always in *us* or *er*; the feminine always in *a*, and the neuter always in *um*; as, masculine *bonus*, feminine *bona*, neuter *bonum*, good.

The masculine in *us* is declined like *dominus*, and in *er* like *puer* or *liber*; the feminine in *a*, like *penna*; and the neuter in *um*, like *regnum*: thus,

1. **BONUS, BONA, BONUM, good** (bono- *m.* or *n.*, bona- *f.*).

Singular.			Plural.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. bonus,	a,	um,	N. boni,	æ,	a,
G. boni,	æ,	i,	G. bonorum,	arum,	orum,
D. bono,	æ,	o,	D. bonis,	is,	is,
Ac. bonum,	am,	um,	Ac. bonos,	as,	a,
V. bone,	a,	um,	V. boni,	æ,	a,
Ab. bono,	â,	o.	Ab. bonis,	is,	is.

In the same manner decline:

Altus, <i>high.</i>	Cavus, <i>hollow.</i>	Lætus, <i>joyful.</i>
Amplus, <i>large.</i>	Doctus, <i>learned.</i>	Plenus, <i>full.</i>
Blandus, <i>flattering.</i>	Dûrus, <i>hard.</i>	Privatus, <i>private.</i>
Cârus, <i>dear.</i>	Fidus, <i>faithful.</i>	Rectus, <i>right.</i>

Also all participles, numerals, and pronouns, in *us*; as, *amatus, amaturus, amandus, primus, secundus*, etc.—*meus, tuus, suus*.

Note.—*Meus* has *mi* in the vocative masculine, seldom *meus*.

2. **TENER, TENERA, TENERUM, tender** (tenero- *m.* or *n.*, tenera- *f.*).

Singular.			Plural.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. tener,	a,	um,	N. teneri,	æ,	a,
G. teneri,	æ,	i,	G. tenerorum,	arum,	orum,
D. tenero,	æ,	o,	D. teneris,	is,	is,
Ac. tenerum,	am,	um,	Ac. teneros,	as,	a,
V. tener,	a,	um,	V. teneri,	æ,	a,
Ab. tenero,	â,	o.	Ab. teneris,	is,	is.

In the same manner decline:

Asper, <i>rough.</i>	Miser, <i>wretched.</i>	Lacer, <i>mangled.</i>
Liber, <i>free.</i>	Prosper, <i>prosperous.</i>	Satur, <i>full</i> (satura, saturum).

Also, compounds derived from *gero* and *fero*; as, *laniger*, bearing wool; *opifer*, bringing help. But *asper* sometimes is declined like *âter*.

But most adjectives in *er* lose the *e* in all the genders, i. e. the *e* does not belong to the stem, but is only euphonically inserted in the nom. sing. (See 60.)

3, *ATER, ATRA, ATRUM, black* (atro-, m. or n., atra-, f.).

Singular.			Plural.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. ater,	ātra,	ātrum,	N. ātrī,	ātræ,	ātra,
G. ātrī,	ātræ,	ātrī,	G. ātrōrum,	ātrārum,	ātrōrum,
D. ātrō,	ātræ,	ātrō,	D. ātrīs,	ātrīs,	ātrīs,
Ac. ātrum,	ātram,	ātrum,	Ac. ātrōs,	ātrās,	ātra,
V. ater,	ātra,	ātrum,	V. ātrī,	ātræ,	ātra,
Ab. ātrō,	ātrā,	ātrō.	Ab. ātrīs,	ātrīs,	ātrīs.

In like manner decline :

<i>Æger, sick.</i>	<i>Mæcer, lean.</i>	<i>Sacer, sacred.</i>
<i>Orōber, frequent.</i>	<i>Pulcer, fair.</i>	<i>Sinister, left.</i>

Dexter, right, has dextra, dextrum ; or dexlera, dexterum.

191.—4: The following adjectives have the genitive singular in *ius*, and the dative in *i* ; namely,

<i>Alius, another of many.</i>	<i>Sōlus, alone.</i>
<i>Alter (altero-), the other of two.</i>	<i>Tōtus, whole.</i>
<i>Alteruter, the one or other.</i>	<i>Ullus, any.</i>
<i>Neuter, neither.</i>	<i>Unus, one.</i>
<i>Nullus, none.</i>	<i>Uter (utro-), whether.</i>

And the compounds of *uter, uterlibet, utervis*, which of the two you please, *uterque* each, in which the syllables *libet, vis, que*, are attached to each form of *uter*.

In the other cases, they are like *bonus, tener, or ater* ; as,

Tōtus, Tōta, Tōtum, whole.

Singular.			Plural.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. tōtus,	a,	um,	N. tōtī,	æ,	a,
G. tōtius,	ius,	ius,	G. tōtōrum,	ārum,	ōrum,
D. tōtī,	i,	i,	D. tōtīs,	īs,	īs,
Ac. tōtum,	am,	um,	Ac. tōtōs,	ās,	a,
V. tōte,	a,	um,	V. tōtī,	æ,	a,
Ab. tōtō,	ā,	ō.	Ab. tōtīs,	īs,	īs.

Alteruter is sometimes declined in both its parts, and sometimes only in the latter, thus : genitive, *alterius utrius*, or *alterutrius*.

192.—The ending *ius* in the genitive of these words (except, perhaps, *alter*) is always to be read in prose with *i*. But all of them, with the exception of *alius*, are often found short in poetry. *Alius* has *i*, because there

is in it a double contraction. Thus, the stem being *alio-*, we have first *alio-*, then *aliius*, and lastly *alius*. The neuter *nom.* and *acc. sing.* of *alius* is *aliud*, and the *dat. sing.* is *aliī*.

Some of these adjectives are occasionally found with the common endings in the genitive and dative. Cicero has *aliæ pecudis*, Cæsar has *alteræ legioni*, and *nullo consilio* (dat.).

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

193.—RULE 1. Adjectives of the *third* declension have **e** or **i** in the ablative singular; but if the neuter is in **e**, the ablative has **i** only. (194.) For the *acc., pl.*, see 114.

RULE 2. The genitive plural ends in **ium**, and the neuter of the nominative, accusative, and vocative, in **ia**.

Exc. Except comparatives, which have **um** and **a**. (195, 196.)

I. Adjectives of one termination (consonant-stems).

1. FELIX, happy (fēlic(i-)).

Singular.			Plural.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. fēlix (=cs),	fēlix,	fēlix,	N. fēlicēs,	ēs,	ia,
G. fēlicis,	is,	is,	G. fēlicium,	ium,	ium,
D. fēlicī,	ī,	ī,	D. fēlicibus,	ibus,	ibus,
Ac. fēlicem,	em,	fēlix,	Ac. fēlicēs,	ēs,	ia,
V. fēlix,	fēlix,	fēlix,	V. fēlicēs,	ēs,	ia,
Ab. fēlice or ī,	e or ī,	e or ī.	Ab. fēlicibus,	ibus,	ibus,

In like manner decline:

Ferōx, *bold*.

Supplex, *suppliant*.

Trux, -ucis, *cruel*.

Sagāx, *sagacious*.

Tenāx, *tenacious*.

Velōx, -ōcis, *swift*.

2. PRUDENS, prudent (prūdēnt(i-)).

Singular.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. prūdēns (=ts),	prūdēns,	prūdēns,
G. prūdētis,	prūdētis,	prūdētis,
D. prūdētī,	prūdētī,	prūdētī,
Ac. prūdētē,	prūdētē,	prūdēns,
V. prūdēns,	prūdēns,	prūdēns,
Ab. prūdēte, or ī.	prūdēte, or ī.	prūdēte, or ī.

	Plural.		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	prudent ēs ,	prudent ēs ,	prudent ia ,
G.	prudent ium ,	prudent ium ,	prudent ium ,
D.	prudent ibus ,	prudent ibus ,	prudent ibus ,
Ac.	prudent ēs ,	prudent ēs ,	prudent ia ,
V.	prudent ēs ,	prudent ēs ,	prudent ia ,
Ab.	prudent ibus .	prudent ibus .	prudent ibus .

In like manner decline :

Clēmēns, -tis, *gentle*.

Ingens, *great*.

Recens, *fresh*.

Also all participles in *ns* ; as, *amans, docens, legens, audiens*, etc.

Note.—Participles have *e* oftener than *i* in the ablative singular, and in the ablative absolute they have *e* only.

194.—In adjectives of one ending the *ablative* is much more commonly found in *i* than in *e*. The following, however, have *e* always : *compōs* (*compot-*), possessing ; *dēsēs* (*dēsēd-*), sluggish ; *pauper* (*pauper-*), poor ; *princeps* (*princep-*), foremost ; *pūbēs* (*pūber-*), adult ; *sospēs* (*sospet-*), safe ; *superstes* (*superstet-*), surviving ; and almost always *āles* (*ālet-*), winged ; *dives* (*divet-*), rich ; commonly, too, *vetus* (*vetes-*), old ; *uber* (*über-*), fertile. On the contrary, *pār* (*par-*), equal, and *memor* (*memor-*), mindful, always have *i*.

195.—The *neuter plural* (*ia*) is formed only from those adjectives of one termination whose stems end in *ant-*, *ent-*, *āt-*, *ert-*, *ord-*, *ac-*, *ic-*, *oc-* (e. g. *elegans, sapiens, Lārinās, sollers, concors, tenāx, felix, ferōx*), and from numeral adjectives in *plex-*, such as *simplex, duplex* ; and from the following : *anceps* (*ancipit-*), two-sided ; *praeceps* (*praecipit-*), steep ; *locuples* (*locuplet-*), rich ; *pār* (*par-*), equal ; and in later writers a few others. *Vetus* has *vetera*.

196.—The *genitive plural* has *um* in those adjectives which have *e* in the ablative sing. (194). Also, *memor*, mindful, *cicur*, tame, and compounds in *ceps* (like *anceps, ancipit-*). But *plus*, more, and its compound *complūrēs*, have *ium*.

II. Adjectives of two terminations (chiefly *i*-stems).

3. MĪTIS, mĪTE, meek (mĪTI-).

Singular.			Plural.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> mīt is ,	is ,	e ,	<i>N.</i> mīt ēs ,	ēs ,	ia ,
<i>G.</i> mīt is ,	is ,	is ,	<i>G.</i> mīt ium ,	ium ,	ium ,
<i>D.</i> mīt i ,	i ,	i ,	<i>D.</i> mīt ibus ,	ibus ,	ibus ,
<i>Ac.</i> mīt em ,	em ,	e ,	<i>Ac.</i> mīt ēs ,	ēs ,	ia ,
<i>V.</i> mīt is ,	is ,	e ,	<i>V.</i> mīt ēs ,	ēs ,	ia ,
<i>Ab.</i> mīt i ,	i ,	i ,	<i>Ab.</i> mīt ibus ,	ibus ,	ibus .

In the same manner decline :

Agilis, *active*.
Brevis, *short*.

Dēbilis, *weak*.
Incolūmis, *safe*.

Tālis, *such*.
Utilis, *useful*.

197. 4. Comparative Degree.—MITIOR, MITIUS, *more meek* (mītiōr-).

Singular.			Plural.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. mītiōr,	mītiōr,	mītiūs,	N. mītiōres,	ēs,	a,
G. mītiōris,	is,	is,	G. mītiōrum,	um,	um,
D. mītiōri,	i,	i,	D. mītiōribus,	ibus,	ibus,
Ac. mītiōrem,	em,	mītiūs,	Ac. mītiōrēs,	ēs,	a,
V. mītiōr,	mītiōr,	mītiūs,	V. mītiōrēs,	ēs,	a,
Ab. mītiōre or i,	e or i,	e or i.	Ab. mītiōribus,	ibus,	ibus.

In like manner decline :

Altior, *higher*.
Brevior, *shorter*.
Dūrior, *harder*.

Fēlicior, *happier*.
Fortior, *braver*.
Māior, *greater*.

Melior, *better*.
Mollior, *softer*.
Pējor, *worse*.

Comparative adjectives have the ablative in *e* much more commonly than in *i*.

Plus, more, has only the neuter gender in the singular, and is thus declined :

Singular.		Plural.		
	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. plūs,		N. plūrēs,	ēs,	a (ia),
G. plūris,		G. plūrium,	ium,	ium,
D. —		D. plūribus,	ibus,	ibus,
Ac. plūs.		Ac. plūrēs,	ēs,	a (ia),
V. —		V. —	—	—
Ab. plūre.		Ab. plūribus,	ibus,	ibus.

Note.—The neuter plural in *ia* is hardly ever used. The compound, *complūrēs*, has no singular.

198.—III. Adjectives of three terminations (—ri-stems).

5. ACER or ACRIŒ, ACRIŒ, sharp (ācri-).

Singular.			Plural.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. ācer, or ācriŒ,	is,	e,	N. ācrēs,	ēs,	ia,
G. ācriŒ,	is,	is,	G. ācrium,	ium,	ium,
D. ācri,	i,	i,	D. ācribus,	ibus,	ibus,
Ac. ācrem,	em,	e,	Ac. ācrēs,	ēs,	ia,
V. ācer, or ācriŒ,	is,	e,	V. ācrēs,	ēs,	ia,
Ab. ācri,	i,	i.	Ab. ācribus,	ibus,	ibus.

The ending *is* is sometimes found masculine, and the ending *er* very rarely feminine.

Besides *acer*, the following twelve are declined in this way :

Alacer, <i>cheerful</i> .	Equester, <i>equestrian</i> .	Saluber, <i>wholesome</i> .
Campester, <i>flat, level</i> .	Paluster, <i>marshy</i> .	Silvester, <i>woody</i> .
Celeber, <i>famous</i> .	Pedester, <i>on foot</i> .	Terrester, <i>terrestrial</i> .
Celer, <i>swift</i> .	Puter, <i>putrid</i> .	Volucer, <i>swift</i> .

Celer retains *e* before *r* in all its forms, and has *um* instead of *ium* in the gen. plur.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

Irregular adjectives are *Defective* or *Redundant*.

I. DEFECTIVE ADJECTIVES.

199.—1. The adjectives *frugi*, temperate (really a dat. sing. of *frug-*); *sat* or *satis*, sufficient; *semis*, half; and the plurals *quot*, how many? *tot*, so many; *aliquot*, some; *quotquot*, and *quotcumque*, how many soever; *totidem*, just so many, are *indeclinable*. *Nequam*, worthless, is also indeclinable, but used in both numbers.

2. *Espera*, hopeless, and *potis*, neuter *pote* sometimes *potis*, able, are used only in the *nominative*. They are of all genders, and *potis* is also found joined with plural nouns.

Tantundem, as much, has *tantidem* in the genitive, and *tantundem*, m. and n., in the nominative and accusative singular.

Necesse, or *necessum*, necessary; and *volupe*, pleasant, are used only in the *nominative* and *accusative* singular.

3. *Macte* and *macti*, common words of encouragement, brave! gallant! are used only in the *vocative* singular and plural.

Primoris, genitive, first, wants the nominative and vocative singular, and the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural neuter; likewise, *seminecis*, half dead, which is not used in the neuter, and has *seminecum* in the genitive plural.

Pauci, few, and *plerique*, the most part, are seldom used in the singular.

Cæter, or *cæterus*, the rest, is not used in the nominative singular masculine.

Victrix, victorious, and *ultrix*, revengeful, are only feminine in the singular, but feminine and neuter in the plural: *victricēs*, *victricia*.

II. REDUNDANT ADJECTIVES.

200.—Several adjectives have forms of *three* endings (stems in *o-*, m. or n., and *a-*, f.), and also of *two* endings (stems in *i-*). The chief of this sort are:

exanimus, a, um,	and exanimis, e. <i>lifeless</i> .
sēmianimus, a, um,	and sēmianimis, e. <i>half alive</i> .
ūnanimus, a, um,	and ūnanimis, e. (<i>rare</i>), <i>harmonious</i> .
imbēcillus, a, um,	and imbēcillis, e. (<i>rare</i>), <i>weak</i> .
inermus, a, um (<i>rare</i>),	and inermis, e. <i>unarmed</i> .
sēmisorpnus, a, um,	and sēmisorpnis, e. <i>half asleep</i> .
bijugus, a, um,	and bijugis, e. <i>double-yoked</i> .
hilarus, a, um (<i>rare</i>),	and hilaris, e. <i>cheerful</i> .
effrēnus, a, um,	and effrēnis, e. (<i>rare</i>), <i>unbridled</i> .
prōclivus, a, um (<i>rare</i>),	and prōclivis, e. <i>prone</i> .

EXERCISES ON ADJECTIVES.

1. *Adjectives and substantives to be declined together:*

Parva casa, a <i>small cottage</i> .	Alta arbor, a <i>high tree</i> .
Clārus poēta, a <i>famous poet</i> .	Priscus mōs, an <i>ancient custom</i> .
Pulcra filia, a <i>beautiful daughter</i> .	Calida aestas, a <i>warm summer</i> .
Dulce pōmum, a <i>sweet apple</i> .	Tītus portus, a <i>safe harbor</i> .
Docilis puer, a <i>docile boy</i> (puero-).	Nōbile carmen, a <i>noble poem</i> .
Breve ævum, a <i>short life</i> .	Antiqua urbs, an <i>ancient city</i> .
Capāx antrum, a <i>capacious den</i> .	Magna dōs, a <i>great dowry</i> (dōt(i-)).
Magnum opus, a <i>great work</i> (opes-).	Cava nāvis, a <i>hollow ship</i> .
Serēnus diēs, a <i>clear day</i> (diē-).	Culpātus Paris, <i>wicked Paris</i> (Parid-).
Densa nūbēs, a <i>thick cloud</i> (nūbi-).	Miser Trōa, a <i>miserable Trojan</i> .
Fidus pastor, a <i>faithful shepherd</i> .	Infēlix Didō, <i>unhappy Dido</i> .

2. *Translate the following words into English, according to their number and case:*

Operis magni,	Urbem antiquam,	Urbis antiquæ,
Clārō poētæ,	Poētis clāris,	Paridī culpātō,
Diēi serēnō,	Pueri docilēs,	Arborēs altæ,
Diēi serēni,	Dōte magnā,	Trōis miserī,
Densis nūbibus,	Mōrum priscōrum,	Didō infēlici,
Fidi pastōris,	Carminis nōbillis,	Portibus tūtis,
Ævō brevi,	Calidā æstatē,	Dulcium pōmōrum.

3. *Translate the following phrases into Latin, observing to put the adjective in the same gender, number, and case, with the substantive. The words will be found in the list above:*

To a small cottage,	Of sweet apples,	In a short life,
Of a capacious den,	High trees,	With a sweet apple,
From lofty trees,	With great dowries,	With clear days,
For unhappy Dido,	Of ancient customs,	Noble poems,
In a hollow ship,	Of an ancient city,	Of ancient cities,
A wretched Trojan,	To a great work,	In small cottages,
With thick clouds,	O wicked Paris,	In a great work,
From a clear day,	Faithful shepherds,	With wicked Paris,

A safe harbor,
In a clear day,
Of small cottages,

To a thick cloud,
With high trees,
Beautiful daughters,

In a warm summer,
Of a short life,
With docile boys.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

201.—Numeral Adjectives are those which signify number. In Latin they are divided into four classes, viz. :

1. **Cardinal**, which express number simply, answering the question "*quot*," or "how many?" as, *one, two, three, four*, etc.

2. **Ordinal**, denoting the place of any thing in a row or series (*ordon-*), and answering the question "*quotus*," or "which in numerical order?" as, *first, second, third, fourth*, etc.

3. **Distributive**, answering the question "*quotēni*," or "how many to each?" as, *bini*, two by two, or two to each.

4. **Multiplicative**, answering the question "*quotuplex*," or "how many fold?"

I. CARDINAL NUMBERS.

202.—The Cardinal numbers are:

Ūnus,	} declined.	I.	one.
Duo,		II.	two.
Trēs,		III.	three.
Quātuor,		III, or IV.	four.
Quinque,		V.	five.
Sex,		VI.	six.
Septem,		VII.	seven.
Octo,		VIII.	eight.
Novem,		VIII, or IX.	nine.
Decem,		X.	ten.
Undecim,		XI.	eleven.
Duodecim,		XII.	twelve.
Tredecim,		XIII.	thirteen.
Quātuordecim,		XIII, or XIV.	fourteen.
Quindecim,		XV.	fifteen.
Sēdecim, or Sexdecim,		XVI.	sixteen.

Septemdecim,	XVII.	seventeen.
Duodēviginti, ¹	XVIII.	eighteen.
Undēviginti, ¹	XVIII, or XIX.	nineteen.
Viginti,	XX.	twenty.
Viginti ūnus, or Unus et viginti, ² }	XXI.	twenty-one.
Viginti duo, or Duo et viginti, etc. }	XXII.	twenty-two.
Duodētrigintā, ¹	XXVIII.	twenty-eight.
Undētrigintā, ¹	XXIX.	twenty-nine.
Trigintā,	XXX.	thirty.
Quādragintā,	XXXX, or XL.	forty.
Quinquāgintā,	L.	fifty.
Sexagintā,	LX.	sixty.
Septuagintā,	LXX.	seventy.
Octogintā,	LXXX.	eighty.
Nōnagintā,	LXXXX, or XC.	ninety.
Centum,	C.	a hundred.
Centum ūnus, or Centum et ūnus, etc. }	CI.	a hundred and one, etc.
Ducenti, -æ, -a,	CC.	two hundred.
Trecenti,	CCC.	three hundred.
Quādringenti,	CCCC.	four hundred.
Quingenti,	IO, or D.	five hundred.
Sexcenti,	IOC, DC.	six hundred.
Septingenti,	IOCC, or DCC.	seven hundred.
Octingenti,	IOCCC, or DCCC.	eight hundred.
Nongenti,	IOCCCC, or DCCCC.	nine hundred.
Mille,	CIO, or M.	a thousand.
Duo millia, or Bis mille, }	CIOCIO, or MM.	two thousand.
Quinque millia, or Quinquiēs mille, }	IOO, or V̄.	five thousand.
Decem millia, or Deciēs mille, }	CCIOO, or X̄.	ten thousand.
Quinquagintā millia, or Quinquāgiēs mille, }	IOOO, or L̄.	fifty thousand.
Centum millia, or Centiēs mille, }	CCCIOOO, or C̄.	a hundred thousand.

¹ Literally, *two from twenty, one from twenty*, and so for the corresponding numbers of each of the other decades.

² In compounding numbers from twenty up to one hundred either the tens without *et*, or the units with *et*, are placed first, as in English. The hundreds in prose are always placed before the tens with or without *et*, then the tens, then the units, as *centum sexagintā septem* or *centum et sexagintā septem*, 167.

OBSERVATIONS.

203.—1. *Eighteen* and *nineteen* are sometimes expressed by *decem et octo* and *decem et novem*.

2. The Cardinal numbers, except *ūnus* and *mille*, want the singular.

3. **Unus**, as a numeral, is not used in the plural, except when joined with a substantive that wants the singular; as, *ūna moenia*, one wall; or when several particulars are considered as one whole; as, *ūna vestimenta*, one suit of clothes. (See 209.) *Ūnus* is declined like *totus* (191).

Duo, *two*, and **Trēs**, *three*, are thus declined :

Plural			Plural		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>N.</i> duo,	duæ,	duo,	<i>N.</i> trēs,	trēs,	tria,
<i>G.</i> duōrum,	duārum,	duōrum,	<i>G.</i> trium,	trium,	trium,
<i>D.</i> duōbus,	duābus,	duōbus,	<i>D.</i> tribus,	tribus,	tribus,
<i>Ac.</i> duōs, -o,	duās,	duo,	<i>Ac.</i> trēs,	trēs,	tria,
<i>V.</i> duo,	duæ,	duo,	<i>V.</i> trēs,	trēs,	tria,
<i>Ab.</i> duōbus,	duābus,	duōbus,	<i>Ab.</i> tribus,	tribus,	tribus.

Ambō, both, is declined like *duo*, but the *o* is usually long. *Duo* has *o* once in Virgil. *Duo* has often the gen. plur. *duum*. It is not declined when it forms part of a compound numeral, as *duodecim*.

4. All the cardinal numbers, from *quātuor* to *centum* inclusive, are indeclinable; and from *centum* to *mille*, they are declined like the plural of *bonus* (190).

204.—**Mille** (or *mīle*) is used as an undeclined numeral, and with the plural forms *millia*, *millium*, *millibus*.

Mille is (a) A substantive in the nom. or acc. case: *mille hominum*, a thousand (of) men.

(b) An adjective in any case: *dē mille fabae modis*, from a thousand pecks of beans.

Millia is always a substantive: *duo millia armātorum*, two thousand (of) armed men. But if a declined numeral with its noun follows, the genitive may be understood after *millia*: *tria millia* (militum) *et quingenti milites*, three thousand five hundred soldiers.

ROMAN METHOD OF NOTATION BY LETTERS.

205.—The capital letters used by the Romans to denote numbers, were C, I, L, V, X, which are therefore called **Numeral Letters**. I denotes *one*; V, *five*; X, *ten*; L, *fifty*; and C, *a hundred*. By the various combinations of these letters, all numbers were expressed as follows:

The repetition of a letter repeats its value; thus, II signifies *two*; III, *three*; XX, *twenty*; XXX, *thirty*; CC, *two hundred*; CCC, *three hundred*, etc. V and L are never repeated.

When a letter of less value is placed before another of greater value, the value of the less is *taken from* the greater. When placed after it, the value of the less is *added to* the greater; thus:

IV. Four,	V. Five,	VI. Six.
IX. Nine,	X. Ten,	XI. Eleven.
XL. Forty,	L. Fifty,	LX. Sixty.
XC. Ninety,	C. A hundred,	CX. A hundred and ten.

A *thousand* was marked CIO, which was afterwards expressed by M, the initial of *mille*. *Five hundred* is marked IO, afterwards changed into D.

The annexing of O to IO makes its value ten times greater; thus, IOO denotes *five thousand*; IOOO, *fifty thousand*. The number is doubled by prefixing to I as many C's as there are O's after it; thus, CIO, *a thousand*; CCIOO, *ten thousand*; CCCIOOO, *a hundred thousand*. Any higher than this, according to Pliny, was expressed by repetition; thus, CCCIOOOO, *two hundred thousand*.

Thousands are sometimes expressed by a line drawn over the numeral letters; thus, $\overline{\text{III}}$ denotes *three thousand*; $\overline{\text{X}}$, *ten thousand*, etc.

II. ORDINAL NUMBERS.

206.—The *Ordinal Numerals* are formed from the cardinal. They all end in *us*, and are declined like *bonus*; as, *primus*, first; *secundus*, second; etc. (See the following table.)

III. DISTRIBUTIVE NUMBERS.

207.—*Distributive Numerals* are all plural, and declined like the plural of *bonus*; but usually have *um* instead of *orum* in the genitive; as, *singuli*, *æ*, *a*; etc.

The following table contains the ordinal and distributive numbers, and the corresponding numeral adverbs:

<i>Ordinal.</i>	<i>Distributive.</i>	<i>Numeral Adverbs.</i>
1. <i>Primus, first,</i>	<i>Singuli, one by one.</i>	<i>Semel, once.</i>
2. <i>Secundus, second,</i>	<i>Binī, two a piece,</i>	<i>Bis, twice.</i>
3. <i>Tertius, third,</i>	<i>Ternī, or trinī, etc.</i>	<i>Ter, thrice.</i>
4. <i>Quartus, etc.,</i>	<i>Quaternī,</i>	<i>Quater, four times.</i>
5. <i>Quintus,</i>	<i>Quinī,</i>	<i>Quinquies, or -ens.</i>
6. <i>Sextus,</i>	<i>Senī,</i>	<i>Sexies, or sexiens.</i>
7. <i>Septimus,</i>	<i>Septenī,</i>	<i>Septies.</i>
8. <i>Octavus,</i>	<i>Octonī,</i>	<i>Octies.</i>
9. <i>Nonus,</i>	<i>Novenī,</i>	<i>Novies.</i>
10. <i>Decimus,</i>	<i>Dēnī,</i>	<i>Decies.</i>
11. <i>Undecimus,</i>	<i>Undenī,</i>	<i>Undecies.</i>
12. <i>Duodecimus,</i>	<i>Duodenī,</i>	<i>Duodecies,</i>

<i>Ordinal.</i>	<i>Distributiva.</i>	<i>Numeral Adverbs.</i>
13. Tertius decimus,	Terni dēni,	Terdecies, or tredecies.
14. Quartus decimus,	Quaterni dēni,	Quaterdecies, or quatuor decies. }
15. Quintus decimus,	Quini dēni,	Quindecies.
16. Sextus decimus,	Seni dēni,	Sēdecies.
17. Septimus decimus,	Septēni dēni,	Septies decies.
18. Duodēvicesimus,	Duodēvicēni,	Duodēviciēs.
19. Undēvicesimus,	Undēvicēni,	Undēviciēs.
20. Vicesimus, or vigesimus, }	Vicēni,	Viciēs.
21. Vicesimus primus,	Vicēni singuli,	Semel et viciēs.
22. Vicesimus secundus, }	Vicēni bini,	Bis et viciēs, etc.
30. Tricesimus, or trigesimus, }	Tricēni,	Triciēs.
40. Quadragesimus,	Quadragēni,	Quādragiēs.
50. Quinquagesimus,	Quinquagēni,	Quinquagiēs.
60. Sexagesimus,	Sexagēni,	Sexagiēs.
70. Septuagesimus,	Septuagēni,	Septuagiēs.
80. Octogesima,	Octogēni,	Octogiēs.
90. Nonagesimus,	Nonagēni,	Nōnagiēs.
100. Centesima,	Centēni,	Centiēs.
200. Ducentesima,	Ducēni,	Ducentiēs.
300. Trecentesima,	Trecēni,	Trecentiēs.
400. Quadringentesimus, }	Quādringēni,	Quādringentiēs.
500. Quingentesimus,	Quingēni,	Quingentiēs.
600. Sexcentesima,	Sexcēni,	Sexcentiēs.
700. Septingentesimus,	Septingēni,	Septingentiēs.
800. Octingentesimus,	Octingēni,	Octingentiēs.
900. Nongentesimus,	Nongēni,	Nōngentiēs.
1000. Millesimus,	Singula millia,	Milliēs.
2000. Bis millesimus, etc.	Bina millia, etc.,	Bis milliēs, etc.

208.—Instead of *primus*, *prior* is used, if only two are spoken of. *Alter* is often used for *secundus*.

Twenty-first, thirty-first, etc., are often expressed by *unus et vicesimus*, *unus et tricesimus*, etc.; and twenty-second, etc., by *duo*, or *alter et vicesimus*, in which *duo* is indeclinable. In the other compound numbers, the larger precedes without *et*, or the smaller with *et*; as, *vicesimus quartus*, or *quartus et vicesimus*.

209.—*Distributives* are used in a variety of ways. 1st. Often in multiplication, with adverbial numerals; as, *bis bina*, twice two, i. e. four;

bis sēs, twice six, i. e. twelve; *ter novēnae virginēs*, thrice nine maidens. 2d. Instead of cardinals, with words which have no singular (*Plūralia tantum*, 178); as, *binī cōdicillī*, two writings; or with nouns in the plural having the meaning of a singular, but still different from the meaning of the same word in the singular number (179); as, *binā castra*, *bināe aedes*, *bināe literae*; two camps, two houses, two epistles. *Duo*, *duae*, with these nouns, would mean two forts or castles; two temples; two letters of the alphabet. In this case, *unī* and *trinī* are used for *singulī* and *ternī*. 3d. *Binī* is used for *duo*, to denote things which exist in pairs; as, *binī scyphī*, a pair of goblets, belonging to each other. In ordinary language, distributives occur only in the plural—among the poets the singular in the sense of multiplicatives; as, *centēnā arbore* (= *centum arboribus*), literally “with a tree a hundred fold.”

The singular of some distributives is sometimes used in the sense of a multiplicative; as, *binum corpus*, a double body, Lucr.

The learner should carefully notice the distinction between the cardinal and distributive numerals in their ordinary use. Thus, for example, *Duo consules vīginti nāvēs habebant*, means, “the two consuls together had twenty ships,” i. e. twenty in all, or ten each; but *Duo consules vicēnās nāvēs habebant*, means, “the two consuls had twenty ships each,” or forty in all.

IV. MULTIPLICATIVE NUMBERS.

210.—Multiplicatives denote how many fold; they all end in *ex*, and are declined like *fēlix*. They are as follows:

Simplex, <i>single</i> .	Quadruplex, <i>fourfold</i> .
Duplex, <i>double</i> .	Quintuplex, <i>fivefold</i> .
Triplex, <i>threefold</i> .	Centuplex, <i>a hundredfold</i> , etc., etc.

211.—10. To these classes may be added:

- 1st. **Proportionals**, which denote how many times one thing is greater than another; as, *dūplus*, twice as great.
- 2d. **Temporals**, which denote time; as, *binus*, two years old; *biennis*, of two years' continuance.
- 3d. Those which denote *how many parts* a thing contains; as, *binārius*, of two parts.
- 4th. **Interrogatives**; as, *quot*, how many? *quotus*, which in numerical order? *quotēnī*, how many each? *quoties*, how many times?

212.—Fractions are expressed by the ordinal adjectives agreeing with *pars* or *partēs*, expressed or understood, as $\frac{1}{3}$ *tertia pars*, $\frac{2}{7}$ *trēs septimae*. But for $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ the Romans said, *duae partēs*, *trēs partēs*, and so on, when the numerator is one less than the denominator. When the denominator is 12, the unit being represented by *as*, the several fractions are expressed by

the names proper for the various parts of the *as*: viz., *uncia*, $\frac{1}{12}$; *sextans*, $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$; *quadrans*, $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$; *triens*, $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$; *quincunx*, $\frac{1}{5}$; *semis*, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$; *sestunx*, $\frac{1}{6}$; *bes*, $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$; *dodrans* (=de-quadrans, or $1-\frac{1}{4}$), $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$; *sexans* (=de-sextans, or $1-\frac{1}{6}$), $\frac{5}{6}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$; *deunx* (=de-uncia, or $1-\frac{1}{12}$), $\frac{11}{12}$.

213.—*Mixed numbers* were denoted by the Latin for the fractional part accompanied by that number of the *ordinal* series which exceeds by one the given whole number. Thus $8\frac{1}{4}$ is *quadrans quartus*, i. e. the fourth is a quarter, implying that the three preceding parts were wholes.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

214.—Adjectives have three degrees of comparison, the *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*.

The *Positive* expresses a quality simply; as, *bonus*, good. The *Comparative* expresses a quality in a higher or lower degree in one object than in another, or than in several taken together. The *Superlative* expresses a quality in the highest or lowest degree in one object compared with several taken separately; as, gold is *heavier* than silver; it is the *most precious* of the metals. Hence, those adjectives only can be compared whose signification admits the distinction of *more* and *less*.

215.—The *Superlative* is often used to express a very high or a very low degree of a quality, without implying comparison; as, *vir doctissimus*, "a very learned man;" *hortus amoenissimus*, "a most delightful garden." Thus used, it is called the *superlative of eminence*, and is commonly translated with the article *a*, or *an*; when comparison is implied, the article *the* must be used.

The *Comparative* is always of the third declension, and declined like *mitior* (197). The *Superlative* is always of the first and second, and declined like *bonus* (190).

RULES OF COMPARISON.

216.—1. The *comparative* is formed from the theme (46) of the positive, by adding *ior* for the masculine and feminine, and *ius* for the neuter; as,

Positive.	Theme.	Comparative.		
		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Dūrus, <i>hard</i> ,	dūr-	dūrior,	dūrior,	dūrius, <i>harder</i> .
Brevia, <i>short</i> ,	brev-	brevior,	brevior,	brevius, <i>shorter</i> .
Audax, <i>bold</i> ,	audac-	audacior,	audacior,	audacius, <i>bolder</i> .

217.—2. The *superlative* is formed from the theme of the positive, by adding **issimus, a, um**: in the older language, *issumus*; as,

Positive.	Theme.	Superlative.
Dūrus, <i>hard</i> ,	dūr-	dūrissimus, a, um , <i>hardest</i> .
Brevis, <i>short</i> ,	brev-	brevissimus, a, um , <i>shortest</i> .
Audāx, <i>bold</i> ,	audāc-	audācissimus, a, um , <i>boldest</i> .

218.—Exc. If the positive end in *er* (stem in *ro-* or *ri-*), the superlative is formed by adding **rimus, a, um**, to the nominative masculine; as,

Positiva.	Superlativa.
Pulcer, <i>fair</i> ,	pulcerrimus, a, um .
Pauper, <i>poor</i> ,	pauperrimus, a, um .

So *vetus* (*vetes-*) old has *veterrimus*, and *mātūrus*, ripe, sometimes *māturrimus*, especially in the adverb, *māturrimē*.

Hence these adjectives are compared thus:

Dūrus,	dūrior,	dūrissimus;	<i>Hard</i> ,	<i>harder</i> ,	<i>hardest</i> .
Brevis,	brevior,	brevissimus;	<i>Short</i> ,	<i>shorter</i> ,	<i>shortest</i> .
Audāx,	audācior,	audācissimus;	<i>Bold</i> ,	<i>bolder</i> ,	<i>boldest</i> .
Pulcer,	pulcror,	pulcerrimus;	<i>Fair</i> ,	<i>fairer</i> ,	<i>fairest</i> .
Pauper,	pauperior,	pauperrimus;	<i>Poor</i> ,	<i>poorer</i> ,	<i>poorest</i> .

In the same manner compare:

Altus, <i>high</i> .	Firmus, <i>strong</i> .	Liber, <i>free</i> (libero-).
Capax, <i>capacious</i> (capāc-).	Fortis, <i>brave</i> .	Piger, <i>slow</i> (pigro-).
Crēber, <i>frequent</i> (crēbro-).	Gravis, <i>heavy</i> .	Prūdēns, <i>prudent</i> .
Dignus, <i>worthy</i> .	Integer, <i>entire</i> (intero-).	Sapiēns, <i>wise</i> .
Doctus, <i>learned</i> .	Lentus, <i>slow</i> .	Vehemens, <i>vehement</i> .
Fēlix, <i>happy</i> (fēlic-).	Levis, <i>light</i> .	Vēlōx, <i>swift</i> (vēlōc-).

219. IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE COMPARISONS.

Pos.	Comp.	Sup.			
Bonus,	melior,	optimus;	<i>Good</i> ,	<i>better</i> ,	<i>best</i> .
Magnus,	māior,	maximus;	<i>Great</i> ,	<i>greater</i> ,	<i>greatest</i> .
Malus,	pēior,	pessimus;	<i>Bad</i> ,	<i>worse</i> ,	<i>worst</i> .
Multus,	plūs, n.	plūrimus;	<i>Much</i> ,	<i>more</i> ,	<i>most</i> .
Parvus,	minor,	minimus;	<i>Little</i> ,	<i>less</i> ,	<i>least</i> .

Dives, *rich*, divitior (dītior), divitiissimus (dītissimus).

Nēquam (*indecl.*), *worthless*, nēquior, nēquissimus.

Frūgī (*indecl.*), *frugal*, frūgālior, frūgāliissimus.

Obs. *Plūs* has only the neuter in the singular. In the plural, it is regular, and is declined (197).

220.—The following *sic* adjectives form the superlative in *limus* :

Facilis, <i>easy</i> ,	facilior,	facillimus.
Difficilis, <i>difficult</i> ,	difficilior,	difficillimus.
Similis, <i>like</i> ,	similior,	simillimus.
Dissimilis, <i>unlike</i> ,	dissimilior,	dissimillimus.
Gracilis, <i>lean</i> ,	gracilior,	gracillimus.
Humilis, <i>low</i> ,	humilior,	humillimus.

From *imbēcillus*, weak, is rarely formed a superlative, *imbēcillinus* ; but the regular form is much more common, from *imbēcillus*.

221.—Some compounds in *dicus*, *ficus*, and *volus*, form the comparative in *entior*, and the superlative in *entissimus*, as if from participles in *ens* (ent-).

Beneficus, <i>beneficent</i> ,	beneficentior,	beneficentissimus.
Benevolus, <i>benevolent</i> ,	benevolentior,	benevolentissimus.
Maledicus, <i>railing</i> ,	maledicentior,	maledicentissimus.
Mirificus, <i>wonderful</i> ,	mirificentior,	mirificentissimus.

But of *mirificus* the regular superlative is also found.

So *egēnus*, needy, and *prōvidus*, prudent, take for their degrees those of the participles *egens* (*egent-*) and *prōvidens* (*prōvident-*).

222.—Some adjectives have either no positive form at all, or have, representing the positive, a corresponding *preposition* or adverb, or an adjective used in some peculiar connection or meaning. The superlative has an irregular and sometimes a double form.

citrā, <i>prep.</i>	citerior,	on this side,	citimus.
extrā, ¹ <i>prep.</i>	exterior,	outer,	extrēmus (rarely extimus).
infra, ² <i>prep.</i>	inferior,	lower,	infinus, or imus.
intrā, <i>prep.</i>	interior,	inner,	intimus.
prope, ³ <i>prep.</i>	propior,	nearer,	proximus.
post, ⁴ <i>prep.</i>	posterior,	hinder,	postrēmus. ⁵
prō, <i>prep.</i>	prior,	former,	prīmus.
suprā, ⁶ <i>prep.</i>	superior,	upper,	suprēmus, or summus.
ultrā, <i>prep.</i>	ulterior,	further,	ultimus.

¹ The adj. *exterus* is used in the plural, in the sense of *foreign*.

² The adj. *inferus* is used only in connection with *mare*, *mare inferum*, the lower sea, the sea southwest of Italy, and in reference to the infernal regions—*inferi*, the gods below.

³ *Proptinquus* is used as a positive adjective of *propior*, its own comparative, *proptinquior*, being rare.

⁴ *Posterus* is used for *next in order of time* ; *posterā nocte*, on the following night. In the plural it means *posterity*.

⁵ The superlative *postumus* is found in good writers only in the sense of *last-born*, after the father's death.

⁶ *Superus* is only used with *mare*, *mare superum*, the upper sea, the Adriatic, and in reference to the upper regions, of heaven or the world, *superi*, the gods above.

	dēterior,	worse,	dēterrīmus.
Greek <i>ὥτις</i> ,	ōcior,	swifter,	ōcissīmus.
	potior,	preferable,	potissīmus.

223.—The following adjectives want the *comparative* :

Inclutus, <i>renowned</i> ,	inclutissīmus.	Pār, <i>equal</i> ,	parissīmus.
Invictus, <i>invincible</i> ,	invictissīmus.	Persuāsus, <i>persuaded</i> ,	persuāsissīmus.
Meritus, <i>deserving</i> ,	meritissīmus.	Sacer, <i>sacred</i> ,	sacerrīmus.
Novus, <i>new</i> ,	novissīmus.	Vetus, <i>old</i> ,	veterrīmus.
Nūperus, <i>late</i> ,	nūperrīmus.		

224.—The following adjectives want the *superlative* :

Adolescens, <i>young</i> ,	adolescētiōr.	Prōclivis, <i>prone</i> ,	prōclivior.
Diūturnus, <i>lasting</i> ,	diūturnior.	Prōnus, <i>prone</i> ,	prōnior.
Ingens, <i>huge</i> ,	ingētiōr.	Satur, <i>full</i> ,	saturior.
Juvenis, <i>young</i> ,	jūnior.	Senex, <i>old</i> ,	senior.
Optīmus, <i>rich</i> ,	optīmiōr.		

Note.—The superlative of *juvenis*, or *adolescens*, is supplied by *minimus nātū*, the youngest in birth ; *senex* takes *maximus nātū*, the oldest.

Almost all adjectives in *ilis*, *ālis*, and *bilis*, want the superlative ; as, *civilis*, civil, *civilior* ; *regālis*, regal, *regālior* ; *flēbilis*, lamentable, *flēbilior*.

Note.—Some adjectives of these terminations have the superlative also ; as, *aequālis*, *frūgālis*, *hospitālis*, *liberālis*, *vocalis*—*affābilis*, *amābilis*, *habilis*, *ignōbilis*, *mirābilis*, *mōbilis*, *mūtābilis*, *nōbilis*, *stabilis*.

Some adjectives of other terminations also want the superlative ; as, *arcānus*, *ior*, secret ; *dēclivis*, *ior*, bending downwards ; *longinquus*, far off, *ior* ; *propinquus*, near, *ior* ; *salūtāris*, healthful, *salūtārior*.

Anterior, former, and *sequior*, worse, are found only in the comparative.

225.—Many adjectives have *no degrees* of comparison, because they denote invariable qualities. They are such as denote *substance*, *origin*, *possession*, or *definite time* ; as, *aureus*, golden ; *adamantīnus*, of adamant ; *Graecus* ; *Rōmānus* ; *peregrīnus*, foreign ; *paternus*, paternal ; *aestivus*, of summer ; *hibernus*, of winter ; *vivus*, living, etc.

226.—Many adjectives which do not denote invariable qualities, are yet *without comparative* and *superlative* forms. They are—

1st. Adjectives ending in *imus*, *inus*, *orus*, and most adjectives in *ivus* ; as, *legitīmus*, *mātutīnus*, *canōrus*, *fugitīvus* : also adjectives in *us* after a vowel ; as, *dubius*, *idōneus*, *arduus*, etc. ; except adjectives in *quus*, in which, however, the first *u* does not form a syllable (6) ; and sometimes *assidūus*, *ēgregius*, *pius*, *strēnuus*, and *vacuus*, which are sometimes regularly compared.

2d. Compound adjectives, one of whose component parts is a noun or a verb ; as, *versicolor*, *pestifer*, *dēgener*, *magnanimus*, *consonus*, etc., and such

as have the derivative terminations *icus, idus, ulus, alis, ilis, bundus* as, *modicus, trepidus, gurrulus, mortalis, hostilis, furibundus*, etc.

3d. Diminutives, which in themselves imply a sort of comparison; as, *tenellus*, somewhat tender; *mājusculus*, somewhat big.

4th. Many adjectives which cannot be classed under distinct heads; as, *albus*, white; *almus*, gracious; *lacer*, torn; *lassus*, tired; *memor*, mindful; *mirus*, wonderful; *nāvus*, active; *præcox*, early ripe; *rudis*, rude; *sospes*, safe; and many others noted in the dictionaries.

227.—In most, or in all adjectives of these classes, and sometimes in others also, the comparative is made by prefixing *magis*, more; and the superlative by prefixing *valdē* or *maximē*, most, to the positive; as, *arduus*, high; *magis arduus*, higher; *valdē*, or *maximē arduus*, highest, or very high. Sallust has *maximē tūtōs*.

228.—Comparison is sometimes made by means of the *prepositions* *præ, ante, præter*, or *suprà*, with the positive; as, *Prae nobis beātus*, happier than we, CIC.; *Ante aliās insignis*, most distinguished, LIV. A high degree of quality without comparison is expressed by prefixing *valdē, imprimis, apprimē, admodum*, etc., or by the preposition *per* or *præ* prefixed in composition; as, *perdifficilis*, very difficult; *præclārus*, very illustrious.

229.—The force of the comparative is increased by prefixing *etiam*, even, yet, and of both comparative and superlative, by prefixing *longē* or *multō*, far, much; as, *multō melior*, much better; *longē nobilissimus*, far the noblest. *Quam* with the superlative renders it emphatic; as, *quam doctissimus*, extremely learned; *quam celerrimē*, as speedily as possible (1003).

THE PRONOUN.

230.—A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun.

There are eight classes of pronouns:

1. *Personal* pronouns: *ego, I; tū, thou.*
2. *Reflective* pronouns: *sē, himself.*
3. *Possessive* pronouns: *meus, my; noster, our.*
4. *Demonstrative* pronouns: *ille, that; hic, this.*
5. *Distinctive* pronouns: *is, that one (named).*
6. *Relative* pronouns: *quī, who.*
7. *Interrogative* pronouns: *quis, who?*
8. *Indefinite* pronouns: *aliquis, some one.*

The last six classes are sometimes called adjective pronouns, since they are often used in agreement with nouns; and the first two are called substantive pronouns.

In all speech three things are implied: the person speaking, the person spoken to, and the person or thing spoken of. These are called, in Grammar, the *First*, *Second*, and *Third* persons; and the pronouns representing them are called *Personal Pronouns*.

I. *Personal Pronouns*.

231.—The pronoun of the first person is *Ego*, I; of the second, *Tū*, thou or you. For the third Personal Pronoun the distinctive pronoun *is* (243) is usually employed.

Ego, I, First Person, Masc. or Fem.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. ego,	I.	N. nōs,	we,
G. meī,	of me.	G. nostrūm, or nostrī,*	of us.
D. mihi,	to me.	D. nobīs,	to us.
Ac. mē,	me.	Ac. nōs,	us.
V. —	—	V. —	—
Ab. mē,	with, etc., me.	Ab. nobīs,	with, etc., us.

Tū, thou, Second Person, Masc. or Fem.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. tū,	thou, or you.	N. vōs,	ye, or you.
G. tuī,	of thee, or of you.	G. vestrūm, or vestrī,	of you.
D. tibi,	to thee, or to you.	D. vōbīs,	to you.
Ac. tē,	thee, or you.	Ac. vōs,	you.
V. tū,	O thou, or O you.	V. vōs,	O ye, or you.
Ab. tē,	with, etc., thee, or you.	Ab. vōbīs,	with, etc., you.

II. *Reflective Pronouns*.

232.—The oblique cases of the First and Second Personal Pronouns are used also as the reflectives of those persons. The subject of the sentence is always to be re-

* *Nostrum, vestrum*, G. partitive; *nostrī, vestrī*, G. objective (1016, 1017).

garded as the nominative of a Reflective Pronoun, and this, in the case of *suī*, determines its number and gender.

Suī, of himself, of herself, of itself, Third Person,

Masc., Fem., Neut.

Singular.		Plural.	
<i>N.</i> —	—	<i>N.</i> —	—
<i>G.</i> <i>suī</i> ,	of himself, etc.	<i>G.</i> <i>suī</i> ,	of themselves.
<i>D.</i> <i>sibi</i> ,	to himself, etc.	<i>D.</i> <i>sibi</i> ,	to themselves.
<i>Ac.</i> <i>sē</i> ,	himself, etc.	<i>Ac.</i> <i>sē</i>	themselves.
<i>V.</i> —	—	<i>V.</i> —	—
<i>Ab.</i> <i>sē</i> ,	with, etc., himself, etc.	<i>Ab.</i> <i>sē</i> ,	with, etc., themselves.

OBSERVATIONS.

233.—The syllable *met* may be joined for the sake of emphasis to all these forms, except to the genitive plural of *ego* and *tū*: *egomet*, I myself, *tūimet*. However, the nom. *tū* has *tūte*, or *tūtemet*, instead of *tūmet*.

234.—The acc. and abl. of *sē* are sometimes *reduplicated*: *sēsē*; so *tētē* is sometimes found and rarely *mēmē*.

235.—Instead of *vestrum*, *vestri*, *vostrum* and *vestri* were used by the oldest and best writers.

III. Possessive Pronouns.

236.—The Possessive Pronouns denote possession, and are derived from the substantive pronouns as follows:

<i>Meus</i> ,	<i>a</i> ,	<i>um</i> ,	<i>my, my own</i> ,	<i>from mē.</i>
<i>Tuus</i> ,	<i>a</i> ,	<i>um</i> ,	<i>thy, thy own</i> ,	<i>" tū.</i>
<i>Suus</i> ,	<i>a</i> ,	<i>um</i> ,	<i>his, her, its, his own</i> , etc.,	<i>" suī.</i>
<i>Noster</i> ,	<i>tra</i> ,	<i>trum</i> ,	<i>our, our own</i> ,	<i>" nōs.</i>
<i>Vester</i> ,	<i>tra</i> ,	<i>trum</i> ,	<i>your, your own</i> ,	<i>" vōs.</i>

In *form*, possessive pronouns are regular adjectives of the first and the second declension. *Meus*, *tuus*, and *suus*, are declined like *bonus*, except that *meus* has *mī*, seldom *meus*, in the vocative singular masculine. *Noster* and *vester* are declined like *āter*.

237.—The emphatic syllables *pte* and *met* are sometimes found appended, particularly in the ablative sing.: *suāpte manū*, with his own hand; *suāmet fraude*, by his own deceit.

238.—There is, besides, a possessive: *cūjus*, *a*, *um*, whose? formed from the interrogative *quis*: *cūjum pecus*, whose cattle?

IV. Demonstrative Pronouns.

239.—DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS are such as point out with precision a person or thing (as if with the finger).

They are *hic*, this; *ille*, *iste*, that. They are declined as follows:

1. *HIC, HÆC, HOC, this; Plural, these.*

Singular.			Plural.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N. hic,</i>	<i>hæc,</i>	<i>hoc.</i>	<i>N. hī,</i>	<i>hæ,</i>	<i>hæc.</i>
<i>G. hūjus,</i>	<i>hūjus,</i>	<i>hūjus.</i>	<i>G. hōrum,</i>	<i>hārum,</i>	<i>hōrum.</i>
<i>D. huīc,</i>	<i>huīc,</i>	<i>huīc.</i>	<i>D. hīs,</i>	<i>hīs,</i>	<i>hīs.</i>
<i>Ac. hunc,</i>	<i>hanc,</i>	<i>hoc.</i>	<i>Ac. hōs,</i>	<i>hās,</i>	<i>hæc.</i>
<i>V. —</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>V. —</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Ab. hōc,</i>	<i>hæc,</i>	<i>hōc.</i>	<i>Ab. hīs,</i>	<i>hīs,</i>	<i>hīs.</i>

2. *ILLE, ILLA, ILLUD, that; Plural, those.*

Singular.			Plural.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N. ille,</i>	<i>illa,</i>	<i>illud.</i>	<i>N. illī,</i>	<i>illæ,</i>	<i>illa.</i>
<i>G. illius,</i>	<i>illius,</i>	<i>illius.</i>	<i>G. illōrum,</i>	<i>illārum,</i>	<i>illōrum.</i>
<i>D. illī,</i>	<i>illī,</i>	<i>illī.</i>	<i>D. illīs,</i>	<i>illīs,</i>	<i>illīs.</i>
<i>Ac. illum,</i>	<i>illam,</i>	<i>illud.</i>	<i>Ac. illōs,</i>	<i>illās,</i>	<i>illa.</i>
<i>V. —</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>V. —</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Ab. illō,</i>	<i>illa,</i>	<i>illō.</i>	<i>Ab. illīs,</i>	<i>illīs,</i>	<i>illīs.</i>

Note.—Virgil has *olli* as a dative singular, and nominative plural; and Cicero, in an antique formula, has *olla* and *ollis*, from an ancient form *ollus*, the root of which is found in *olim*, at yonder time.

Iste, "that," is declined like *ille*.

240.—*Hic* means "this," referring to something near the speaker, or just spoken of. *Ille*, "that," refers to something at a distance, or before spoken of; sometimes to what is well known and celebrated, and therefore regarded as present; as, *Mæda illa*, "the well-known Mæda;" *Alexander ille*, "the illustrious Alexander." *Iste*, "that," refers to something near or some way connected with the person spoken to, and opposite to the speaker. Accordingly, *hic* is often called the demonstrative of the *first* person, *iste* of the *second*, and *ille* of the *third*.

241.—*Hic*, and some cases of the other demonstratives, are rendered emphatic by adding *ce*; as, *hicce*, *hūjusce*, *huncce*, etc. When *ne* interrogative is also added, *ce* is changed into *ci*; as, *hiccine*, *hōscine*, etc.

242.—From *ille* and *iste* with the same particle *ce* (which is, however, only found in full in the oldest language), are formed the compounds *illic* and *isthic* or *istic*, used in some of the cases for *ille* and *iste*, but with greater emphasis. Those parts only are in use which end in *c*, as follows:

Istic is thus declined :

Singular.			Plural.	
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Neut. (rarely Fem.)	
N. <i>istīc,</i>	<i>istaec,</i>	<i>istōc, or istūc.</i>	N. }	<i>istaec.</i>
Ac. <i>istunc,</i>	<i>istanc,</i>	<i>istōc, or istūc.</i>	Ac. }	
Ab. <i>istōc,</i>	<i>istāc,</i>	<i>istōc.</i>		

Illic is declined in the same manner. Interrogative forms with *ne* are found: *illancine, isticine, etc.*

V. *Distinctive Pronouns.*

243.—The DISTINCTIVE PRONOUNS are *is*, and its derivatives, *idem* and *ipse*. They define or distinguish particular objects, as those spoken of *in the discourse*. *Is* is either the correlative and antecedent of *quī*, so that *is quī* means “the particular person who,” or it is used as a mere pronoun of reference to a word previously mentioned. *Idem* means “the very he,” “the same;” and *ipse*, “the man himself.”

1. *Is, ea, id, that ; Plural, those.*

Singular.			Plural.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. <i>is,</i>	<i>ea,</i>	<i>id.</i>	N. <i>īl,</i>	<i>eae,</i>	<i>ea.</i>
G. <i>ējus,</i>	<i>ējus,</i>	<i>ējus.</i>	G. <i>eōrum,</i>	<i>eārum,</i>	<i>eōrum.</i>
D. <i>eī,</i>	<i>eī,</i>	<i>eī.</i>	D. <i>īis or eīs,</i>	<i>īis or eīs,</i>	<i>īis or eīs.</i>
Ac. <i>eum,</i>	<i>eam,</i>	<i>id.</i>	Ac. <i>eōs,</i>	<i>eās,</i>	<i>ea.</i>
V. —	—	—	V. —	—	—
Ab. <i>eō,</i>	<i>eā,</i>	<i>eō.</i>	Ab. <i>īis or eīs</i>	<i>īis or eīs,</i>	<i>īis or eīs.</i>

2. From *is*, and the syllable *dem*, is formed *idem, eadem, idem*, “the same,” which is thus declined :

Singular.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. <i>Idem,</i>	<i>eadem,</i>	<i>idem.</i>
G. <i>ējusdem,</i>	<i>ējusdem,</i>	<i>ējusdem.</i>
D. <i>eīdem,</i>	<i>eīdem,</i>	<i>eīdem.</i>
Ac. <i>eundem,</i>	<i>eandem,</i>	<i>idem.</i>
V. —	—	—
Ab. <i>eōdem,</i>	<i>eādem,</i>	<i>eōdem.</i>

	Singular.	Plural.	
<i>N.</i>	<i>idem</i> ,	<i>eadem</i> ,	<i>eadem</i> .
<i>G.</i>	<i>eōrundem</i> ,	<i>eārundem</i> ,	<i>eōrundem</i> .
<i>D.</i>	<i>eīsdem</i> or <i>īīsdem</i> , etc.,		
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>eōsdem</i> ,	<i>eāsdem</i> ,	<i>eadem</i> .
<i>V.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>eīsdem</i> or <i>īīsdem</i> , etc.		

3. From *is*, with *pse* (*ipse* = *ipse*), is formed *ipse*, self, very, which is thus declined. The nom. is sometimes *ipseus*.

Singular.			Plural.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> ipse,	ipsa,	ipsum.	<i>N.</i> ipsī,	ipsae,	ipsa.
<i>G.</i> ipsīus,	ipsīus,	ipsīus.	<i>G.</i> ipsōrum,	ipsārum,	ipsōrum
<i>D.</i> ipsī,	ipsī,	ipsī.	<i>D.</i> ipsīs,	ipsīs,	ipsīs.
<i>Ac.</i> ipsum,	ipsam,	ipsum.	<i>Ac.</i> ipsōs,	ipsās,	ipsa.
<i>V.</i> —	—	—	<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> ipsō,	ipsā,	ipsō.	<i>Ab.</i> ipsīs,	ipsīs,	ipsīs.

244.—In the old language the uncontracted forms of *ipse* are sometimes found; *eapse*, *eampse*, *eōpse*, for *ipsa*, *ipsam*, *ipsō* (in Plautus). In the word *reāpse* (= *rē ipsā*, in fact) the form *eāpse* was in use at a later period. In colloquial Latin such combinations occur as *eccum*, *eccam*, *eccōs*, etc., for *ecce* (lo!) *eum*, *eam*, *eōs*; so we have *eccillum*, or *ellum*, for *ecce illum*, or *en illum*, behold him!

VI. Relative Pronouns.

245.—A RELATIVE PRONOUN is one that relates to, and connects its clause with, a noun or pronoun before it, called the antecedent.

The simple relative *qui* is thus declined:

QUI, QUAE, QUOD, <i>who, which, that.</i>						
Singular.			Plural.			
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	
<i>N.</i> qui,	quae,	quod.	<i>N.</i> qui,	quae,	quae.	
<i>G.</i> cūjus,	cūjus,	cūjus.	<i>G.</i> quōrum,	quārum,	quōrum.	
<i>D.</i> cui,	cui,	cui.	<i>D.</i> quibus,	quibus,	quibus.	
<i>Ac.</i> quem,	quam,	quod.	<i>Ac.</i> quōs,	quās,	quae.	
<i>V.</i> —	—	—	<i>V.</i> —	—	—	
<i>Ab.</i> quō,	quā,	quō.	<i>Ab.</i> quibus,	quibus,	quibus.	

Note.—*Quis* and *queis* are sometimes used in the dative and ablative, instead of *quibus*. *Quojus* and *quoi* are ancient forms for *cūjus*, *cui*.

Qui is sometimes a dissyllable with both vowels short.

Uter, which of two, is sometimes used with the force of a relative.

Qui is sometimes used for the ablative singular in all genders. To all forms of the ablative, *cum* is frequently annexed; as, *quocum, quibuscum*, etc.

VII. Interrogative Pronouns.

246.—INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS are used in asking questions, to which some answer other than “yes” or “no” is expected. These may be called “word-questions;” as, *quis fecit?* “who did it?” answer (not “yes” or “no,” but) “Cæsar.”

The interrogatives are:

Quisnam?	{ who? what?	Cujus? whose?
Quis?		Cujas? of what country?
Qui?	{ which? what?	
Quinam?		

The simple interrogative *quis* is thus declined:

QUIS, QUAE, QUOD, OR QUID? *Who, which, what?*

	Singular.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. quis, or qui,	quae,	quid, or quod.
G. cūjus,	cūjus,	cūjus.
D. cui,	cui,	cui.
Ac. quem,	quam,	quid, or quod.
V. ———	—————	—————
Ab. quō,	quā,	quō.
	Plural.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. qui,	quae,	quae.
G. quōrum,	quārum,	quōrum.
D. quibus,	quibus,	quibus.
Ac. quōs,	quās,	quae.
V. ———	—————	—————
Ab. quibus,	quibus,	quibus.

Quis and **quem** sometimes are used in reference to females in early Latin. As for the relative, *quis* (*queis*), *quijus*, *quoi*, *qui*, are found in early Latin for *quibus*, *cūjus*, *cui*, *quō*. *Qui* is often used in the sense of “how?”

Of the compound forms given above, only the *quis* or *qui* is declined.

247.—**Cūjus**, *a, um?* “whose?” used instead of the genitive of *quis*, is defective. The parts in use are as follows:

Singular.			Plural.	
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
N. cūjus,	cūja,	cūjum.	N. cūjī,	cūjæ.
Ac. cūjum,	cūjam,	—	Ac. —	cūjās.
Ab. —	cūjā,	—		

248.—*Cūjās* (cūjā(i-)), "of what country?" is declined like an adjective of one termination; so also *nostrās*, "of our country?" and *vestrās*, "of your country."

VIII. Indefinite Pronouns.

249.—INDEFINITE PRONOUNS are such as do not refer to any distinct person or thing, and answer to the English "some one," "any one," "a man," etc.

The *simple* indefinite is *quis*, or *quī*, which is declined like the relative pronoun, except in these cases:

Singular.			Plural.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. quis (quī),	qua (quæ),	quid (quod).	N. quī,	quæ,	qua (quæ).
A. quem,	quam,	quid (quod).	A. quōs,	quās,	qua (quæ).

The forms in parentheses are used adjectively, i. e., in connection with nouns, the others substantively. But *quis* is used in both ways.

250.—This indefinite pronoun is always *enclitic*; i. e., it never stands first in a sentence, but is always attached to a previous word; very often to one of the forms of the relative pronoun, or to *sī*, *nē*, *nisi*, *nam*, or the inseparable prefixes *ec-* and *ali-*.

251.—The *compound* indefinite pronouns are:

Aliquis, *aliqua*, *aliquid* (*aliquid*), *some one*.

Quispiam, *quaepiam*, *quidpiam* (*quodpiam*), *some one*.

Quidam, *quaedam*, *quiddam* (*quoddam*), *a certain one*.

Quisquam, *quidquam* or *quicquam*, *any one at all*.

Quisque, *quæque*, *quidque* (*quodque*), *each one*.

Quivis, *quævis*, *quidvis* (*quodvis*), *any one you please*.

Quilibet, *quælibet*, *quidlibet* (*quodlibet*), *any one you please*.

The forms given in parentheses are used as adjectives.

These are declined in the same way as the simple indefinite or relative pronoun; but *aliquis* has *aliqua* for *aliquæ* in the fem. sing. and neut. plur.; whereas *qua* is not used in the cases of the other compound indefinites. Also *aliqui* is sometimes used adjectively.

252.—*Quisquam* has no feminine, but in colloquial Latin the masculine forms are of the common gender, and its plural is supplied by *illius*. *Quidam* generally changes *m* to *n* before *d*: *quendam* for *quidam*.

Indefinite Relatives.

253.—There are two compound relative pronouns, called *indefinite relatives*: *quicunque*, and *quisquis*, whosoever. *Quicunque* is declined like the simple relative, but its parts are sometimes separated by one or more words: *quod iudicium cunque*, for *quod cunque iudicium*, whatever judgment. (Tmesis, 15.)

254.—*Quisquis* has only the following forms in use:

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>N.</i> quisquis,	quidquid or quicquid,
	<i>A.</i> quemquem (rare),	quidquid or quicquid,
	<i>Ab.</i> quōquō,	quāquā (late), quōquō.
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>N.</i> quīquī (rare),	
	<i>D.</i> quibusquibus (rare).	

An old genitive *cuius*, for *cūjuscūjus*, occurs in the word *cuiuscumodī*, of whatever kind.

255.—In connection with *ec-* and *num-*, *quis* forms an interrogative indefinite: *ecquis*, *numquis*? is there any one who? These are sometimes strengthened by the addition of the syllable *nam*: *ecquismam*? They are declined like the simple indefinite, but *qua* is often used for *quae* in the fem. sing. and neut. plur.

256.—*Nemo* (*nēmō*-), no one, is used in the singular, but not generally in the genitive or ablative, for which *nullius*, *nullō*, are used.

Correlative Pronominal Adjectives.

257.—*Correlative pronouns* are those whose forms express notions mutually opposed. They may be arranged thus:

<i>Demonstrative.</i>	<i>Relative and Interrogative.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Indefinite Relative.</i>
(1.) <i>talīs, of such kind.</i>	<i>qualīs, of which (what?) kind.</i>	<i>qualiscunque, of whatever kind.</i>	<i>qualislibet, of any kind you please.</i>
(2.) <i>tantus, so great.</i>	<i>quantus (so great), as, how great?</i>	<i>quantuscunque? how great soever.</i>	<i>aliquantus, of some considerable size.</i>
(3.) <i>tot, so many.</i>	<i>quot (so many), as, how many?</i>	<i>quotcunque, or quotquot, how many soever.</i>	<i>aliquot, a certain number, some.</i>

The words in (3) are undeclined, and are, of course, *plūralia tantum* (178).

THE VERB.

258.—A **VERB** is a word used to express the act, being, or state, of its subject; as, *Canes* **CURRENT**, *Dogs* **RUN**; *Ego* **SUM**, *I* **AM**. *Dormit*, “He **SLEEPS**.”

REMARK.—The use of the verb in simple propositions (616, 4) is to affirm. That of which it affirms is called its *subject* (616, 9, 635, 1136, 1400).

259.—In relation to their meaning and office in a sentence, Verbs are of *three kinds*, *Transitive*, *Intransitive*, and *Attributive*.

1. A *Transitive Verb* expresses an act done by one person or thing to another; as, *Tabulam* *icit*, “He strikes the table.” *Tabula* *ab illo*, *icitur*, “The table is struck by him.” The transitive verb has two forms, called the *Active Voice* and the *Passive Voice* (262).

2. An *Intransitive Verb* expresses the *being*, or *state*, of its subject, or an act not done to another; as, *Curro*, “I run;” *Audit*, “He hears” (716, 724).

The intransitive verb is commonly without the form of the passive voice (453).

3. An *Attributive Verb* connects an attribute with its subject; as, *Nix candida est*, “Snow is white” (666).

Obs. 1. The *transitive* verb has a substantive after it expressed or understood as an object to which the action of the verb passes from the subject. The *intransitive* verb has no object and no immediate relation to anything beyond its subject. The *attributive* verb requires after it some adjective or substantive as an attribute of its subject to complete the meaning of the assertion (667).

Obs. 2. The verbs that express *being* simply, in Latin, are *sum*, *fi*, *existo*, signifying, in general, “to be,” or “exist.” The state of being expressed by intransitive verbs may be a state of rest, as *dormio*, “I sleep;” or of motion, as *cado*, “I fall;” or of action, as *curro*, “I run.”

INFLECTION OF VERBS.

260.—To the inflection of verbs belong *Voices*, *Moods*, *Tenses*, *Numbers*, and *Persons*.

1. The **Voices**, in Latin, are two, *Active* and *Passive*.
2. The **Moods** are four, the *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, *Imperative*, and *Infinitive*.
3. The **Tenses** are six, the *Present* (present imperfect); *Imperfect* (past imperfect); *Future*; *Perfect* (present perfect); *Pluperfect* (past perfect); and *Future Perfect*.

The names in *italics* are the usual ones; those in parentheses are more fully descriptive of the use of the tenses.

4. The **Numbers** are two, *Singular* and *Plural*.

5. The **Persons** are three, *First*, *Second*, and *Third*.

Besides the Moods, to the Verb belong *Participles*, *Gerunds*, and *Supines*.

The **Conjugation** of a verb is the arrangement of its moods, tenses, etc., according to a certain order. Of these, in Latin, there are *four*, called the *First*, *Second*, *Third*, and *Fourth Conjugations*.

Obs. A few verbs in Latin are of more than one conjugation, and a few have some of their parts belonging to one conjugation, and others to another.

VOICE.

261.—VOICE is a particular form of the verb which shows the relation of the *subject*, or thing spoken of, to the action expressed by the verb.

The transitive verb, in Latin, has two voices, called the *Active* and the *Passive*.

262.—1. *The Active Voice* represents the subject of the verb as acting on some object; as, *amo tē*, "I love thee."

2. *The Passive Voice* represents the subject of the verb as acted upon; as, *amātur*, "he is loved."

263.—If *S* be taken to represent the subject, and *O* the object, and an arrow (————>) to represent the action of the verb, the active and passive voices will stand thus:

Active. *S* —————> *O*. (Brutus killed Cæsar.)
Passive. [*OS*] <———— (Cæsar was killed.)

It thus appears that the *subject* of a *passive* verb is always the *object* of an *active* one. (1073).

Intransitive verbs, which have no proper passive, are also said to be in the active voice. Their meaning may be thus shown—

Intransitive S —————>

MOODS.

264.—Mood is the *mode* or *manner* of expressing the signification of the verb.

The moods, in Latin, are *four*, namely, the *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, *Imperative*, and *Infinitive*.

Of these, the Indicative, Subjunctive, and Imperative are called *Finite* moods, because in them the action is *limited* by a termination to a particular subject. A verb in these moods is called a *Finite Verb*.

I. The *Indicative Mood* asserts the action or state expressed by the verb, simply as a fact, and generally in an independent clause; as, *scribo*, "I write;" *tempus fugit*, "time flies;" or inquires about a fact, as, *nōne scribo*, "do I not write?"

II. The *Subjunctive Mood* asserts the action or state expressed by the Verb, not as a fact, but only as a conception formed by the mind. It is generally used in dependent clauses in various ways, and is often rendered in English by "may," "can," "might," "should," etc., as, *edimus ut vivāmus*, "we eat that we may live."

III. The *Imperative Mood* commands, exhorts, entreats, or permits; as, *scribe*, "write thou;" *ito*, "let him go."

IV. The *Infinitive Mood* expresses the meaning of the verb in a general manner, without any distinction of person or number; as, *scribere*, "to write;" *scripsisse*, "to have written;" *scribi*, "to be written."

The infinitive mood is really the form in which a *verb becomes a noun*. It is of the neuter gender, undeclined, and is used in the nominative or the accusative case.

265.—Besides these moods the Latin verb has :

The *Gerund*, which is a verbal noun of the second declension, used in the singular, but not in the nominative case. It supplies the wanting cases of the infinitive, and answers generally to the English verbal noun in *ing*: *legendi causâ*, for the sake of reading; *ad arandum natus*, born for ploughing.

The *Supine*, which is a verbal noun of the fourth declension, used only in the accusative and ablative singular: *spectatum veniunt*, they come to see; *optimum factû*, best to be done.

The *Participles*, which are verbal adjectives, and express the action or state described by the verb as a property belonging to a person or thing; *Cato moriens*, Cato (when) dying; *urbs capta*, the city being taken; *Dido moritûra*, Dido about to die.

TENSES.

266.—TENSES are certain forms of the verb which serve to point out the distinctions of time.

Time is naturally divided into the *Present*, *Past*, and *Future*; and an action may be represented either as *incomplete* and *continuing*, or as *completed*, at the time spoken of. This gives rise to six tenses, which are expressed in Latin by distinct forms of the verb; thus, we have in the indicative mood :

I. Three tenses for *incomplete* action; i. e., *imperfect tenses*.

- (1.) Present (*present imperfect*): *scribo*, I write, or I am writing.
- (2.) Imperfect (*past imperfect*): *scribebam*, I was writing.
- (3.) *Future*: *scribam*, I shall write.

II. Three tenses for *completed* action; i. e., *perfect tenses*.

- (1.) Perfect (*present perfect*): *scripsi*, I have written.
- (2.) Pluperfect (*past perfect*): *scripseram*, I had written.
- (3.) *Future perfect*: *scripsero*, I shall have written.

267.—The tense called *Perfect* (present perfect), which is strictly to be translated by the English tense with "have" (*I have written*), often answers to our (so called) imperfect tense (*I wrote*), and is then called the *aoist* (or the perfect indefinite, or the historical perfect). (See An. and Pr. Gr., 415-418.)

The name *imperfect* has been omitted with the *Future* tense, because it is usually employed as a *simple future*, without reference to duration.

268.—The *subjunctive* mood has no future tense. The *imperative* has a present and future tense. The *infinitive* has three tenses, describing the action as unfinished (imperfect), or as finished (perfect), or as intended or destined (future). These are commonly called the present, perfect, and future infinitive.

269.—The *participles* are:

In the *active* voice, the present (*imperfect*), and the *future*.

In the *passive* voice, the *perfect*.

But besides these, the *gerundive* is sometimes called a future participle passive. It is, however, both in form and use much more nearly allied to the imperfect participle active.

NUMBER AND PERSON.

270.—1. Every tense of the verb has *two numbers*, the singular and the plural, corresponding to the singular and the plural of nouns and pronouns.

2. In each number, the verb has *three persons*, called *first*, *second*, and *third*. The first asserts of the person speaking: the second, of the person spoken to; and the third, of the person or thing spoken of. In the *imperative*, there is no first person.

CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

271.—Nearly all Latin verbs are called Regular; *i. e.*, they form their moods and tenses according to one or other of *four* models or types, which are called *conjugations*. These conjugations are usually distinguished from each other by the ending of the present (imperfect) infinitive. Thus:

<i>First Conj.</i>	<i>Second Conj.</i>	<i>Fourth Conj.</i>	<i>Third Conj.</i>
Inf. ends in āre,	ēre,	ire.	ere.

272.—The true account of the matter, however, is that all Latin verbs have *stems* which end in *a*, *e*, *i*, or in a *consonant* or *u*. We have then for the

<i>First Conj.</i>	<i>Second Conj.</i>	<i>Fourth Conj.</i>	<i>Third Conj.</i>
stems in a,	e,	i,	a consonant or u.

The ending of the present (imperfect) infinitive being *re*, this is added directly to the stem-vowels of the first, second, and fourth conjugations, making these vowels long, *āre*, *ēre*, *ire*, but is attached to stems of the

third conjugation by the help of a connecting vowel, *e*, which is always short, thus making the ending *ere*.

273.—The theory by which the long vowels are accounted for, is that originally the consonant conjugation was the only one; and that when the vowel-verbs came into use, the person-endings with connecting vowels were attached to them, and afterwards the connecting vowels united with the vowels of the stems. Accordingly, the First, Second, and Fourth Conjugations are sometimes called *contracted* conjugations.

274.—The *Complete Conjugation* of Latin verbs requires that not only the stem, as given above (which may be called the *first stem*), should be known, but also two modified forms of this, which may be called respectively the *second* and the *third stem*.

The *First Stem* is that from which *all the imperfect tenses* are made.

The *Second Stem* is that from which the *perfect tenses active* are made.

The *Third Stem* is that with which the *perfect tenses passive* are made.

It is only in the tenses made from the first stem (*imperfect tenses*) that there is any distinction between the various conjugations. The perfect tenses of all verbs are made alike from the second and third stems respectively.

275.—As these three forms of the stem are involved in certain forms of the verb, and may be ascertained from them, those forms are commonly called the *principal parts* of the verb. These are (from the verb *amo*, to love):

1. The *Present Infinitive*, *amāre*, giving *ama-*,
1st stem.
2. The *Perfect Indicative*, *amāvī*, giving *amāv-*,
2d stem.
3. The *Supine*, *amātum*, giving *amāto-*, *3d stem*.

The 3d stem is here given as ending in *o*, instead of *u*, since the use of it as the perfect participle passive (and therefore as an adjective of the 2d and 1st declensions) is much more frequent than its use as a supine (i. e., a noun of the 4th declension).

276.—To these three principal parts, the present (pres. imperfect) is generally prefixed, and we then have as *examples of the four conjugations*—

<i>Conjugation 1st (amo, to love).</i>			
Amo,	amāre,	amāvī,	amātum,
	(1. ama—)	(2. amāv—)	(3. amāto—).
<i>Conjugation 2d (moneo, to advise).</i>			
Moneo,	monēre,	monuī,	monitum,
	(1. mone—)	(2. monu—)	(3. monito—).
<i>Conjugation 4th (audio, to hear).</i>			
Audio,	audīre,	audīvī,	audītum,
	(1. audī—)	(2. audīv—)	(3. audīto—).
<i>Conjugation 3d (rego, to rule).</i>			
Rego,	regere,	rexī,	rectum,
	(1. reg—)	(2. rex—)	(3. recto—).

Observe that 1, 2, 3, are placed before the stems of the verb, meaning respectively first stem, second stem, third stem; and that the fourth conjugation is placed before the third, in order that the three vowel conjugations may appear together.

THE IRREGULAR VERB *sum*.

277.—The irregular verb *sum*, “I am” (stems, 1. *es*—, 2. *fu*—), is used as an *auxiliary verb* in forming the perfect tenses of the passive voice, and therefore must be committed to memory first.

Principal Parts.

Pres. ind.	Pres. inf.	Perf. ind.	Supine.
sum	esse	ful	
	(1. <i>es</i> —)	(2. <i>fu</i> —)	

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *am* (*Present Imperfect*).

Sing. 1.	<i>Ego Sum,</i>	<i>I am,</i>
2.	<i>Tu Es,</i>	<i>Thou art, or you are,</i>
3.	<i>Ille Est,</i>	<i>He is ;</i>
Plur. 1.	<i>Nōs Sumus,</i>	<i>We are,</i>
2.	<i>Vos Estis,</i>	<i>Ye, or you are,</i>
3.	<i>Illi Sunt,</i>	<i>They are.</i>

IMPERFECT, was (*Past Imperfect*).

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Eram,	<i>I was,</i>
2. Erās,	<i>Thou wast, or you were,</i>
3. Erat,	<i>He was ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Erāmus,	<i>We were,</i>
2. Erātis,	<i>Ye, or you were,</i>
3. Erant,	<i>They were.</i>

Future, shall, or will be.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Ero,	<i>I shall, or will be,</i>
2. Eris,	<i>Thou shalt, or wilt be,</i>
3. Erit,	<i>He shall, or will be ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Erimus,	<i>We shall, or will be,</i>
2. Eritis,	<i>You shall, or will be,</i>
3. Erunt,	<i>They shall or will be.</i>

PERFECT (*Present Perfect*), have been ; *aorist*, was.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Fuī,	<i>I have been, or I was,</i>
2. Fuisti,	<i>Thou hast been, or thou wast,</i>
3. Fuit,	<i>He has been, or he was ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Fuimus,	<i>We have been, or we were,</i>
2. Fuistis,	<i>Ye have been, or ye were,</i>
3. Fuērunt, or fuēre,	<i>They have been, or they were.</i>

PLUPERFECT, had been (*Past Perfect*).

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Fueram,	<i>I had been,</i>
2. Fuerās,	<i>Thou hadst been,</i>
3. Fuerat,	<i>He had been ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Fuerāmus,	<i>We had been,</i>
2. Fuerātis,	<i>Ye had been,</i>
3. Fuerant,	<i>They had been.</i>

Future Perfect, shall, or will have been.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Fuero,	<i>I shall, or will have been,</i>
2. Fueris,	<i>Thou shalt, or wilt have been,</i>
3. Fuerit,	<i>He shall, or will have been ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Fuerimus,	<i>We shall, or will have been,</i>
2. Fueritis,	<i>Ye shall, or will have been,</i>
3. Fuerint,	<i>They shall, or will have been.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *may, or can be (Present Imperfect).*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Sim,	<i>I may, or can be,</i>
2. Sis,	<i>Thou mayst, or canst be,</i>
3. Sit,	<i>He may, or can be ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Simus,	<i>We may, or can be,</i>
2. Sitis,	<i>Ye may, or can be,</i>
3. Sint,	<i>They may, or can be.</i>

IMPERFECT, *might, could, would, or should be (Past Imperfect).*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Essem,	<i>I might, etc., be,</i>
2. Essēs,	<i>Thou mightst, etc., be,</i>
3. Esset,	<i>He might, etc., be ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Essēmus,	<i>We might, etc., be,</i>
2. Essētis,	<i>Ye might, etc., be,</i>
3. Essent,	<i>They might, etc., be.</i>

PERFECT, *may have been (Present Perfect).*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Fuerim,	<i>I may have been,</i>
2. Fueris,	<i>Thou mayst have been,</i>
3. Fuerit,	<i>He may have been ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Fuerimus,	<i>We may have been,</i>
2. Fueritis,	<i>Ye may have been,</i>
3. Fuerint,	<i>They may have been.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *might, could, would, or should have been (Past Perfect).*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Fuissem,	<i>I might, etc., have been,</i>
2. Fuissēs,	<i>Thou mightst, etc., have been,</i>
3. Fuisset,	<i>He might, etc., have been ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Fuissēmus,	<i>We might, etc., have been,</i>
2. Fuissētis,	<i>Ye might, etc., have been,</i>
3. Fuissent,	<i>They might, etc., have been.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Singular.	Plural.
<i>Pres.</i> 2. Es, <i>be thou,</i>		<i>Este, be ye.</i>
<i>Fut.</i> 2. Esto, <i>thou shalt be,</i>		<i>Estōte, ye shall be,</i>
3. Esto, <i>he shall be,</i>		<i>Sunto, they shall be.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>PRES. (Imperf.)</i> Esse,	<i>To be,</i>
<i>PERF.</i> Fuisse,	<i>To have been.</i>
<i>FUT.</i> Esse futūrus, a, um,	<i>To be about to be,</i>

PARTICIPLE.

FUTURE.

Futūrus, a, um,

About to be.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
PRÆS.	sum,	sim,	es,	esse,	
IMP.	eram,	essem,			
PERF.	ful,	fuerim,		fuisse,	
PLUP.	fueram,	fuissem,			
FUT.	ero,		esto,	esse futūrus,	futūrus.
F. PERF.	fuerō.				

278.—Obs. 1. The *Future Infinitive* is made by joining the Future Participle with the Infinitive, *esse*. The Participle so used must agree in case, gender, and number with the subject, being what is called the *complement* (666) of *esse*. The same remark applies to all the other compound tenses in which a participle is connected with parts of the verb *sum*.

279.—Obs. 2. The *compounds* of *sum*; namely, *adsum*, *absum*, *dēsum*, *insum*, *intersum*, *obsum*, *præsum*, *subsum*, *supersum*, are conjugated like the simple verb; but *insum*, and *subsum*, want the perfect, and the tenses formed from it. *Præsum*, and *possum* from *potis* and *sum*, are irregular, and are given 411, 412.

Obs. 3. Instead of *Essem*, *forem* is sometimes used, but not in the 1st and 2d persons plural (445); and also *fore*, instead of *futūrus esse*.

280.—Obs. 4. The *participle ens* is not in use, but appears in three compounds, *absens*, *præsens*, and *potens*. In two of these the letter *s* is probably a remnant of the original stem *es-* (i. e. *ab-es-ens*, *præ-es-ens*). Also, the supine and gerund are wanting.

Obs. 5. Other *ancient forms* are: *siem*, *siēs*, *siet*, *sient*, and *fuam*, *fuds*, *fuat*, *fuant*, for *sim*, *sis*, *sit*, *sint*.

EXERCISES ON THE VERB *SUM*.

1. Give the designation of the verb,—conjugate it; give the tense, mood, person, number, and translation of the following words, always observing the same order; thus: *Sum*, verb intransitive, irregular, found in the present indicative, active, first person singular, "I am;"—*Fuit*, verb intransitive, irregular, found in the present perfect indicative, active, third person singular, "he has been;" aorist, "he was."*

* In these and all following exercises on the verb, it will be of great importance, in order to form habits of accuracy, and as a preparation for future exercises in translating and parsing, to require the pupil, in this manner, to state every thing belonging to a verb, in the order here indicated, or in any other the teacher may direct, always, however, observing the same; and also, for the saving of time and unnecessary labor, to state them in the fewest words possible, and without waiting to have every word drawn from him by questions. Let it be observed, also, that the term *active* here has no reference to the class of the verb, but only to its form, being that of the active voice.

Est, erat, erit, fueram, fuerim, fuero, sit, esset, fuisti, fuimus, fuērunt, fuēre, erunt, sint, sumus, erant, essent, fuissent, esse, esto, sunt, fuisset, ea, erās, fuerās, fuistis, futūrus esse, futūrus, sint, etc., *ad libitum*.

2. Translate the following English words into Latin, naming the part of the verb used; thus: "I will be," *ero*, in the future indicative, active, first person singular.

We are, they were, you have been, thou hast been, they will be, he may be, I shall have been, to be, be thou, let them be, about to be, to be about to be, we should be, we should have been, I may have been, they will have been, they may have been, they have been, you were, thou wast, he is, they are, etc., *ad libitum*.

3. The verb *sum* forms the *copula* connecting the subject and the predicate in a simple proposition, the predicate of which is not a verb. Thus in the proposition: "*Man is mortal*," *man* is the subject; *mortal*, the predicate; and *is*, the copula. With the verb *sum* as a copula in different tenses, and the exercises (p. 56), form simple sentences; thus, *casa est* (*erat, fuit*, etc.) *parva*, "the cottage is (was, has been, etc.) small;" plural, *casae sunt parvae*, "the cottages are small."

In this way, translate into English the following propositions (see p. 56).

Posita erat clārus,—opus magnum erit,—*nūbēs densae sunt*,—*aestās calida fuit*,—*urbs antiqua fuit*,—etc.

Translate the following English sentences into Latin:

Life is short,—the day was clear,—the boys are docile,—the shepherd will be faithful,—the apples are sweet,—etc.

THE FOUR REGULAR CONJUGATIONS.

The examples of the four regular conjugations are now given to be learned by heart. The tenses of the Passive Voice are arranged opposite to those of the Active; not that they may be learned simultaneously, but that when those of the Active have been learned the Passive may be compared with them in form and meaning, and may thus be acquired more readily and intelligently.

281.—A complete analysis of the forms of the verb, based upon their derivation from their stems, will be found in 330, etc. Meanwhile, it may be worth while for young pupils to observe, in regard to the formation of the tenses in the Indicative Mood, *Active*, that:

1. The *Present* is a *primary* tense, as formed directly from the first stem.

2. The *Imperfect* is formed from the Present by changing:

In the 1st Conjugation, **o** into **ābam**; as, *amo, amābam*.

“ 2d “ **eo** into **ēbam**; as, *moneo, monēbam*.

“ 3d and 4th “ **o** into **ēbam**; as, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{rego, regēbam,} \\ \textit{audio, audiēbam.} \end{array} \right.$

3. The *Future* is formed from the Present by changing:

In the 1st Conjugation, **o** into **ābo**; as, *amo, amābo*.

“ 2d “ **eo** into **ēbo**; as, *moneo, monēbo*.

“ 3d and 4th “ **o** into **am**; as, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{rego, regam,} \\ \textit{audio, audiam.} \end{array} \right.$

4. The *Perfect* is a *primary* tense, as formed directly from the second stem.

5. The *Pluperfect* in *all* conjugations is formed from the Perfect by changing **i** into **eram**; as, *amāvī, amāveram*.

6. The *Future Perfect* in *all* conjugations is formed from the Perfect by changing **i** into **ero**; as, *amāvī, amāvero*.

In the formation of the *Passive* Tenses in the Indicative Mood, from the Active, observe that:

1. In the *Present* Tense, **r** is added; as, *amo, amor*.

2. In the *Imperfect* Tense, **m** is changed to **r**; as, *amābam, amābar*.

3. In the *Future* Tense, **r** is added to **bo**; as, *amābo, amābor*; and **m** is changed to **r**; as, *audiam, audiar*.

4. The *Perfect Tenses* Passive are not made from the corresponding Active ones, but are formed (in all the moods) by joining the Perfect Participle Passive with the different tenses (Present, Imperfect, Future, etc.) of the verb *sum*. The Perfect Participle so used is a *complement* (666), and must agree in case, gender, and number, with the subject.

282.—FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
Amo,	amāre,	amāvī,	amātum, to love.
	(1. ama-)	(2. amāv-)	(3. amāto-).

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, love, do love, am loving (*Present Imperfect*).

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Amo (=ao),	<i>I love, do love, am loving,</i>
2. Amās,	<i>Thou lovest, dost love, art loving,</i>
3. Amat,	<i>He loves, does love, is loving ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Amāmus,	<i>We love, do love, are loving,</i>
2. Amātis,	<i>Ye, or you love, do love, are loving,</i>
3. Amant,	<i>They love, do love, are loving.</i>

IMPERFECT, loved, did love, was loving (*Past Imperfect*).

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Amābam,	<i>I loved, did love, was loving,</i>
2. Amābās,	<i>Thou lovedst, didst love, wast loving,</i>
3. Amābat,	<i>He loved, did love, was loving ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Amābāmus,	<i>We loved, did love, were loving,</i>
2. Amābātis,	<i>Ye loved, did love, were loving,</i>
3. Amābant,	<i>They loved, did love, were loving.</i>

Future, shall or will love.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Amābo,	<i>I shall, or will love,</i>
2. Amābis,	<i>Thou shalt, or will love,</i>
3. Amābit,	<i>He shall, or will love ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Amābimus,	<i>We shall, or will love,</i>
2. Amābitis,	<i>Ye shall, or will love,</i>
3. Amābunt,	<i>They shall, or will love.</i>

PERFECT, have loved (*Present Perfect*) ; Aorist, loved, did love.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Amāvī,	<i>I have loved, loved, did love,</i>
2. Amāvistī,	<i>Thou hast loved, lovedst, didst love,</i>
3. Amāvit,	<i>He has loved, loved, did love ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Amāvimus,	<i>We have loved, loved, did love,</i>
2. Amāvistis,	<i>Ye have loved, loved, did love,</i>
3. Amāvērunt, or } -āvère,	<i>They have loved, loved, did love.</i>

283.—FIRST CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Amor,	amāri,	amātus, <i>To be loved.</i>
	(1. ama—)	(3. amāto—).

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *am loved (Present Imperfect).*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Amor (=aor),	<i>I am loved,</i>
2. Amāris, or āre,	<i>Thou art loved,</i>
3. Amātur,	<i>He is loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Amāmur,	<i>We are loved,</i>
2. Amāmini,	<i>Ye are loved,</i>
3. Amantur,	<i>They are loved.</i>

IMPERFECT, *was loved (Past Imperfect).*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Amābar,	<i>I was loved,</i>
2. Amābaris, or ābare,	<i>Thou wast loved,</i>
3. Amābatur,	<i>He was loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Amābāmur,	<i>We were loved,</i>
2. Amābāmini,	<i>Ye were loved,</i>
3. Amābantur,	<i>They were loved.</i>

Future, shall, or will be loved.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Amābor,	<i>I shall, or will be loved,</i>
2. Amāberis, or ābere,	<i>Thou shalt, or will be loved,</i>
3. Amābitur,	<i>He shall, or will be loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Amābimur,	<i>We shall, or will be loved,</i>
2. Amābimini,	<i>Ye shall, or will be loved,</i>
3. Amābuntur,	<i>They shall, or will be loved.</i>

PERFECT, *have been loved (Present Perfect); Aorist, was loved.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Amātus sum, or fui,	<i>I have been loved, etc.,</i>
2. Amātus es, or fuisti,	<i>Thou hast been loved,</i>
3. Amātus est, or fuit.	<i>He has been loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Amāti sumus, or fuimus,	<i>We have been loved,</i>
2. Amāti estis, or fuistis,	<i>Ye have been loved,</i>
3. Amāti sunt, fuērunt or fuēre,	<i>They have been loved.</i>

ACTIVE VOICE.

PLUPERFECT, *had loved* (*Past Perfect*).

S. 1. Amāveram,	<i>I had loved,</i>
2. Amāverās,	<i>Thou hadst loved,</i>
3. Amāverat,	<i>He had loved ;</i>
P. 1. Amāverāmus,	<i>We had loved,</i>
2. Amāverātis,	<i>Ye had loved,</i>
3. Amāverant,	<i>They had loved.</i>

Future Perfect, shall, or will have loved.

S. 1. Amāvero,	<i>I shall, or will have loved,</i>
2. Amāveris,	<i>Thou shalt, or wilt have loved,</i>
3. Amāverit,	<i>He shall, or will have loved ;</i>
P. 1. Amāverimus,	<i>We shall, or will have loved,</i>
2. Amāveritis,	<i>Ye shall, or will have loved,</i>
3. Amāverint,	<i>They shall, or will have loved.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *may, or can love* (*Present Imperfect*).

S. 1. Amem,	<i>I may, or can love,</i>
2. Amēs,	<i>Thou mayst, or canst love,</i>
3. Amet,	<i>He may, or can love ;</i>
P. 1. Amēmus,	<i>We may, or can love,</i>
2. Amētis,	<i>Ye may, or can love,</i>
3. Ament,	<i>They may, or can love.</i>

IMPERFECT, *might, could, would, or should love* (*Past Imperfect*).

S. 1. Amārem,	<i>I might love,</i>
2. Amārēs,	<i>Thou mightst love,</i>
3. Amāret,	<i>He might love ;</i>
P. 1. Amārēmus,	<i>We might love,</i>
2. Amārētis,	<i>Ye might love,</i>
3. Amārent,	<i>They might love.</i>

PERFECT, *may have loved* (*Present Perfect*).

S. 1. Amāverim,	<i>I may have loved,</i>
2. Amāveris,	<i>Thou mayst have loved,</i>
3. Amāverit,	<i>He may have loved ;</i>
P. 1. Amāverimus,	<i>We may have loved,</i>
2. Amāveritis,	<i>Ye may have loved,</i>
3. Amāverint,	<i>They may have loved.</i>

PASSIVE VOICE.

PLUPERFECT, *had been loved (Past Perfect).*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| S. 1. Amātus eram, or fueram, | <i>I had been loved,</i> |
| 2. Amātus erās, or fuerās, | <i>Thou hadst been loved,</i> |
| 3. Amātus erat, or fuerat, | <i>He had been loved ;</i> |
| P. 1. Amātī erāmus, or fuerāmus, | <i>We had been loved,</i> |
| 2. Amātī erātis, or fuerātis, | <i>Ye had been loved,</i> |
| 3. Amātī erant, or fuerant, | <i>They had been loved.</i> |

Future Perfect, shall, or will have been loved.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| S. 1. Amātus ero, or fuero, | <i>I shall have been loved,</i> |
| 2. Amātus eris, or fueris, | <i>Thou wilt have been loved,</i> |
| 3. Amātus erit, or fuerit, | <i>He will have been loved ;</i> |
| P. 1. Amātī erimus, or fuerimus, | <i>We shall have been loved,</i> |
| 2. Amātī eritis, or fueritis, | <i>Ye will have been loved,</i> |
| 3. Amātī erunt, or fuerint, | <i>They will have been loved.</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *may, or can be loved (Present Imperfect).*

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| S. 1. Amer, | <i>I may, or can be loved,</i> |
| 2. Amēris, or -ēre, | <i>Thou mayst, or canst be loved,</i> |
| 3. Amētur, | <i>He may, or can be loved ;</i> |
| P. 1. Amēmur, | <i>We may, or can be loved,</i> |
| 2. Amēmini, | <i>Ye may, or can be loved,</i> |
| 3. Amentur, | <i>They may, or can be loved.</i> |

IMPERFECT, *might, could, would, or should be loved (Past Imperfect).*

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| S. 1. Amārer, | <i>I might be loved,</i> |
| 2. Amārēris, or -ārēre, | <i>Thou mightst be loved,</i> |
| 3. Amārētur, | <i>He might be loved ;</i> |
| P. 1. Amārēmur, | <i>We might be loved,</i> |
| 2. Amārēmini, | <i>Ye might be loved,</i> |
| 3. Amārentur, | <i>They might be loved.</i> |

PERFECT, *may have been loved (Present Perfect).*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| S. 1. Amātus sim, or fuerim, | <i>I may have been loved,</i> |
| 2. Amātus sis, or fueris, | <i>Thou mayst have been loved,</i> |
| 3. Amātus sit, or fuerit, | <i>He may have been loved ;</i> |
| P. 1. Amātī simus, or fuerimus, | <i>We may have been loved,</i> |
| 2. Amātī sitis, or fueritis, | <i>Ye may have been loved,</i> |
| 3. Amātī sint, or fuerint, | <i>They may have been loved.</i> |

ACTIVE VOICE.

PLUPERFECT, *might, could, would, or should, have loved (Past Perfect).*

S. 1. Amāvīssēm,	<i>I might have loved,</i>
2. Amāvīssēs,	<i>Thou mightst have loved,</i>
3. Amāvīssēt,	<i>He might have loved ;</i>
P. 1. Amāvīssēmus,	<i>We might have loved,</i>
2. Amāvīssētis,	<i>Ye might have loved,</i>
3. Amāvīssēt,	<i>They might have loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

S. 2. Amā,	<i>Love thou.</i>
P. 2. Amāte,	<i>Love ye.</i>

FUTURE.

S. 2. Amāto,	<i>Thou shalt love,</i>
3. Amāto,	<i>He shall love,</i>
P. 2. Amātōte,	<i>Ye shall love,</i>
3. Amanto,	<i>They shall love.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. (IMPERF.) Amāre,	<i>To love,</i>
PERF. Amāvisse,	<i>To have loved,</i>
FUT. Esse amātūrus, a, um,	<i>To be about to love,</i>
F. PERF. Fuisse amātūrus, a, um,	<i>To have been about to love.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. Amans (amant(i-)),	<i>Loving,</i>
PERF.	-
FUT. Amātūrus, a, um,	<i>About to love.</i>

GERUNDS.

Gen. Amandi,	<i>Of loving.</i>
Dat. Amandō,	<i>To loving,</i>
Acc. Amandum,	<i>Loving,</i>
Abl. Amandō,	<i>With, from, etc., loving.</i>

SUPINES.

Acc. Amātum,	<i>To love,</i>
Abl. Amātū,	<i>To be loved, in loving.</i>

PASSIVE VOICE.

PLUPERFECT, *might, could, would, or should, have been loved (Past Perfect).*

S. 1. Amātus essem, or fuisset,	<i>I might have been loved,</i>
2. Amātus essēs, or fuissēs,	<i>Thou mightst have been loved,</i>
3. Amātus esset, or fuisset,	<i>He might have been loved ;</i>
P. 1. Amāti essēmus, or fuissēmus,	<i>We might have been loved,</i>
2. Amāti essētis, or fuissētis,	<i>Ye might have been loved,</i>
3. Amāti essent, or fuissent,	<i>They might have been loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

S. 2. Amāre,	<i>Be thou loved.</i>
P. 2. amāmini,	<i>Be ye loved.</i>

FUTURE.

S. 2. Amātor,	<i>Thou shalt be loved,</i>
3. Amātor,	<i>He shall be loved</i>
P. 2.	
3. Amantor,	<i>They shall be loved</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. (IMPERF.). Amāri,	<i>To be loved.</i>
PERF. Esse, or fuisse amātus,	<i>To have been loved.</i>
FUT. Amātum iri,	<i>To be about to be loved.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.		
PERF.	Amātus, a, um,	<i>Loved, having been loved.</i>
FUT.		

GERUNDIVE.

Amandus, a, um,	<i>To be loved, being loved.</i>
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SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicatives.</i>	<i>Subjunctives.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Infinitives.</i>	<i>Participles.</i>
PRES.	Amo,	Amem,	Amā,	Amāre,	Amans,
IMP.	Amābam,	Amārem,			
PERF.	Amāvī,	Amāverim,		Amāvisse,	
PLUP.	Amāveram,	Amāvissem,			
FUT.	Amābo,		Amāto	Esse amātūrus,	Amātūrus.
F. PERF.	Amāvero,			Fuisse amātūrus,	

After the same manner, inflect:

Creo,	creāre, (1. crea-),	creāvī, (2. creāv-),	creātum, (3. creāto-),	Create.
Rogo,	rogāre, (1. roga-),	rogāvī, (2. rogāv-),	rogātum, (3. rogāto-),	Ask.
Voco,	vocāre, (1. voca-),	vocāvī, (2. vocāv-),	vocātum, (3. vocāto-),	Call.
Domo,	domāre, (1. doma-),	domuī, (2. domu-),	domitum, (3. domito-).	Tame.

EXERCISES ON THE FIRST CONJUGATION; ACTIVE VOICE.

284.—1. Give the designation of the verb, conjugate it; give the tense, mood, voice, person, number, and translation, of the following words, always observing the same order, thus: *Amo*, a verb transitive, first conjugation; *amo*, *amāre*, *amāvī*, *amātum*. It is found in the present indicative, active, first person singular, "I love," "I do love," "I am loving."

Amābat, *amāverat*, *amet*, *amāveritis*, *amābunt*, *creāvimus*, *creāverat*, *domuerat*, *domuisset*, *amāvero*, *domuero*, *vocāverim*, *vocā*, *vocāre*, *domā*, *creāvisse*, *domuisset*, *amātūrus*, *domitūrus*, *amans*, *amandum*, *amātū*, *domitum*, *domābam*, *domābo*, *creat*, *creāret*, *amāret*, *amāvistī*, *amāvēre*, *domuistis*, *amāto*, *amandō*, *amāvērunt*, *creāre*, *vocāvērunt*, *vocāverint*, *vocābunt*, *vocārētis*, *domābitis*, etc., *ad libitum*.

2. Translate the following English words into Latin, giving the part of the verb used, thus: "I was loving," *amābam*; in the imperfect indicative active, first person singular:

He will love, I might love, I had loved, I might have loved, he shall love, I may love, he created, I called, I may have called, he will tame, he has tamed, he would have tamed, love thou, let them love, to love, about to love, of loving, to have loved, they were loving, they have loved, thou hast created, thou hast tamed, etc., *ad libitum*.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participles.</i>
PRES.	Amor,	Amer,	Amāre,	Amāri,	
IMP.	Amābar,	Amārer,			
PERF.	Amātus sum,	Amātus sim,		{ Essa, or Fuisse amātus,	{ Amātus,
PLUP.	Amātus eram,	Amātus essem,			
FUT.	Amābor,		Amātor	Amātum iri.	Amandus,
F. PERF.	Amātus ero,				

After the same manner, inflect :

Creor,	creāri, (1. crea-),	creātus, (3. creāto-),	<i>Be created.</i>
Rogor,	rogāri, (1. roga-),	rogātus, (3. rogāto-),	<i>Be asked.</i>
Vocor,	vocāri, (1. voca-),	vocātus, (3. vocāto-),	<i>Be called.</i>
Domor,	domāri, (1. doma-),	domitus, (2. domito-).	<i>Be tamed.</i>

EXERCISES ON THE FIRST CONJUGATION; PASSIVE VOICE.

285.—1. Give the designation of the verb, conjugate it; give the tense, mood, voice, person, number, and translation, of the following words, always following the same order, thus: *Amor*, verb transitive, first conjugation; *amo*, *am/re*, *am/vi*, *amātum*; found in the present indicative passive, first person singular, "I am loved."

Amābātur, *amantur*, *amātus est*, *amābitur*, *amābar*, *amārētur*, *amentur*, *amātus sim*, *amātus ero*, *amāti fuērunt*, *amāti essēmus*, *amābāmini*, *amāris*, *amātus esset*, *amāti fuissent*, *amābuntur*, *amantor*, *amāre*, *amātus esse*, *amātus*, *amātum iri*, *amandus*, *amēmini*, *amārēmini*, *amantur*, *creātur*, *creārētur*, *vocābitur*, *domantur*, *vocātus sum*, etc.

2. Translate the following English words into Latin, giving the part of the verb used, thus: "I am loved," *amor*, in the present indicative passive, first person singular:

He is loved, they are loved, I have been loved, they were created, he had been called, they will be tamed, I might be loved, they may have been loved, to be loved, to have been called, I had been called, being called, they are tamed, they have been tamed, he will be loved, they will have been loved, they may be called, I may be called, he might have been created, they will be loved, etc.

286.—*The Infinitive with a subject.* The infinitive, after another verb, and with an accusative before it as its subject, is translated into English in the indicative or potential mood; and the accusative in Latin is made the nominative in English; as, *dicit mē amāre*, “he says that I love.” The accusatives are thus translated:

<i>Mē</i> , that I;	<i>nōs</i> , that we;	<i>hominem</i> , that the man.
<i>Tē</i> , that thou;	<i>vōs</i> , that you;	<i>hominēs</i> , that the men.
<i>Illum (eum)</i> , that he;	<i>illōs (eōs)</i> , that they;	<i>fēminās</i> , that the women.

Infinitives, after verbs of the present, past, and future tenses, are rendered according the following rules, viz.:

287.—**RULE I.** *When the preceding verb is of the present or future tense, the present infinitive is translated as the present indicative; the perfect infinitive, as the perfect indicative; and the future infinitive, as the future indicative, thus:*

Dicit mē scribere, he says that I write, or am writing;
Dicit mē scripsisse, he says that I wrote;
Dicit mē scriptūrum esse, he says that I will write.

RULE II. *When the preceding verb is in past time (i. e., in the imperfect, perfect, or pluperfect tense), the present infinitive is translated as the imperfect, or perfect indicative; the perfect infinitive, as the pluperfect indicative; and the future infinitive, as the imperfect subjunctive, thus:*

Dixit mē scribere, he said that I wrote, or was writing;
Dixit mē scripsisse, he said that I had written;
Dixit mē scriptūrum esse, he said that I would write.

RULE III. *The future perfect of the infinitive with a subject, is always translated as the pluperfect subjunctive, whatever be the tense of the preceding verb, thus:*

Dicit mē scriptūrum fuisse, he says that I would have written;
Dixit mē scriptūrum fuisse, he said that I would have written;
Dicet mē scriptūrum fuisse, he will say that I would have written.

1. *According to the preceding rules and examples, translate the following sentences into English, observing that dicit, “he says,” is present time; dixit, “he said,” past; and dicet, “he will say,” future.*

Dicit mē vocāre, tē amāre, nōs amāvisse, vōs amātūrōs esse, nōs amātūrōs fuisse, illōs domāre, tē amātūrum esse, illōs rogātūrōs esse, hominēs rogātūrōs fuisse.

Dixit mē vocāre, tē amāre, nōs amāvisse, nōs amātūrōs esse, nōs amātūrōs fuisse, vōs domāre, tē amātūrum esse, illum rogāvisse, vōs rogāre, illam rogātūram esse.

Dixit nōs vocāre; dicet illum creāre, dicit tē creātūrum esse; dixit sē amātūrum esse; dicit illōs creātūrōs, illum vocātūrum, vōs domitūrōs esse, domitūrōs fuisse, mē rogāre, tē rogāvisse, vōs rogātūrōs, etc.

Dicit eum amārī, illōs vocātōs esse, mē vocātum īrī, tē amātum īrī, mē creārī, eōs domārī, illum amātum fuisse, nōs domitōs esse, nōs domitum īrī, illōs amārī, illōs vocātum īrī.

Dixit eum amārī, illōs vocātōs esse, mē vocātum Irī, tē amātum Irī, mē creārī, eōs domārī, illum amātum fuisse, nōs domitōs esse, nōs domitum Irī, illōs amārī, illōs vocātum Irī, tē amārī.

Dicit eum amārī, etc., as in the preceding.

2. Translate the following English into Latin, taking care to put the participle of the future infinitive in the same gender, number, and case, as the accusative preceding it :

He said that I loved, that I was calling. *He says* that they will tame, that I would have created, that they will call, that he loves. *He will say* that I love, that I have loved, that I will love. *He said* that I had called, that they would have called, that they tamed, that they would tame, that he would have tamed. *He says* that I am asking, that they are asking, that they are calling, that we did call, that they do ask, that we will ask, etc.

3. Translate the following English into Latin, taking care that the participle of the perfect infinitive be put in the same gender, number, and case, as the accusative before it :

He says that I am loved, that he was loved, that he will be called, that they were created, that we were tamed. *He said* that I was called, that we were created, that they had been created. *He will say* that I was loved, that I will be loved, that they will be called, that you are called, that he will be called. *He said* that they had been tamed, etc.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE ACTIVE AND THE PASSIVE VOICE.

Give the designation, etc., as directed above : Amābo, amārem, amārētur, amātus sim, amant, vocātur, creārentur, domantur, domitum Irī, creārī, amant, amābuntur, amārent, amāvissent, amāverat, amētis, amātis, amābātis, amāveris, amā, amāvisse, amandum, amātur, vocātum Irī, vocātus es, vocātī erant, vocātus esset (*dicit sē*, "he says that he"), amātūrum esse (*dixit sē*, "he said that he"), amāre, amārī (*nōs*, "that we"), vocātōs esse, amanto, amābunt, amāvistis, amāvēre, amārētis (*vōs*, "that you"), rogāre, rogāvisse, rogātōs esse, rogātūrōs fuisse, rogābunt.

Conjugate and inflect the following verbs like *Amo*, viz. :

Accūso, <i>I accuse.</i>	Certo, <i>I strive.</i>	Reparo, <i>I repair.</i>
Æstimo, <i>I value.</i>	Cōgito, <i>I think.</i>	Rogo, <i>I ask.</i>
Ambulo, <i>I walk.</i>	Festīno, <i>I hasten.</i>	Servo, <i>I keep.</i>
Cūro, <i>I care.</i>	Nāvigo, <i>I sail.</i>	Vito, <i>I shun.</i>

288.—SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
Moneo,	monēre,	monui,	monitum, <i>To advise.</i>
	(1. mone-),	(2. monu-),	(3. monito-).

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, I advise, do advise, am advising (*Present Imperfect*).

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Moneo,	<i>I advise,</i>
2. Monēs,	<i>Thou advisest,</i>
3. Monet,	<i>He advises ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Monēmus,	<i>We advise,</i>
2. Monētis,	<i>Ye advise,</i>
3. Monent,	<i>They advise.</i>

IMPERFECT, advised, did advise, was advising (*Past Imperfect*).

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Monēbam,	<i>I advised,</i>
2. Monēbas,	<i>Thou advisedst,</i>
3. Monēbat,	<i>He advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Monēbāmus,	<i>We advised,</i>
2. Monēbātis,	<i>Ye advised,</i>
3. Monēbant,	<i>They advised.</i>

Future, shall, or will advise.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Monēbo,	<i>I shall, or will advise,</i>
2. Monēbis,	<i>Thou shalt, or will advise,</i>
3. Monēbit,	<i>He shall, or will advise ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Monēbimus,	<i>We shall, or will advise,</i>
2. Monēbitis,	<i>Ye shall, or will advise,</i>
3. Monēbunt,	<i>They shall, or will advise.</i>

PERFECT, have advised (*Present Perfect*) ; Aorist, advised, did advise.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Monui,	<i>I have advised,</i>
2. Monuisti,	<i>Thou hast advised,</i>
3. Monuit,	<i>He has advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Monuimus,	<i>We have advised,</i>
2. Monuistis,	<i>Ye have advised,</i>
3. Monuerunt, or ēre,	<i>They have advised.</i>

289.—SECOND CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Moneor,	monēri,	monitus, <i>To be advised.</i>
	(1. mone-),	(3. monito-).

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *am advised (Present Imperfect).*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Moneor,	<i>I am advised,</i>
2. Monēris, or ēre,	<i>Thou art advised,</i>
3. Monētur,	<i>He is advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Monēmur,	<i>We are advised,</i>
2. Monēmini,	<i>Ye are advised,</i>
3. Monentur,	<i>They are advised.</i>

IMPERFECT, *was advised (Past Imperfect).*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Monēbar,	<i>I was advised,</i>
2. Monēbāris, or ēbāre,	<i>Thou wast advised,</i>
3. Monēbātur,	<i>He was advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Monēbāmur,	<i>We were advised,</i>
2. Monēbāmini,	<i>Ye were advised,</i>
3. Monēbantur,	<i>They were advised.</i>

Future, shall, or will be advised.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Monēbor,	<i>I shall, or will be advised,</i>
2. Monēberis, or ēbere,	<i>Thou shalt, or wilt be advised,</i>
3. Monēbitur,	<i>He shall, or will be advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Monēbimur,	<i>We shall, or will be advised,</i>
2. Monēbimini,	<i>Ye shall, or will be advised,</i>
3. Monēbuntur,	<i>They shall, or will be advised.</i>

PERFECT, *have been (Present Perfect); Aorist, was advised.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Monitus sum, or fui,	<i>I have been advised,</i>
2. Monitus es, or fuisti,	<i>Thou hast been advised,</i>
3. Monitus est, or fuit,	<i>He has been advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Moniti sumus, or fuimus,	<i>We have been advised,</i>
2. Moniti estis, or fuistis,	<i>Ye have been advised,</i>
3. Moniti sunt, fuērunt, etc.,	<i>They have been advised.</i>

PLUPERFECT, had advised (*Past Perfect*).

<i>S.</i> 1. Monueram,	<i>I had advised,</i>
2. Monuerās,	<i>Thou hadst advised,</i>
3. Monuerat,	<i>He had advised ;</i>
<i>P.</i> 1. Monuerāmus,	<i>We had advised,</i>
2. Monuerātis,	<i>Ye had advised,</i>
3. Monuerant,	<i>They had advised.</i>

Future Perfect, shall, or will have advised.

<i>S.</i> 1. Monuero,	<i>I shall, or will have advised,</i>
2. Monueris,	<i>Thou shalt, or wilt have advised,</i>
3. Monuerit,	<i>He shall, or will have advised ;</i>
<i>P.</i> 1. Monuerimus,	<i>We shall, or will have advised,</i>
2. Monueritis,	<i>Ye shall, or will have advised,</i>
3. Monuerint,	<i>They shall, or will have advised.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**PRESENT TENSE, may, or can advise (*Present Imperfect*).**

<i>S.</i> 1. Moneam,	<i>I may, or can advise,</i>
2. Moneās,	<i>Thou mayst, or canst advise,</i>
3. Moneat,	<i>He may, or can advise ;</i>
<i>P.</i> 1. Moneāmus,	<i>We may, or can advise,</i>
2. Moneātis,	<i>Ye may, or can advise,</i>
3. Moneant,	<i>They may, or can advise.</i>

IMPERFECT, might, could, would, or should advise (*Past Imperfect*).

<i>S.</i> 1. Monērem,	<i>I might advise,</i>
2. Monērēs,	<i>Thou mightst advise,</i>
3. Monēret,	<i>He might advise ;</i>
<i>P.</i> 1. Monērēmus,	<i>We might advise,</i>
2. Monērētis,	<i>Ye might advise,</i>
3. Monērent,	<i>They might advise.</i>

PERFECT, may have advised (*Present Perfect*).

<i>S.</i> 1. Monuerim,	<i>I may have advised,</i>
2. Monueris,	<i>Thou mayst have advised,</i>
3. Monuerit,	<i>He may have advised ;</i>
<i>P.</i> 1. Monuerimus,	<i>We may have advised,</i>
2. Monueritis,	<i>Ye may have advised,</i>
3. Monuerint,	<i>They may have advised.</i>

PLUPERFECT, had been advised (Past Perfect).

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> 1. Monitus eram, or fueram, | <i>I had been advised,</i> |
| 2. Monitus erās, or fuerās, | <i>Thou hadst been advised,</i> |
| 3. Monitus erat, or fuerat, | <i>He had been advised ;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> 1. Moniti erāmus, or fuerāmus, | <i>We had been advised,</i> |
| 2. Moniti erātis, or fuerātis, | <i>Ye had been advised,</i> |
| 3. Moniti erant, or fuerant, | <i>They had been advised.</i> |

Future Perfect, shall, or will have been advised.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> 1. Monitus ero, or fuero, | <i>I shall have been advised,</i> |
| 2. Monitus eris, or fueris, | <i>Thou wilt have been advised,</i> |
| 3. Monitus erit, or fuerit, | <i>He will have been advised ;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> 1. Moniti erimus, or fuerimus, | <i>We shall have been advised,</i> |
| 2. Moniti eritis, or fueritis, | <i>Ye will have been advised,</i> |
| 3. Moniti erunt, or fuerint, | <i>They will have been advised.</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**PRESENT TENSE, may, or can be advised (Present Imperfect).**

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> 1. Monear , | <i>I may be advised,</i> |
| 2. Moneāris , or -cāre , | <i>Thou mayst be advised,</i> |
| 3. Moneātur , | <i>He may be advised ;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> 1. Moneāmur , | <i>We may be advised,</i> |
| 2. Moneāmini , | <i>Ye may be advised,</i> |
| 3. Moneantur , | <i>They may be advised.</i> |

IMPERFECT, might, could, would, or should be advised (Past Imperfect).

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> 1. Monērer , | <i>I might be advised,</i> |
| 2. Monērēris , or -ērēre , | <i>Thou mightst be advised,</i> |
| 3. Monērētur , | <i>He might be advised ;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> 1. Monērēmur , | <i>We might be advised,</i> |
| 2. Monērēmini , | <i>Ye might be advised,</i> |
| 3. Monērentur , | <i>They might be advised.</i> |

PERFECT, may have been advised (Present Perfect).

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> 1. Monitus sim, or fuerim, | <i>I may have been advised,</i> |
| 2. Monitus sis, or fueris, | <i>Thou mayst have been advised,</i> |
| 3. Monitus sit, or fuerit, | <i>He may have been advised ;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> 1. Moniti simus, or fuerimus, | <i>We may have been advised,</i> |
| 2. Moniti sitis, or fueritis, | <i>Ye may have been advised,</i> |
| 3. Moniti sint, or fuerint, | <i>They may have been advised.</i> |

PLUPERFECT, *might, could, would, or should have advised (Past Perfect).*

S. 1. Monuissē, <i>I might have advised,</i>	
2. Monuissēs, <i>Thou mightest have advised,</i>	
3. Monuisset, <i>He might have advised ;</i>	
P. 1. Monuissēmus, <i>We might have advised,</i>	
2. Monuissētis, <i>Ye might have advised,</i>	
3. Monuissent, <i>They might have advised.</i>	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT

Sing. 2. Monē,	<i>Advise thou,</i>
Plur. 2. Monēte,	<i>Advise ye.</i>

FUTURE.

Sing. 2. Monētō,	<i>Thou shalt advise,</i>
3. Monētō,	<i>He shall advise ;</i>
Plur. 2. Monētōte,	<i>Ye shall advise,</i>
3. Monentō,	<i>They shall advise.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. (Imperf.) Monēre,	<i>To advise,</i>
PERF. Monuisse,	<i>To have advised,</i>
FUT. Esse monitūrus,	<i>To be about to advise,</i>
F. PERF. Fuisse monitūrus,	<i>To have been about to advise.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. Monēns (monent(i-)),	<i>Advising,</i>
PERF.	
FUT. Monitūrus,	<i>About to advise.</i>

GERUNDS.

Gen. Monendi,	<i>Of advising,</i>
Dat. Monendō,	<i>To advising,</i>
Acc. Monendum,	<i>Advising,</i>
Abl. Monendō,	<i>With, etc., advising.</i>

SUPINES. *

Acc. Monitum,	<i>To advise,</i>
Abl. Monitū,	<i>To be advised, or in advising.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *might, could, would, or should have been advised (Past Perfect)*

<i>S.</i> 1. Monitus essem, or fuisse m,	<i>I might have been advised,</i>
2. Monitus essēs, or fuisse s,	<i>Thou mightst have been advised,</i>
3. Monitus esset, or fuisse t,	<i>He might have been advised ;</i>
<i>P.</i> 1. Moniti essēmus, or fuisse mus,	<i>We might have been advised,</i>
2. Moniti essētis, or fuisse tis,	<i>Ye might have been advised,</i>
3. Moniti essent, or fuisse nt,	<i>They might have been advised.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>S.</i> 2. Monēre ,	<i>Be thou advised.</i>
<i>P.</i> 2. Monēmini ,	<i>Be ye advised.</i>

FUTURE.

<i>S.</i> 2. Monētor ,	<i>Thou shalt be advised,</i>
3. Monētor ,	<i>He shall be advised.</i>
<i>P.</i> 2.	
3. Monentor ,	<i>They shall be advised.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. (Imperfect), Monēri ,	<i>To be advised,</i>
PERF. Esse, or fuisse }	<i>To have been advised,</i>
monitus, }	
FUT. Monitum iri ,	<i>To be about to be advised.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.		
PERF.	Monitus, a, um,	<i>Advised, or having been advised,</i>
FUT.		

GERUNDIVE.

Monendus, a, um, *To be advised, or being advised.*

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participles.</i>
PRES.	Moneo,	Moneam,	Monē.	Monēre,	Monens,
IMP.	Monēbam,	Monērem,			
PERF.	Monui,	Monuerim,		Monuisse,	
PLUP.	Monueram,	Monuissem			
FUT.	Monēbo,		Monēto	Esse monitūrus,	Monitūrus.
F. PERF.	Monuero.			Fuisse monitūrus.	

After the same manner, inflect :

Doceo,	docēre,	docui,	doctum,	<i>To teach.</i>
	(1. doce-),	(2. docu-),	(3. docto-).	
Jubeo,	jubēre,	jussi,	jussum,	<i>To order.</i>
	(1. jube-),	(2. juss-),	(3. jussu-).	
Video,	vidēre,	vidi,	visum,	<i>To see.</i>
	(1. vide-),	(2. vid-),	(3. viso-).	

290.

EXERCISES ON THE ACTIVE VOICE.

1. *Give the designation, etc., as directed 284.*—Monēbo, monuit, monēret, monuerit, monē, monuisse, monens, monendum, monēbat, monent, monento, monuisti, monuēre, monuerātis, monuissent.—Docent, jubēbat, jusserat, vidēret, videat, vidēbit, docueris, docē, doctūrus, jussūrus, visum, jussū, docens, etc.

2. *Translate the following into Latin, etc., as directed 284.*—I have advised, I will advise, he may advise, I might advise, he will have advised, they advise, they had advised, they might have advised, thou hast advised, ye have advised, I did advise, he was advising.—He teaches, they taught, we had ordered, we would have ordered, I saw, I have seen, thou wilt see, he may see, they would have ordered, etc.

3. *Translate according to the rules 286, 287.*—*Dicit* (he says) mē monēre,—nōs monuisse,—illōs monēre,—vōs monitūrōs esse,—mē monitūrum fuisse.—*Dixit* (he said) sē monēre,—nōs vidēre,—eum vīdisse,—nōs vīsurōs esse,—mē vīsurum esse,—mē vīsurum fuisse,—vōs vīdisse,—sē docēre,—nōs docuisse,—vōs doctūrōs esse,—illam (*that she*) vīsuram esse,—illum doctūrum esse, etc.

4. *As directed 286, 287.*—*He says* that I advised; *he said* that I advised,—that I had advised,—that I would advise. *He says* that I will advise,—that I would have advised. *He said* that he (sē) saw,—had seen,—would see,—would have seen. *I advise* that you should order. *He says* that I am advising,—that we will order, etc.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES, ACTIVE AND PASSIVE.

1. *Give the designation, etc., as directed 284, 285.*—Monēbam, monuerat, monuerit, monēbunt, moneam, monē, monēbar, monitus es, monuit, monērī, doctus sum, docear, docērer, docēbitur, docento, docentor, docentur, jubet, jussērunt, jusserint, jubēbo, jubērentur, jussus esse, jubē, video, vident, vidēretur, vidē, vīdistis, vīderātis, vidērent, videro, videndum, videns, vīsurus, vīdisse, visum irī, vidērī, monēbuntur, moneantur, vidērentur, jussērim, jubēbam, jubērer, videntur, docuērunt, docē, docens.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicatives.</i>	<i>Subjunctives.</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Infinitives.</i>	<i>Participles</i>
PRES.	Moneor,	Monear,	Monēre	Monēri,	
IMP.	Monēbar,	Monērer,			
PERF.	Monitus sum,	Monitus sim,		{ Esse, or Fu- isse monitus,	} Monitus.
PLUP.	Monitus eram,	Monitus essem			
FUT.	Monēbor,		monētor	Monitum iri.	Monendus.
F. PERF.	Monitus fuero.				

After the same manner, inflect :

Doceor,	docēri, (1. doce-),	doctus, (3. docto-),	To be taught.
Jubeor,	jubēri, (1. jube-),	jussus, (3. jussu-),	To be ordered.
Videor,	vidēri, (1. vide-),	visus, (3. viso-).	To be seen.

291. EXERCISES ON THE PASSIVE VOICE.

1. Give the designation, etc., as directed 285.—Moneor, monētur, monēbatur, monēbitur, monitus est, monitū estis, moneāmur, monērētur, monitus ero, monēre, monēri, monitus, monitus esse, monendus. Vidērētur, visus, visum iri, docērentur, doceantur, docēmini, doceāmini, jubēbitur, jussū fuērunt, jubērentur, jubētor, etc.

2. Translate the following into Latin, as directed 285.—I was advised, he has been advised ;—he may be advised, we will be advised, we were advised, I am advised, they might have been advised. Be ye advised, to be about to be advised, to be advised, he may have been seen ;—they should be ordered, we will be seen, they will be taught, having been taught, to be taught, they shall be taught ;—they have been ordered, we might have been ordered, to be about to be ordered, being ordered, they may have been ordered, etc.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES, ACTIVE AND PASSIVE.

2. Translate the following into Latin, as directed 284, 285.—I am advised, he advises, they will advise, ye have advised, they will have advised, he will be advised, he is taught, he has taught, they will teach, I will see, they may see, they are seen, he has been seen, to order, to have been ordered, ordering, about to order, to have seen, I might see, I might have been seen, they will not (*nōn*) see, he will not see, I do not advise, he is teaching, he is not teaching, he will not order, I will order, etc.

3. As directed 286, 287.—*Dicit* sē monēre,—nōs monuisse,—eum monitūrum esse,—vōs vidēre,—eum visum iri. *Dixit* sē monēre,—nōs monuisse,—eum monitūrum esse,—vōs vidēre,—eum visum iri. *Dicit* sē monēre, etc.,—vōs monuisse,—hominēs monitūrōs esse,—fēminam monitūram esse, vōs jubēre.

4. As directed 286, 287.—*He says* that he advises,—that he will advise,—that we have advised. *He said* that I advised,—that he had advised,—that they would have advised,—that I would order,—would have ordered,—would not have ordered,—was taught,—had been taught,—would be taught, etc.

292.—THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supina.</i>
Rego,	regere,	rexī,	rectum, <i>To rule.</i>
	(1. reg-)	(2. rex-)	(3. recto-).

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, rule, do rule, am ruling (*Present Imperfect*).

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Rego,	<i>I rule, do rule, am ruling,</i>
2. Regis,	<i>Thou rulest, dost rule, art ruling,</i>
3. Regit,	<i>He rules, does rule, is ruling ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Regimus,	<i>We rule, do rule, are ruling,</i>
2. Regitis,	<i>Ye rule, do rule, are ruling,</i>
3. Regunt,	<i>They rule, do rule, are ruling.</i>

IMPERFECT, ruled, did rule, was ruling (*Past Imperfect*).

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Regēbam,	<i>I ruled, did rule, was ruling,</i>
2. Regēbās,	<i>Thou ruledst, didst rule, wast ruling,</i>
3. Regēbat,	<i>He ruled, did rule, was ruling ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Regēbāmus,	<i>We ruled, did rule, were ruling,</i>
2. Regēbātis,	<i>Ye ruled, did rule, were ruling,</i>
3. Regēbant,	<i>They ruled, did rule, were ruling.</i>

Future, shall, or will rule.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Regam,	<i>I shall, or will rule,</i>
2. Regēs,	<i>Thou shalt, or wilt rule,</i>
3. Reget,	<i>He shall, or will rule ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Regēmus,	<i>We shall, or will rule,</i>
2. Regētis,	<i>Ye shall, or will rule,</i>
3. Regent,	<i>They shall, or will rule.</i>

PERFECT, have ruled (*Present Perfect*) ; Aorist, ruled, did rule.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Rexī,	<i>I have ruled, ruled, did rule,</i>
2. Rexistī,	<i>Thou hast ruled, ruledst, didst rule,</i>
3. Rexit,	<i>He has ruled, ruled, did rule ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Reximus,	<i>We have ruled, ruled, did rule,</i>
2. Rexistis,	<i>Ye have ruled, ruled, did rule,</i>
3. Rexerunt, or ēre,	<i>They have ruled, ruled, did rule.</i>

293.—THIRD CONJUGATION

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Regor,	regi,	rectus, <i>To be ruled.</i>
	(1. reg-)	(3. recto-).

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *am ruled (Present Imperfect).*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Regor,	<i>I am ruled,</i>
2. Regeris, or ere,	<i>Thou art ruled,</i>
3. Regitur,	<i>He is ruled,</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Regimur,	<i>We are ruled,</i>
2. Regimini,	<i>Ye are ruled,</i>
3. Reguntur,	<i>They are ruled.</i>

IMPERFECT, *was ruled (Past Imperfect).*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Regēbar,	<i>I was ruled,</i>
2. Regēbāris, or ēbāre,	<i>Thou wast ruled,</i>
3. Regēbātur,	<i>He was ruled,</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Regēbāmur,	<i>We were ruled,</i>
2. Regēbāmini,	<i>Ye were ruled,</i>
3. Regēbantur,	<i>They were ruled.</i>

Future, shall, or will be ruled.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Regar,	<i>I shall, or will be ruled,</i>
2. Regēris, or ēre,	<i>Thou shalt, or wilt be ruled,</i>
3. Regetur,	<i>He shall, or will be ruled;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Regēmur,	<i>We shall, or will be ruled,</i>
2. Regēmini,	<i>Ye shall, or will be ruled,</i>
3. Regentur,	<i>They shall, or will be ruled,</i>

PERFECT, *have been ruled (Present Perfect); Aorist, was ruled.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Rectus sum, or fui,	<i>I have been ruled,</i>
2. Rectus es, or fuisti,	<i>Thou hast been ruled,</i>
3. Rectus est, or fuit,	<i>He has been ruled;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Recti sumus, or fuimus,	<i>We have been ruled,</i>
2. Recti estis, or fuistis,	<i>Ye have been ruled,</i>
3. Recti sunt, fuerunt, or fuere,	<i>They have been ruled.</i>

ACTIVE VOICE.

PLUPERFECT, *had ruled* (*Past Perfect*).

<i>S.</i> 1. Rexeram,	<i>I had ruled,</i>
2. Rexerās,	<i>Thou hadst ruled,</i>
3. Rexerat,	<i>He had ruled ;</i>
<i>P.</i> 1. Rexerāmus,	<i>We had ruled,</i>
2. Rexerātis,	<i>Ye had ruled,</i>
3. Rexerant,	<i>They had ruled.</i>

Future Perfect, shall, or will have ruled.

<i>S.</i> 1. Rexero,	<i>I shall, or will have ruled,</i>
2. Rexeris,	<i>Thou shalt, or wilt have ruled,</i>
3. Rexerit,	<i>He shall, or will have ruled ;</i>
<i>P.</i> 1. Rexerimus,	<i>We shall, or will have ruled,</i>
2. Rexeritis,	<i>Ye shall, or will have ruled,</i>
3. Rexerint,	<i>They shall, or will have ruled.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *may, or can rule* (*Present Imperfect*).

<i>S.</i> 1. Regam,	<i>I may, or can rule,</i>
2. Regās,	<i>Thou mayst, or canst rule,</i>
3. Regat,	<i>He may, or can rule ;</i>
<i>P.</i> 1. Regāmus,	<i>We may, or can rule,</i>
2. Regātis,	<i>Ye may, or can rule,</i>
3. Regant,	<i>They may, or can rule.</i>

IMPERFECT, *might, could, would, or should rule* (*Past Imperfect*).

<i>S.</i> 1. Regerem,	<i>I might rule,</i>
2. Regerēs,	<i>Thou mightst rule,</i>
3. Regeret,	<i>He might rule ;</i>
<i>P.</i> 1. Regerēmus,	<i>We might rule,</i>
2. Regerētis,	<i>Ye might rule,</i>
3. Regerent,	<i>They might rule.</i>

PERFECT, *may have ruled* (*Present Perfect*).

<i>S.</i> 1. Rexerim,	<i>I may have ruled,</i>
2. Rexeris,	<i>Thou mayst have ruled,</i>
3. Rexerit,	<i>He may have ruled ;</i>
<i>P.</i> 1. Rexerimus,	<i>We may have ruled,</i>
2. Rexeritis,	<i>Ye may have ruled,</i>
3. Rexerint,	<i>They may have ruled,</i>

PASSIVE VOICE.

PLUPERFECT, *had been ruled (Past Perfect).*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| S. 1. Rectus eram, or fueram, | <i>I had been ruled,</i> |
| 2. Rectus erās, or fuerās, | <i>Thou hadst been ruled,</i> |
| 3. Rectus erat, or fuerat, | <i>He had been ruled ;</i> |
| P. 1. Recti erāmus, or fuerāmus, | <i>We had been ruled,</i> |
| 2. Recti erātis, or fuerātis, | <i>Ye had been ruled,</i> |
| 3. Recti erant, or fuerant, | <i>They had been ruled.</i> |

Future Perfect, shall, or will have been ruled.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| S. 1. Rectus ero, or fuero, | <i>I shall, or will have been ruled,</i> |
| 2. Rectus eris, or fueris, | <i>Thou shalt, or wilt have been ruled,</i> |
| 3. Rectus erit, or fuerit, | <i>He shall, or will have been ruled,</i> |
| P. 1. Recti erimus, or fuerimus, | <i>We shall, or will have been ruled,</i> |
| 2. Recti eritis, or fueritis, | <i>Ye shall, or will have been ruled,</i> |
| 3. Recti erunt, or fuerint, | <i>They shall, or will have been ruled.</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *may, or can be ruled (Present Imperfect).*

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| S. 1. Regar, | <i>I may, or can be ruled,</i> |
| 2. Regāris, or āre, | <i>Thou mayst, or canst be ruled,</i> |
| 3. Regātur, | <i>He may, or can be ruled ;</i> |
| P. 1. Regāmur, | <i>We may, or can be ruled,</i> |
| 2. Regāmini, | <i>Ye may, or can be ruled,</i> |
| 3. Regantur, | <i>They may, or can be ruled.</i> |

IMPERFECT, *might, could, would, or should be ruled (Past Imperfect).*

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| S. 1. Regerer, | <i>I might be ruled,</i> |
| 2. Regerēris, or erēre, | <i>Thou mightst be ruled,</i> |
| 3. Regerētur, | <i>He might be ruled ;</i> |
| P. 1. Regerēmur, | <i>We might be ruled,</i> |
| 2. Regeremini, | <i>Ye might be ruled,</i> |
| 3. Regerentur, | <i>They might be ruled.</i> |

PERFECT, *may have been ruled (Present Perfect).*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| S. 1. Rectus sim, or fuerim, | <i>I may have been ruled,</i> |
| 2. Rectus sis, or fueris, | <i>Thou mayst have been ruled,</i> |
| 3. Rectus sit, or fuerit. | <i>He may have been ruled ;</i> |
| P. 1. Recti simus, or fuerimus, | <i>We may have been ruled,</i> |
| 2. Recti sitis, or fueritis, | <i>Ye may have been ruled,</i> |
| 3. Recti sint or fuerint, | <i>They may have been ruled.</i> |

PLUPERFECT, might, could, would, or should have ruled (Past Perfect).

S. 1. Rexissem,	<i>I might have ruled,</i>
2. Rexissēs,	<i>Thou mightst have ruled,</i>
3. Rexisset,	<i>He might have ruled ;</i>
P. 1. Rexissemus,	<i>We might have ruled,</i>
2. Rexissetis,	<i>Ye might have ruled,</i>
3. Rexissent,	<i>Thou might have ruled.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

S. 2. Rege,	<i>Rule thou.</i>
P. 2. Regite,	<i>Rule ye.</i>

FUTURE.

S. 2. Regito,	<i>Thou shalt rule,</i>
3. Regito,	<i>He shall rule.</i>
P. 2. Regitote,	<i>Ye shall rule,</i>
3. Regunto,	<i>They shall rule.</i>

INFINTIVE MOOD.

PRES. (Imperfect). Regere,	<i>To rule,</i>
PERF. Rexisse,	<i>To have ruled,</i>
FUT. Esse rectūrus,	<i>To be about to rule,</i>
F. PERF. Fuisse rectūrus,	<i>To have been about to rule.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. (Imperfect). Regens,	<i>Ruling,</i>
PERF. Rectus,	
FUT. Rectūrus, a, um,	<i>About to rule.</i>

GERUNDS.

Gen. Regendi,	<i>Of ruling,</i>
Dat. Regendō,	<i>To ruling,</i>
Acc. Regendum,	<i>Ruling,</i>
Abl. Regendō,	<i>With, etc., ruling.</i>

SUPINES.

Acc. Rectum,	<i>To rule.</i>
Abl. Rectū,	<i>To be ruled, or in ruling.</i>

PLUPERFECT, might, could, would, or should have been ruled (Past Perfect).

<i>S. 1.</i>	<i>Rectus essem, or fuisset,</i>	<i>I might have been ruled,</i>
<i>2.</i>	<i>Rectus essēs, or fuissēs,</i>	<i>Thou mightst have been ruled,</i>
<i>3.</i>	<i>Rectus esset, or fuisset,</i>	<i>He might have been ruled ;</i>
<i>P. 1.</i>	<i>Recti essemus, or fuissēmus,</i>	<i>We might have been ruled,</i>
<i>2.</i>	<i>Recti essētis, or fuissētis,</i>	<i>Ye might have been ruled,</i>
<i>3.</i>	<i>Recti essent, or fuissent,</i>	<i>They might have been ruled.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>S. 2.</i>	<i>Regere,</i>	<i>Be thou ruled,</i>
<i>P. 2.</i>	<i>Regimini,</i>	<i>Be ye ruled.</i>

FUTURE.

<i>S. 2.</i>	<i>Regitor,</i>	<i>Thou shalt be ruled,</i>
<i>3.</i>	<i>Regitor,</i>	<i>He shall be ruled.</i>
<i>P. 2.</i>		
<i>3.</i>	<i>Reguntor,</i>	<i>They shall be ruled.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. (Imperfect).	<i>Regi,</i>	<i>To be ruled.</i>
PERF.	<i>Esse, or fuisse rectus,</i>	<i>To have been ruled.</i>
FUT.	<i>Rectum iri,</i>	<i>To be about to be ruled.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.		
PERF.	<i>Rectus, a, um,</i>	<i>Ruled, having been ruled.</i>
FUT.		

GERUNDIVE.

Regendus, a, um, To be ruled, being ruled.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participles.</i>
PRES.	Rego,	Regam,	Rege,	Regere,	Regens,
IMP.	Regēbam,	Regerem,			
PERF.	Rexi,	Rexerim,		Rexisse,	
PLUP.	Rexeram,	Rexissem.			
FUT.	Regam,		regito.	Esse rectūrus,	Rectūrus.
F. PERF.	Rexero.			Fuisse rectūrus.	

After the same manner, inflect:

Lego,	legere,	lēgi,	lectum,	<i>To read.</i>
	(1. leg-),	(2. lēg-),	(3. lecto-).	
Scribo,	scribere,	scripsi,	scriptum,	<i>To write.</i>
	(1. scrib-),	(2. scrips-),	(3. scripto-).	
Caedo,	caedere,	cecidī,	caesum,	<i>To slay.</i>
	(1. caed-),	(2. cecid-),	(3. caeso-).	

VERBS IN -IO.—ACTIVE VOICE.

294.—There are a few verbs, the present of which ends in *io*, which belong, not to the fourth, but to the third conjugation. In these, in some forms, a consonant-stem was strengthened by the addition of *i*. Their stems may be represented thus: *cap(i-)*. This *i*, however, is only inserted when the endings (in the *fourth* conjugation) begin with a vowel (*i. e.*, when two vowels come together), and, accordingly, in regard to quantity, they follow the third conjugation.

296.—

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
Capio,	capere,	cēpi,	captum, <i>To take.</i>
	(1. cap(i-),	(2. cēp-),	(3. capto-).

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	Singular.			Plural.		
PRES.	Cap-io,	-is,	-it;	-imus,	-itis,	-iunt.
IMP.	Capi-ēbam,	-ēbas,	-ēbat;	-ēbāmus,	-ēbātis,	-ēbant.
FUT.	Capi-am,	-ēs,	-et;	-ēmus,	-ētis,	-ent.
PERF.	Cēp-I,	-istī,	-it;	-imus,	-istis,	-ērunt, or -ēre.
PLUP.	Cēp-eram,	-erās,	-erat;	-erāmus,	-erātis,	-erant.
F. P.	Cēp-ero,	-eris,	-erit;	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Capi-am,	-ās,	-at;	-āmus,	-ātis,	-ant.
IMP.	Cap-erem,	-erēs,	-eret;	-erēmus,	-erētis,	-erent.
PERF.	Cēp-erim,	-eris,	-erit;	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erint.
PLUP.	Cēp-isseem,	-issēs,	-isset;	-issēmus,	-issētis,	-issent.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participles.</i>
PRES.	Regor,	Regar,	Regere,	Regi,	
IMP.	Regēbar,	Regerer,			
PERF.	Rectus sum,	Rectus sim,		Esse, or fuisse rectus,	Rectus,
PLUP.	Rectus eram,	Rectus essem.			
FUT.	Regar,		Regitor	Rectum iri.	Regendus.
F. PERF.	Rectus ero.				

After the same manner inflect :

Legor,	legi,	lectus,	<i>To be read.</i>
	(1. leg-),	(3. lecto-).	
Scribor,	scribi,	scriptus,	<i>To be written.</i>
	(1. scrib-),	(3. scripto-).	
Caedor,	caedi,	caesus,	<i>To be slain.</i>
	(1. caed-),	(3. caeso-).	

VERBS IN -IO.—PASSIVE VOICE.

295.—The verbs conjugated thus are : capio, *I take* ; cupio, *I desire* ; facio, *I make* ; fodio, *I dig* ; fugio, *I flee* ; jacio, *I throw* ; pario, *I bring forth* ; quatio, *I shake* ; rapio, *I seize* ; sapio, *I taste*. Also [lacio], *I draw* ; [specio], *I see* ; which occur only in compounds. Besides three deponents : gradior, *I walk* ; morior, *I die* ; patior, *I suffer*. All of these verbs have compounds which are inflected in the same way.

297.—

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Capior,	capī,	captus, <i>To be taken.</i>
	(1. cap(i-),	(3. capto-).

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
PRES. Cap-ior,	{ eris, or -ere,	{ -itur; -imur, -iminī, -iuntur.
IMP. Capī-ēbar,	{ -ēbāris, or -ēbāre,	{ -ēbātur; -ēbāmur, -ēbāminī, -ēbantur.
FUT. Capī-ar,	{ -ēris, or -ēre,	{ -ētur; -ēmur, -ēminī, -entur.
PERF. Captus sum, or fui; captus es, or fuisti, etc.		
PLUP. Captus eram, or fueram; captus erās, or fuerās, etc.		
F. P. Captus ero, captus eris, captus erit, etc.		

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. Capī-ar,	{ -āris, or -āre,	{ -ātur; -āmur, -āminī, -antur.
IMP. Cap-erēr,	{ -erēris, or -erēre,	{ -erētur; -erēmur, -erēminī, -erentur.
PERF. Captus sim, or fuerim; captus sis, or fueris, etc.		
PLUP. Captus essem, or fuisset; captus essēs, or fuissets, etc.		

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES. Cape, capite.

FUT. Capito, capito, capitôte, capiunto.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. Capere,

FUT. Esse captûrus,

PERF. Cēpisse,

F. PERF. Fuisse captûrus.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. Capiens,

FUT. Captûrus, a, um,

GERUNDS.

Acc. Capiendum,

Gen. Capiendi, etc.

SUPINES.

Acc. Captum,

Abbl. Captû.

So also :

Rapio,	rapere,	rupul,	raptum,	To seize.
	(1. rap(1-)),	(2. rapu-),	(3. raptu-).	
Fugio,	fugere,	fūgi,	fugitum,	To flee.
	(1. fug(1-)),	(2. fūg-).		

298.—EXERCISES ON THE ACTIVE VOICE.

1. Give the designation, etc., as directed 284: Regēbam, rexistī, rexeram, regam, regerem, rexero, rexisset, rege, rexisse, regens. Scribit, scribēbat, scripsit, scribēmus, scribāmus, legunt, legeret, leget, lege, lēgērunt, lēgerant. Capiunt, capiēbat, capiunto, caperem, cēpit, cēperim, cēperam, cēpisse, capit, capere, capiendum, etc.

2. Translate the following into Latin, as directed 284: He rules, we are ruling, he has ruled, we will rule, they will have ruled, ye might rule, they may rule, we will rule, they were ruling, he had ruled, they might have ruled. He has read, they will read, we shall read, to have read, to have written, to write, writing, write thou, let them write.

3. Translate according to the rules in 286, 287: (*Dicit*, "he says"), mē regere,—mē scribere,—sē rexisse,—nōs rectūrōs esse,—illum scripsisse,—mē scriptūrum fuisse,—vōs lectūrōs esse,—mē capere,—vōs cēpisse,—vōs captūrōs esse,—vōs captūrōs fuisse. (*Dixit*, "he said"),—mē regere,—mē rexisse,—mē rectūrum esse, etc.

4. As directed in 286, 287: He says that I rule,—that he ruled,—that we write,—that they will write,—that he is about to write. He writes that he rules,—that you are reading,—that you will write. He said that he was writing,—that you had written,—that we would write,—would have written.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES. Capere, capimini.

FUT. Capitor, capitor, capiuntor.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. Capi,

FUT. Captum iri.

PERF. Esse, or fuisse captus.

PARTICIPLES.

GERUNDIVE.

PERF. Captus, a, um.

FUT. Capiendus, a, um.

So, also :

Rapior,	rapī,	raptus,	<i>To be seized.</i>
	(1. rap(1-)),	(3. rapto-).	
Patior,	patī,	passus,	<i>To suffer.</i>
	(1. pat(1-)),	(3. passo-).	

299.—EXERCISES ON THE PASSIVE VOICE.

1. *Give the designation, etc., as directed 285.*—Regitur, regētur, regimini, rectus est, rectus fuerit, regerer, regar, regor, regere, reguntor, rectus, rectum iri, rectus esse, regi, regēbātur, reguntur, regentur, rectus sim, rectus esset. Capiar, capiuntur, capiuntur, capiēbātur, captus sum, etc.

2. *Translate the following into Latin, as directed 285.*—He is ruled, I was ruled, they will be ruled, they have been ruled, we might be ruled, he might have been ruled, they were ruled, ye had been ruled, to have been ruled, being ruled, to be ruled, let them be ruled. They are taken, they will be taken, let them be taken, they have been taken, he will be taken, they might be taken, be thou taken, etc.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

1. *Give the designation, etc., as directed in 284, 285.*—Regēbat, rexērunt, rexerat, reget, rexit, rexerint, legit, lēgit, leget, legat, lēgerit, scripserit, scripisse, scribitur, scriptus est, scriptum iri, legi, legere, lēgissee, rexisse, lectus esse, legitor, rectus, regens, scriptūrus, scribendus, lectū, scribere, scripsere, capitor, cēpērunt, cēperint, scriptum esse, rexi, regi, regam, reget, etc.

2. *Translate the following into Latin, as directed in 286, 287:* I rule, I am ruled, he rules, they are ruled, they have ruled, they have been ruled, they will rule, he might rule, they might be ruled, we will read, he may have been taken, they will have been ruled, he might have written, to be ruled, rule thou, let him be ruled, they were writing, they might write, to have written, to have read, to have ruled, to have taken, they had written, had ruled, had read, had taken.

300.—FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
Audio,	audire,	audivi,	auditum, <i>To hear.</i>
	(1. audi-),	(2. audiv-),	(3. audito-).

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *hear, do hear, am hearing (Present Imperfect).*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Audio,	<i>I hear, do hear, am hearing,</i>
2. Audis,	<i>Thou hearest, dost hear, art hearing,</i>
3. Audit,	<i>He hears, does hear, is hearing ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Audimus,	<i>We hear, do hear, are hearing,</i>
2. Auditis,	<i>Ye hear, do hear, are hearing,</i>
3. Audiunt,	<i>They hear, do hear, are hearing.</i>

IMPERFECT, *heard, did hear, was hearing (Past Imperfect).*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Audiēbam,	<i>I heard, did hear, was hearing,</i>
2. Audiēbās,	<i>Thou heardest, didst hear, wast hearing</i>
3. Audiēbat,	<i>He heard, did hear, was hearing ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Audiēbāmus,	<i>We heard, did hear, were hearing,</i>
2. Audiēbātis,	<i>Ye heard, did hear, were hearing,</i>
3. Audiēbant,	<i>They heard, did hear, were hearing.</i>

Future, shall, or will hear.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Audiam,	<i>I shall, or will hear,</i>
2. Audiēs,	<i>Thou shalt, or will hear,</i>
3. Audiet,	<i>He shall, or will hear ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Audiēmus,	<i>We shall, or will hear,</i>
2. Audiētis,	<i>Ye shall, or will hear,</i>
3. Audient,	<i>They shall, or will hear.</i>

PERFECT, *have heard (Present Perfect); Aorist, heard, did hear.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Audivi,	<i>I have heard, heard, did hear,</i>
2. Audivisti,	<i>Thou hast heard, heardest, didst hear,</i>
3. Audivit,	<i>He has heard, heard, did hear ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Audivimus,	<i>We have heard, heard, did hear,</i>
2. Audivistis,	<i>Ye have heard, heard, did hear,</i>
3. Audiverunt, or ēre,	<i>They have heard, heard, did hear,</i>

301.—FOURTH CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Audior,	audiri,	auditus, <i>To be heard.</i>
	(1. audi-),	(8. audito-).

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *am heard (Present Imperfect).*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Audior,	<i>I am heard,</i>
2. Audiris, or Ire,	<i>Thou art heard,</i>
3. Auditor,	<i>He is heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Audimur,	<i>We are heard,</i>
2. Audimini,	<i>Ye are heard,</i>
3. Audiuntur,	<i>They are heard.</i>

IMPERFECT, *was heard (Past Imperfect).*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Audiēbar,	<i>I was heard,</i>
2. Audiēbāris, or ēbāre,	<i>Thou wast heard,</i>
3. Audiēbātur,	<i>He was heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Audiēbāmur,	<i>We were heard,</i>
2. Audiēbāmini,	<i>Ye were heard,</i>
3. Audiēbantur,	<i>They were heard.</i>

Future, shall, or will be heard.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Audiar,	<i>I shall, or will be heard,</i>
2. Audiēris, or ēre,	<i>Thou shalt, or wilt be heard,</i>
3. Audiētur,	<i>He shall, or will be heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Audiēmur,	<i>We shall, or will be heard,</i>
2. Audiēmini,	<i>Ye shall, or will be heard,</i>
3. Audiēntur,	<i>They shall, or will be heard.</i>

PERFECT, *have been heard (Present Perfect) ; Aorist, was heard.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Auditus sum, or fui,	<i>I have been heard,</i>
2. Auditus es, or fuisti,	<i>Thou hast been heard,</i>
3. Auditus est, or fuit,	<i>He has been heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Auditī sumus, or fuimus,	<i>We have been heard,</i>
2. Auditī estis, or fuistis,	<i>Ye have been heard,</i>
3. Auditī sunt, fuērunt, or fuēre,	<i>They have been heard.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *had heard (Past Perfect).*

S. 1. Audiveram,	<i>I had heard,</i>
2. Audiverās,	<i>Thou hadst heard,</i>
3. Audiverat,	<i>He had heard ;</i>
P. 1. Audiverāmus,	<i>We had heard,</i>
2. Audiverātis,	<i>Ye had heard,</i>
3. Audiverant,	<i>They had heard.</i>

Future Perfect, *shall, or will have heard.*

S. 1. Audivero,	<i>I shall, or will have heard,</i>
2. Audiveris,	<i>Thou shalt, or will have heard,</i>
3. Audiverit,	<i>He shall, or will have heard ;</i>
P. 1. Audiverimus,	<i>We shall, or will have heard,</i>
2. Audiveritis,	<i>Ye shall, or will have heard,</i>
3. Audiverint,	<i>They shall, or will have heard.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *may, or can hear (Present Imperfect).*

S. 1. Audiam,	<i>I may, or can hear,</i>
2. Audiās,	<i>Thou mayst, or canst hear,</i>
3. Audiat,	<i>He may, or can hear ;</i>
P. 1. Audiāmus,	<i>We may, or can hear,</i>
2. Audiātis,	<i>Ye may or can hear,</i>
3. Audiant,	<i>They may, or can hear.</i>

IMPERFECT, *might, could, would, or should hear (Past Imperfect).*

S. 1. Audirem,	<i>I might hear,</i>
2. Audirēs,	<i>Thou mightst hear,</i>
3. Audiret,	<i>He might hear ;</i>
P. 1. Audirēmus,	<i>We might hear,</i>
2. Audirētis,	<i>Ye might hear,</i>
3. Audirent,	<i>They might hear.</i>

PERFECT, *may have heard (Present Perfect).*

S. 1. Audiverim,	<i>I may have heard,</i>
2. Audiveris,	<i>Thou mayst have heard,</i>
3. Audiverit,	<i>He may have heard ;</i>
P. 1. Audiverimus,	<i>We may have heard,</i>
2. Audiveritis,	<i>Ye may have heard,</i>
3. Audiverint,	<i>They may have heard.</i>

PLUPERFECT, had been heard (Past Perfect).

- S. 1. **Auditus** eram, or fueram, *I had been heard,*
 2. **Auditus** erās, or fuerās, *Thou hadst been heard,*
 3. **Auditus** erat, or fuerat, *He had been heard ;*
- P. 1. **Auditi** erāmus, or fuerāmus, } *We had been heard,*
 2. **Auditi** erātis, or fuerātis, *Ye had been heard,*
 3. **Auditi** erant, or fuerant, *They had been heard.*

Future Perfect, shall, or will have been heard.

- S. 1. **Auditus** ero, or fuero, *I shall, or will have been heard,*
 2. **Auditus** eris, or fueris, *Thou shalt, or wilt have been heard,*
 3. **Auditus** erit, or fuerit, *He shall, or will have been heard ;*
- P. 1. **Auditi** erimus, or fuerimus, } *We shall, or will have been heard,*
 2. **Auditi** eritis, or fueritis, *Ye shall, or will have been heard,*
 3. **Auditi** erunt, or fuerint, *They shall, or will have been heard.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**PRESENT TENSE, may, or can be heard (Present Imperfect).**

- S. 1. **Audiar**, *I may, or can be heard,*
 2. **Audiaris**, or **are**, *Thou mayst, or canst be heard,*
 3. **Audiat**ur, *He may, or can be heard ;*
- P. 1. **Audiamur**, *We may, or can be heard,*
 2. **Audiamini**, *Ye may, or can be heard,*
 3. **Audiantur**, *They may, or can be heard.*

IMPERFECT, might, could, would, or should be heard (Past Imperfect).

- S. 1. **Audirer**, *I might be heard,*
 2. **Audireris**, or **irere**, *Thou mightst be heard,*
 3. **Audiretur**, *He might be heard ;*
- P. 1. **Audireremur**, *We might be heard,*
 2. **Audireremini**, *Ye might be heard,*
 3. **Audirentur**, *They might be heard.*

PERFECT, may have been heard (Present Perfect).

- S. 1. **Auditus** sim, or fuerim, *I may have been heard,*
 2. **Auditus** sis, or fueris, *Thou mayst have been heard,*
 3. **Auditus** sit, or fuerit, *He may have been heard ;*
- P. 1. **Auditi** simus, or fuerimus, *We may have been heard,*
 2. **Auditi** sitis, or fueritis, *Ye may have been heard.*
 3. **Auditi** sint, or fuerint, *They may have been heard.*

PLUPERFECT, *might, could, would, or should hear (Past Perfect).*

S. 1. Audivissem,	<i>I might have heard,</i>
2. Audivisses,	<i>Thou mightst have heard,</i>
3. Audivisset,	<i>He might have heard ;</i>
P. 1. Audivissēmus,	<i>We might have heard,</i>
2. Audivissetis,	<i>Ye might have heard,</i>
3. Audivissent,	<i>They might have heard.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Sing. 2. Audi, hear thou.	Plur. 2. Audite, hear ye.
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FUTURE.

Sing. 2. Audito, thou shalt hear.	Plur. 2. Audistote, ye shall hear.
3. Audito, he shall hear.	3. Audiant, they shall hear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. (Imperf.) Audire,	<i>To hear,</i>
PERF. Audivisse,	<i>To have heard,</i>
FUT. Esse auditurus,	<i>To be about to hear,</i>
F. PERF. Fuisse auditurus	<i>To have been about to hear.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. Audiens,	<i>Hearing,</i>
PERF.	
FUT. Auditurus, a, um,	<i>About to hear.</i>

GERUNDS.

Gen. Audiendi,	<i>Of hearing,</i>
Dat. Audiendō,	<i>To hearing,</i>
Acc. Audiendum,	<i>Hearing,</i>
Abl. Audiendō,	<i>With, etc., hearing.</i>

SUPINES.

Acc. Auditum,	<i>To hear,</i>
Abl. Auditū,	<i>To be heard, or in hearing.</i>

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participles.</i>
PRES.	Audire,	Audiam,	Audi,	Audire,	Audiens,
IMP.	Audiēbam,	Audirem,			
PERF.	Audivi,	Audiverim,		Audivisse,	
PLUP.	Audiveram,	Audivissem			
FUT.	Audiam,		Audito	Esse auditurus,	Auditurus.
F. PERF.	Audivero.			Fuisse auditurus.	

PLUPERFECT, *might, could, would, or should have been heard.*

S. 1.	Audit us essem, or fuissem,	<i>I might have been heard,</i>
2.	Audit us essēs, or fuissēs.	<i>Thou mightst have been heard,</i>
3.	Audit us esset, or fuisset,	<i>He might have been heard ;</i>
P. 1.	Audit i essēmus, or fuissēmus,	<i>We might have been heard,</i>
2.	Audit i essētis, or fuissētis,	<i>Ye might have been heard,</i>
3.	Audit i essent, or fuissent,	<i>They might have been heard.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Sing. 2. Audire, *be thou heard.* Plur. 2. Audimini, *be ye heard.*

FUTURE.

S. 2. Auditor, *thou shalt be heard.* P. 2.
3. Auditor, *he shall be heard.* 3. Auditor, *they shall be heard.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. Audi~~ri~~, *To be heard.*
PERF. Esse, or fuisse audit~~us~~, *To have been heard.*
FUT. Auditum iri, *To be about to be heard.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.
PERF. Audit~~us~~, a, um, *Heard, having been heard.*
FUT.

GERUNDIVE.

Audiendus, a, um, *To be heard, being heard.*

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participles.</i>
PRES.	Audior,	Audiar,	Audire	Audi ri ,	} Audit us ,
IMP.	Audiēbar,	Audirer,			
PERF.	Audit us sum,	Audit us sim,		{ Esse, or fuisse audit us ,	
PLUP.	Audit us eram,	Audit us essem		Auditum iri.	
FUT.	Audiar,		Auditor		Audiendus
F. PERF.	Audit us ero,				

After the same manner, inflect :

Mūnio,	mūnīre, (1. mūnī-),	mūnīvi, (2. mūnīv-),	mūnītum, (3. mūnīto-).	To fortify.
Venio,	venīre, (1. venī-),	vēnī, (2. vēn-),	ventum, (3. vento-).	To come.
Vincio,	vincīre, (1. vincī-),	vinxi, (2. vinx-),	vinctum, (3. vincto-).	To bind.

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EXERCISES ON THE ACTIVE VOICE.

1. Give the designation, etc., as directed 284.—Audio, audiunt, audīvit, audiet, audirent, audi, audīvisse, audīverant, audīverunt, mūniant, mūnient, mūniverunt, mūniverint, mūniunto, mūniunt, vēnerat, vēnisset, vinxisti, vinxisse, vinciet, vincirent, vinciēbam, veniens, ventum, ventūrus, etc.

2. Translate the following into Latin, etc., as directed 284.—I have heard, he heard, they were hearing, we will hear, you might hear, they could have heard, hear thou, let them hear, to have heard, hearing, to be about to hear, he shall have come, they will bind, let them bind, to have bound, binding, of binding, with binding, he had come, he had bound, they will fortify, I was hearing, they would have heard, the men (*hominēs*) may have heard, about to hear, of hearing, they had bound—may have bound—will have bound; bind ye, I have bound, to bind, to have bound, about to bind, binding, to have been about to fortify, to have fortified, etc.

3. Translate according to the rules 286, 287.—*Dicit* (he says) *mē* audīre, —*vōs* audīre, —*eōs* audīvisse, —*hominem* audītūrum esse, —*hominem* audītūrum fuisse, —*hominēs* audītūrōs esse, —*fēminam*, *f.* (that the woman) *ventūram* esse, —*ventūram* fuisse. *Dixit* (he said) *sē* (that he himself) *ventūrum* esse, —*eum* (that he, viz. some other person, not himself) *ventūrum* fuisse, —*nōs* *ventūros* esse, —etc.

4. As directed 286, 287.—He says that I hear,—that we hear,—that they have heard,—that they will hear,—that he (*himself*) will come,—that he (*some other*) will come,—that the men will come,—that the women will come. He said that he (*himself*) came,—that he (*another*) came,—that they had come,—that they would come,—that they would have come,—that the women would come,—would have come, etc. He will say that I hear,—that I heard,—that I will hear.

	After the same manner, inflect:		
Mūnior,	mūnīrī, (1. mūnī-),	mūnītus, (3. mūnīto-).	To be fortified.
Polior,	polīrī, (1. polī-),	polītus, (3. polīto-).	To be polished.
Vincior,	vincīrī, (1. vincī-),	vincītus, (3. vincīto-).	To be bound.

303. EXERCISES ON THE PASSIVE VOICE.

1. Give the designation, etc., as directed 285.—Audior, audiar, audiēbatur, auditus sum, audiētur, audīminī, audiēminī, audiāminī, audrēminī, auditus fueris, audire, audīrī, audiuntur, audiuntor, audientur, audiantur, auditī sunt, auditus erat, mūnīebantur, mūnītus fuerit, mūnītus esse, mūnītus, mūnītur, vincitur, vinciātur, vinciētur, vincitor.

2. Translate the following into Latin, as directed 285.—He is heard, we were heard, he has been heard, they will be heard, ye may be heard, he should be heard, hear ye, to be heard, to be about to be heard, I was bound, he will be bound, they would be bound, we may have been bound, to be fortified, being fortified, to be about to be fortified, to have been fortified, etc.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

1. Give the designation, etc., as directed 284, 285.—Audīvīt, audīvīre, audiēbātur, audrētur, audiuntur, audiuntor, mūnient, mūniverint, mūnī, mūnīre, mūnītor, mūnīens; veniat, veniendi, vēnī, vēnīre, vinciunt, vinciuntor, vincirent, vinxisset, vinctus esset, vinctus fuerit, vēnit, venit, etc.

2. Translate the following words into Latin, as directed 285.—I was heard, he heard, he has heard, we were heard, ye had been heard, they will be heard, they may be heard, they might have been heard, let them come, they should come, they will come, they will have come, I might have been bound, thou hast been bound, thou wilt be bound, thou art bound, thou wast bound, to be about to be bound, being bound, to be bound, binding, etc.

3. As directed 286, 287.—Dicit (he says) sē audire,—eē audīvisse,—eum audītūrum esse,—eōs audītūrōs fuisse,—eum auditū esse,—nōs auditū īrī. Dixit (he said) nōs audīrī,—vōs auditōs esse,—illōs audītūrōs esse,—fēminās audītūrās fuisse,—fēminās auditū īrī,—vōs vincīre,—vōs vincīrī, etc.

4. Translate as directed 286, 287.—He says (dicit) that he was heard,—that he will hear,—that he bound,—that he was bound,—that he will come,—that we will not (nōn) come. He said (dixit) that he (himself) heard,—that he (some other) heard,—that we would hear,—that they would not be heard,—that we were bound,—that we had been bound,—that we would be bound,—that he had polished,—that they had been polished,—would be polished,—would have polished,—would not be polished;—to have been polished,—bound,—fortified,—to be fortified. He will say (dicet) that we will hear,—will be heard,—will be bound,—polished, etc.

DEPONENT VERBS.

304.—Deponent Verbs are those which, under a passive form, have an active signification; *i. e.*, they assert of their subject that he does something, not that something is done to him: as, *loquor*, I speak; *morior*, I die. They are called *deponent* because they *lay aside* (*dēpōnunt*) the passive meaning, though they keep the passive form.

305.—It appears probable that the passive voice of Latin verbs was originally *reflective*, being identical in meaning with the Greek *middle* voice, and represented the subject as acting upon himself. Thus, from *verto*, *I turn (another)*, came *vertor*, meaning originally *I turn myself*, but afterwards *I am turned (by another)*. Deponent verbs would thus seem to be middle verbs in which the reflective meaning was lost sight of, without the further change taking place which would have made them passive verbs.

306.—Of many deponent verbs active forms are found as well, and sometimes some of the forms of deponent verbs are found used in a *passive* sense, particularly the perfect participle.

Deponent verbs are conjugated and inflected like the passive voice of the conjugations to which they belong; except that they have also the participles, gerunds, supines, and future of the infinitive, like the active voice. The future infinitive of the passive form is very rare.

307.—DEPONENT VERBS OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	
<i>Miror,</i>	<i>mirārī,</i>	<i>mirātus,</i>	<i>To admire.</i>
	(1. <i>mīra-</i>),	(3. <i>mīrāto-</i>).	
[Inflected like <i>Amor</i> , 283.]			

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<i>Miror, -āris, or -āre, etc.,</i>	<i>I admire, am admiring, etc.</i>
IMP.	<i>Mirābar, -ābāris, or -ābāre,</i>	<i>I admired, was admiring.</i>
FUT.	<i>Mirābor, -āberis, or -ābere,</i>	<i>I shall admire.</i>
PERF.	<i>Mirātus sum, or fui, etc.,</i>	<i>I have admired, I admired.</i>
PLUP.	<i>Mirātus eram, or fueram,</i>	<i>I had admired.</i>
F. PERF.	<i>Mirātus ero, etc.,</i>	<i>I shall, or will have admired.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES.	<i>Mirer, -ēris, or -ēre, etc.,</i>	<i>I may, or can admire.</i>
IMP.	<i>Mirārer, -ārēris, or ārēre,</i>	<i>I might admire.</i>
PERF.	<i>Mirātus sim, or fuerim, etc.,</i>	<i>I may have admired.</i>
PLUP.	<i>Mirātus essem, or fuisset,</i>	<i>I might, etc., have admired.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Mirāre, etc.,	<i>Admire thou, etc.</i>
FUT.	Mirātor,	<i>Thou shalt admire.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Mirārī,	<i>To admire.</i>
PERF.	Mirātus esse, or fuisse,	<i>To have admired.</i>
FUT.	Mirātūrus esse,	<i>To be about to admire.</i>
F. PERF.	Mirātūrus fuisse,	<i>To have been about to admire.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	Mirans,	<i>Admiring.</i>
PERF.	Mirātus,	<i>Having admired.</i>
F. ACT.	Mirātūrus, a, um,	<i>About to admire.</i>

GERUNDIVE.

Mirandus, a, um,	<i>To be admired, being admired.</i>
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GERUND.

Gen. Mirandī, etc.,	<i>Of admiring.</i>
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SUPINES.

Acc. Mirātum,	<i>To admire.</i>
Abl. Miratū,	<i>To be admired, in admiring.</i>

SYNOPSIS of the moods and tenses, as in *Amor*, 283.

308.—DEPONENT VERBS OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

Deponents of the second conjugation are few in number. Of these, *medeor*, "to heal," has no participle. *Mereor* has *merui*, as well as *meritus sum*, in the perfect indicative. *Reor* has no imperfect subjunctive.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	
Polliceor,	pollicēri,	pollicitus,	<i>To promise.</i>
	(1. pollice—),	(3. pollicito—).	

[Inflected like *Moneor*, 289.]

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Polliceor, —ēris, or —ēre, etc.,	<i>I promise, etc.</i>
IMP.	Pollicēbar, —ēbāris, or —ēbāre, etc.,	<i>I promised, etc.</i>
FUT.	Pollicēbor, —ēberis, or —ēbere,	<i>I will promise.</i>
PERF.	Pollicitus sum, or fui, etc.,	<i>I have promised, etc.</i>
PLUP.	Pollicitus eram, or fueram, etc.,	<i>I had promised, etc.</i>
F. PERF.	Pollicitus ero, or fuero,	<i>I shall, or will have promised.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Pollicear, -āris, or -āre, etc.,	<i>I may, or can promise, etc.</i>
IMP.	Pollicērer, -ērēris, or -ērere,	<i>I might, etc., promise.</i>
PERF.	Pollicitus sim, or fuerim, etc.,	<i>I may have promised, etc.</i>
PLUP.	Pollicitus essem, or fuisset,	<i>I might, etc., have promised.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Pollicēre,	<i>Promise thou; etc.</i>
FUT.	Pollicētor, etc.,	<i>Thou shalt promise.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Pollicēri,	<i>To promise.</i>
PERF.	Pollicitus esse, or fuisse,	<i>To have promised,</i>
FUT.	Pollicitūrus esse,	<i>To be about to promise.</i>
F. PERF.	Pollicitūrus fuisse,	<i>To have been about to promise.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	Pollicens,	<i>Promising.</i>
PERF.	Pollicitus,	<i>Having promised.</i>
F. ACT.	Pollicitūrus, a, um,	<i>About to promise.</i>

GERUNDIVE.

Pollicendus, a, um,	<i>To be promised, etc.</i>
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GERUND.

Gen. Pollicendi, etc.,	<i>Of promising.</i>
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SUPINES.

Acc. Pollicitum,	<i>To promise.</i>
Abl. Pollicitū,	<i>To be promised, in promising.</i>

SYNOPSIS of the moods and tenses, as in *Moneor*, 289.

309.—DEPONENT VERBS OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Part.	
Ūtor,	ūtī,	ūsus,	To use.
	(1. ūt-),	(3. ūso-).	

[Inflected like *Regor*, 293.]

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Ūtor, -eris, or -ere, etc.,	<i>I use, do use, am using, etc.</i>
IMP.	Ūtēbar, -ēbāris, or -ēbare,	<i>I used, did use, was using, etc.</i>
FUT.	Utā, ēris, or ēre,	<i>I shall use, etc.</i>
PERF.	Ūsus sum, or fui, etc.,	<i>I have used, used, did use, etc.</i>
PLUP.	Ūsus eram, or fueram, etc.,	<i>I had used, etc.</i>
F. PERF.	Ūsus ero, or fuero, etc.,	<i>I shall, or will have used, etc.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Ūtar, -āris, or -āre, etc.,	<i>I may, or can use, etc.</i>
IMP.	Uterer, -erēris, or erēre, etc.,	<i>I might, could, etc., use.</i>
PERF.	Usus sim, or fuerim, etc.,	<i>I may have used, etc.</i>
PLUP.	Usus essem, or fuisset, etc.,	<i>I might have used, etc.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Ūtere, etc.,	<i>Use thou, etc.</i>
FUT.	Utitor, etc.,	<i>Thou shalt use, etc.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Ūti,	<i>To use.</i>
PERF.	Usus esse, or fuisse,	<i>To have used.</i>
FUT.	Usūrus esse,	<i>To be about to use.</i>
F. PERF.	Usūrus fuisse,	<i>To have been about to use.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	Ūtens,	<i>Using.</i>
PERF.	Usus,	<i>Having used.</i>
F. ACT.	Usūrus, a, um,	<i>About to use.</i>

GERUNDIVE.

Ūtendus, a, um,	<i>To be used, etc.</i>
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GERUND.

Gen. Ūtendī, etc.	<i>Of using.</i>
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SUPINES.

Acc. Ūsum,	<i>To use.</i>
Abl. Ūsū,	<i>To be used, in using.</i>

SYNOPSIS of the moods and tenses, as in *Regor*, 293.

310.—DEPONENT VERBS OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Part.	
• Mētiar,	mētīrī,	mensus,	<i>To measure.</i>
	(1. mēti-),	(3. mēso-).	

[Inflected like *Audior*, 301.]

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Mētiar, -īris, or -īre, etc.,	<i>I measure, am measuring.</i>
IMP.	Mētiēbar, -ēbāris, or -ēbāre,	<i>I measured, was measuring.</i>
FUT.	Mētiar, -ēris, or -ēre,	<i>I shall measure.</i>
PERF.	Mensus sum, or fui, etc.,	<i>I have measured, measured.</i>
PLUP.	Mensus eram, or fueram, etc.,	<i>I had measured.</i>
F. PERF.	Mensus ero, or fuero, etc.,	<i>I shall, or will have measured.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Mētiar, -āris, or -āre, etc.,	<i>I may, or can measure.</i>
IMP.	Mētīrer, -rēris, or -rēre,	<i>I might, etc., measure.</i>
PERF.	Mensus sim, or fuerim,	<i>I may have measured.</i>
PLUP.	Mensus essem, or fuissem,	<i>I might, etc., have measured.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Mētre, etc.,	<i>Measure thou, etc.</i>
FUT.	Mētitor, etc.,	<i>Thou shalt measure.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Mētīri,	<i>To measure.</i>
PERF.	Mensus esse, or fuisse,	<i>To have measured.</i>
FUT.	Mensūrus esse,	<i>To be about to measure.</i>
F. PERF.	Mensūrus fuisse,	<i>To have been about to measure.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	Mētiens,	<i>Measuring.</i>
PERF.	Mensus,	<i>Having measured.</i>
F. ACT.	Mensūrus, a, um,	<i>About to measure.</i>

GERUNDIVE.

Mētiendus, a, um,	<i>To be measured, etc.</i>
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GERUND.

Gen. Mētiendi,	<i>Of measuring, etc.</i>
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SUPINES.

Acc. Mensum,	<i>To measure.</i>
Abl. Mensū,	<i>To be measured, in measuring.</i>

SYNOPSIS of the moods and tenses, as in *Audior*, 301.

311.—EXERCISES ON DEPONENT VERBS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Miror, <i>I admire,</i> | 3. Ūtor, <i>I use.</i> |
| 2. Polliceor, <i>I promise.</i> | 4. Mētor, <i>I measure.</i> |

Give the designation* of the verb, conjugate it; give the tense, mood, person, number, and translation of the following words, always observing the same order, thus: *Miror*, verb transitive, deponent, first conjugation, *Miror*, *mirāri*, *mirātus*. It is found in the present indicative, first person singular; "*I admire, do admire, am admiring.*"

Mirābātur, *mirābitur*, *mirantur*, *mirābuntur*, *mirārentur*, *pollicitus sum*, *pollicitus erat*, *pollicitus fuerit*, *pollicērentur*, *ūtitur*, *ūsus est*, *ūti*, *ūsūrus*,

* In parsing deponent verbs, it is necessary, in giving the designation, to state whether the verb, as there used, is *transitive* or *intransitive*. But in stating the part of the verb used, it is unnecessary to mention the *voice*, because deponent verbs have only the passive voice.

utens, utendum, uteretur, utar, mētūris, mētiuntur, mētiuntor, mētimini,
 mensus erat, mensus sit, mensi fuerunt, utere, utēre, pollicēre, pollicitus,
 pollicens.

2. Translate the following English words into Latin, naming the part of the verb used, thus: "I have admired," *mirātus sum*, in the perfect indicative, first person singular.

They will use, we shall measure, let them measure, about to use, we have used, they may have used, he will have used, they will promise, they would have promised, we might admire, I would have used, use thou, let them use, promise ye, they have promised, promising, having promised, to measure.

3. Translate the following into English, according to the rules and examples 286, 287: *Dicit* (he says) *mē mirārī*,—*vōs pollicērī*,—*nōs mirātōs esse*,—*cōs pollicitūrōs esse*,—*hominēs mensūrōs esse*,—*fēminās pollicitūrās esse*,—*tē ūtī*,—*sē mirārī*,—*eum mirārī*,—*mē mensūrū esse*,—*vōs usūrōs esse*. *Dicitur* (he is said) *pollicitus esse*. *Dixit* (he said) *sē mirārī*,—*nōs pollicitōs esse*,—*cōs pollicitūrōs esse*,—*vōs mensōs esse*,—*fēminās mensūrās esse*, *eum pollicitum esse*.

4. Translate the following into Latin, according to directions 286, 287: *He says* (*dicit*) that I am using,—that thou admirest,—that he has measured,—that we will promise,—that the men will measure,—that the women will use,—that you will measure,—that I would have used,—that they would have admired,—that they admired. *He said* (*dixit*) that I was using,—had been using,—that you were measuring,—that he measured,—that they had promised,—that they would use.

312.—SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS.

There are *four verbs* which have their imperfect tenses made in the active form, while their perfect tenses follow the passive. They are therefore called *semi-deponents*. These are:

OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

Audeo,	audēre,	ausus sum,	To dare.
Gaudeo,	gaudēre,	gāvīsus sum,	To rejoice.
Soleo,	solēre,	solitus sum,	To be accustomed.

OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

Fido,	fidere,	fīsus sum,	To trust.
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And the two compounds of this, *confido*, I trust, and *diffido*, I distrust. But *confido* has rarely also the active form of the perfect.

SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS are inflected thus :

313.—SECOND CONJUGATION.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	
Audeo,	audēre,	ausus,	<i>To dare.</i>
	(1. aude-),	(3. auso-).	

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Audeo, -ēs, -et, etc.,	<i>I dare, do dare, am daring.</i>
IMP.	Audēbam, -ēbās, -ēbat, etc.,	<i>I dared, was daring, etc.</i>
FUT.	Audēbo, -ēbis, -ēbit, etc.,	<i>I shall dare.</i>
PERF.	Ausus sum, or fui, etc.,	<i>I have dared, dared, did dare.</i>
PLUP.	Ausus eram, or fueram,	<i>I had dared.</i>
F. PERF.	Ausus ero, etc.	<i>I shall have dared.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Audeam, -eās, -eat, etc.,	<i>I may, or can dare.</i>
IMP.	Audērem, -ērēs, -ēret, etc.,	<i>I might, could, etc., dare.</i>
PERF.	Ausus sim, or fuerim, etc.,	<i>I may have dared.</i>
PLUP.	Ausus essem, or fuisset, etc.,	<i>I might, etc., have dared.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Audē, etc.,	<i>Dare thou, etc.</i>
FUT.	Audēsto, etc.,	<i>Thou shalt dare, etc.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Audēre,	<i>To dare.</i>
PERF.	Ausus esse, or fuisse,	<i>To have dared.</i>
FUT.	Ausūrus esse,	<i>To be about to dare.</i>
F. PERF.	Ausūrus fuisse,	<i>To have been about to dare.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	Audens,	<i>Daring.</i>
PERF.	Ausus, a, um,	<i>Having dared.</i>
F. ACT.	Ausūrus, a, um,	<i>About to dare.</i>

GERUNDIVE.

Audendus, a, um,	<i>To be dared.</i>
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GERUND.

<i>Gen.</i> Audendi, etc.,	<i>Of daring.</i>
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SUPINES.

<i>Acc.</i> Ausum,	<i>To dare.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Ausū,	<i>To be dared, in daring.</i>

314.—The following verbs are called *Neutral Passives*, namely: *facio*, "I am made," or "I become;" *vāpulo*, "I am beaten;" *vēneo*, "I am sold." They have an active form, but a passive signification, and serve as passives to *facio*, *verbero*, and *vendo*. *Facio* has the passive form in the preterite tenses.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE CONJUGATIONS.

315.—Contractions. In the perfect tenses formed by the ending *vi*-, that letter is often omitted. And then in the *first* and *second* conjugations, the *a* or *e* of the stem make a contraction with the following *i* or *e*. Thus:

amāvisti = *amāsti*, *amāvērunt* = *amārun*t, *amāvisse* = *amāsse*,
dēlēvisti = *dēlēsti*, *dēlēveram* = *dēlēram*. *dēlēvisse* = *dēlēsse*.

316.—The third person singular is rarely found so contracted (but Lucretius has *irritat* for *irritavit*, and *disturbat* for *disturbavit*). It is doubtful if *-āvinus* or *-ēvinus* were ever contracted into *-āmus*, *-ēmus*.

317.—In the *fourth* conjugation *v* is constantly omitted before *e*, without further contraction (*audiērunt*, *audieram*, for *audivērunt*, *audivēram*), and before *i*, with contraction (*audisti*, *dēstisti*, for *audiṽisti*, *desisti*). In the first person sing. the omission of *v* is rare, except in *peti* for *petiṽi*, and the compounds of *eo* (*i-*), "go," in which the *v* is regularly omitted (*redi*, *praeteri*, for *rediṽi*, *praeteriṽi*).

318.—In the *third* conjugation, the two perfects, *nōvi*, and *mōvi* in compounds, often omit *v* with contraction: *nōrim*, *nōsti*, *nōsse*, *admōrunt*, for *nōverim*, *nōvistī*, *nōvisse*, *admōvērunt*.

319.—The third person plur. form in *ēre*, however, never drops *v*.

320.—Perfects in *ai* or *xi* sometimes, particularly in the older language, omit *is*, *iss*, *sic*, *ssi*, thus: *prōmistī* = *promissistī*, *dixī* = *dixistī*, *dixē* = *dixisse*, *scripsit* = *scripsistī*, *accessit* = *accessistis*.

321.—The *third person plur.* of the (present) perfect has both *ērunt* and *ēre*. The latter form is not uncommon in the poets and historians, but is rarely found in Cicero. The poets in a few words shorten the *e* in *ērunt* (*dederunt*, *steterunt*) by *syncope*. (1519, 5).

322.—In the *second person sing.* of the passive tenses the form in *re* is common, except in the present (imperfect) indicative, because in that tense it would give a form identical with other parts of the verb; thus, *amāre* might be taken for the infinitive active or for the present imperative passive.

323.—The four verbs *dico*, *dūco*, *facio*, *fero*, omit *e* in the second sing. of the present *imperative active*, making *dic*, *dūc*, *fac*, *fer* (for *dice dūce, face, fere*), and so also in the compounds: *ēdūc*, *perfer*, *calefac*. (*Dic*, however, does not occur in compounds.) But those compounds of *facio*

which change *a* to *i* are regular: *conficio* makes *confice* (not *confic*). The verb *sum* (*es*-) ought to be classed with these four verbs; as the imperative is *es* (not *ese*). *Face* sometimes occurs in the poets, rarely *dice*, *dūce*. The present imperative of the verb *scio* (*sci*-), "know," hardly occurs, but the future is used in the same sense: *scito*, *scitote*.

324.—The ending of the *gerund*, and *gerundive* participle passive, in the third and fourth conjugation, is often *undum*, *undus* for *endum*, *endus*: *sepeliundum*, *potiundus*. In certain phrases this form is always used: *dē repetundis rebus accusare*, to accuse of extortion, *decemviri juri dicundo*, a commission of ten for declaring the law.

325.—Other obsolete or rare forms are:

ier for *i* in the present infinitive passive *amārier*, *scribier* for *amāri*, *scribi*.

ibam, *ibar*, for *iēbam*, *iēbar*, in the (past) imperfect of Conjugation IV: *scibam*, *largibar*, for *sciēbam*, *largiēbar*.

ibo, *ibor* for *iam*, *iar*, in the future of Conjugation IV: *servibo*, *opperibor*, for *serviam*, *opperiar*. The verb *eo* (*i*-), "go," has always *ibam*, *ibo*. See 418.

im for *am* in the present (imperfect) subjunctive, especially in *edim* (433) (for *edam*) and *duim* from *do*, particularly in prayers and execrations: *dī duint*, may the gods grant. This termination is the regular one in *sim* (from *sum*) and *velim*, *malim*, *nolim*. See 417-419.

In the second and third person sing. of the future imperative passive, *mino* was anciently used for *tor*, *præfāmino*, for *præfātor*. Also *to* is sometimes found for *tor* in the sing. and plur.: *tuento*, *ūtito*, *ūtunto*, for *tuentor*, *ūtitor*, *ūtuntor*.

326.—In place of the usual *future*, another was formed in the older language in the first, second (rare), and third conjugations, by adding to the stem *so* or *ssō* (compare the Greek future): *levasso* (from *leva*-), *prohibesso* (from *prohibe*-), *azo* (from *ag*-), *capso* (from *cap*-), *fazzo* (from *fac*-). From this future was formed a subjunctive tense in *im* (*levassim*, *prohibessim*, *faxim*); as, *nē nōs cūrassīs*, "don't mind us." In the later periods of the language, *fazzo* and *faxim* occur, and from *audeo*, *ausim*, used in doubtful assertions, "I might venture."

327.—*Perfect Tenses made with sum or fui, etc.* The perfect tenses passive have been given as conjugated with two forms of the auxiliary verb, the imperfect and the perfect. Of these, the imperfect (*sum*, *eram*, etc.) are much the most common; and there is often a distinction of meaning to be observed, the past existence of the state implied by the participle being more prominently brought out by the use of the perfect tenses of the auxiliary. Thus in the words, *ejus nōn longē a Tanagris simulacrum ē marmore in sepulcrō positum fuit* (a marble monument of him was placed over his tomb not far from Tanagra), it is asserted that the monument *was formerly* erected, whether it be in existence now or not.

328.—The verb *sum*, through all its tenses, with the *future participle* in *rus*, is used to express the intention, at the time referred to, of doing a thing presently ; or that the action is, or was, or will be, on the point of being done. When this idea is to be conveyed, this form of expression is used in preference to the future, which simply denotes that an act will be effected in future time. This, which is inflected as follows, is sometimes called the—

FIRST PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES. Amātūrus (a, um), sum,	<i>I am about to love.</i>
IMP. Amātūrus eram,	<i>I was about to love.</i>
PERF. Amātūrus fui,	<i>I have been about to love.</i>
PLUP. Amātūrus fueram,	<i>I had been about to love.</i>
FUT. Amātūrus ero,	<i>I shall be about to love.</i>

(*Amātūrus fuero* is not used.)

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. Amātūrus sim,	<i>I may be about to love.</i>
IMP. Amātūrus essem,	<i>I might, etc., be about to love.</i>
PERF. Amātūrus fuerim,	<i>I may have been about to love.</i>
PLUP. Amātūrus fuisset,	<i>I might, etc., have been about to love.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. Amātūrus esse,	<i>To be about to love.</i>
PERF. Amātūrus fuisse,	<i>To have been about to love.</i>

329.—In like manner, the *gerundive participle* in *dus* is joined with all the tenses of the verb *sum*, and expresses the *propriety* or *necessity* of doing something at the time referred to, and thus forms what is called the—

SECOND PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.

Thus, PRES. Amandus sum,	<i>I deserve, or ought to be loved, etc.</i>
IMP. Amandus eram,	<i>I deserved, or ought to be loved, etc.,</i>

and so forth through all the other tenses, as with the participles in *rus*. In analysing such expressions, however, it is better to parse each word of the compound separately, and combine them by the rules of syntax.

330.—The *future infinitive passive* is a compound of *iri*, the present infinitive passive of *eo*, "to go," used impersonally, and the supine in *um*; so that *amatum iri*, literally is, "that people are going to love." Of course, *amatum* being a supine, must not be changed in form to agree with its subject, as is the case with the perfect participle *amatus*, etc.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

331.—It has been said that the conjugation of Latin verbs is various only in the imperfect tenses, or those which are formed from the first stem. The perfect tenses of all verbs are made alike from the second and third stems; and though each conjugation is commonly said to have a regular way of forming the second and third stems, this is not so universal as to justify a distinction of conjugations on this basis, or to dispense with long lists of exceptions to the so-called regular formation.

332.—It will be seen, on examination of the following tables, that for the most part the tenses of the indicative and subjunctive moods are formed by attaching to the stem certain *endings* (or *accidents*) of which one (the latter) marks the *person, number, and voice*; and the other (the former) marks the *time* of the action.

333.—Tense Endings (Accidents of Time).

		INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Conj. Stem-vowel.</i>				
PRESENT.	1. a,	none.		a changed to e,
	2. e,	"		a,
	4. i,	"		a,
	3. cons. or u,	"		a.
PAST.	1. a,	-ba,		-re,
	2. e,	-ba,		-re,
	4. i,	ēba,		-re,
	3. cons. or u,	ēba,		ere.
FUTURE.	1. a,	-b,		
	2. e,	-b,		
	4. i,	e (changed to a in 1. sing.),		
	3. cons. or u,	e (changed to a in 1. sing.),		

Person Endings (Accidents of Voice, Person, Number).

ACTIVE VOICE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

S —————> (O?)

[OS] <—————

For stems in	a, e, i.	cons. or u.	a, e, i.	cons. or u.
Sing. 1. (I)	m,	o.	r,	or.
2. (Thou)	-s,	is.	-ris (re),	eris (ere).
3. (He)	t,	it.	-tur,	itur.
Plur. 1. (We)	-mus,	imus.	-mur,	imur.
2. (Ye)	-tis,	itis.	-mini,	imini.
3. (They)	nt,	unt.	ntur,	untur.

334.—*Obs. 1.* The *present* (imperfect) tense, having no tense ending, takes in the first person o, or, instead of m, r, and the stem-vowel a of the first conjugation is then dropped.

Obs. 2. In the *present* (imperfect) tense, verbs in i take unt, untur instead of nt, ntur.

Obs. 3. When the stem (of the verb or of a tense) ends in a, e, i, the *stem-vowel* is made *long* before any ending consisting of a whole syllable and beginning with a consonant; and also before the single consonant s. This is indicated by a dash (—) before the endings which thus make the vowel long. The only exception to this occurs in the case of the verb *do* (da—), I give, which keeps a short before all endings which consist of a whole syllable: *dabam, dabo, datus*.

Obs. 4. When an ending for either tense or person is added by the help of a connecting vowel, which is the case always in the third conjugation, the connecting vowel is always short. The only exception to this is that e before the tense-ending *ba* is always long: *audiēbam, regēbam*.

Obs. 5. In the present imperative active the (—) means that the stem-vowels become long.

335.—In the present perfect subjunctive active the dash is placed before -s, -mus, -tis, because the vowel i is probably long in those persons. There is, however, some doubt on the matter. See Anthon's "Latin Prosody," p. 65.

336.—In the following table, which presents the accidents of tense, voice, person, and number at one view, personal formations which are the same are not repeated in letters, but only indicated by ". The reason of placing the fourth conjugation before the third will be clearly seen.

ACTIVE VOICE.—Imperfect Tenses (*First Stem*).

s —————> o

INDIC. MOOD.	Conj.	Verb Stem.	Tense Stem.	Singular.			Plural.		
				1 (I)	2 (thou)	3 (he)	1 (we)	2 (ye)	3 (they)
Pres. Imperf.	1.	Ama-		(a) o	-s	t	-mus	-tis	nt
	2.	Mone-		"	"	"	"	"	"
	4.	Audi-		"	"	"	"	"	unt
	3.	Reg-		"	is	it	imus	itis	"
Past Imperf.	1.	Ama-	amāba-	m	-s	t	-mus	-tis	nt
	2.	Mone-	monēba-	"	"	"	"	"	"
	4.	Audi-	audiēba-	"	"	"	"	"	"
	3.	Reg-	regēba-	"	"	"	"	"	"
Future.	1.	Ama-	amāb-	o	is	it	imus	itis	unt
	2.	Mone-	monēb-	"	"	"	"	"	"
	4.	Audi-	audiē-	[a] m	-s	t	-mus	-tis	nt
	3.	Reg-	rege-	"	"	"	"	"	"
SUBJ. MOOD.	1.	Ama-	ame-	"	"	"	"	"	"
	2.	Mone-	monea-	"	"	"	"	"	"
	4.	Audi-	audia-	"	"	"	"	"	"
	3.	Reg-	rega-	"	"	"	"	"	"
Past Imperf.	1.	Ama-	amāre-	"	"	"	"	"	"
	2.	Mone-	monēre-	"	"	"	"	"	"
	4.	Audi-	audiēre-	"	"	"	"	"	"
	3.	Reg-	regere-	"	"	"	"	"	"
IMPER. MOOD.	1.	Ama-			—			-te	
	2.	Mone-			—			"	
	4.	Audi-			—			"	
	3.	Reg-			e			ite	

PASSIVE VOICE.—Imperfect Tenses (*First Stem*).

[OS] ←

INDIC. MOOD.	Conj.	Verb Stem.	Tense Stem.	Singular.			Plural.		
				1 (I)	2 (thou)	3 (he)	1 (we)	2 (ye)	3 (they)
Pres. Imperf.	1.	Ama-		(a) or	-ris	-tur	-mur	-mini	ntur
	2.	Mone-		"	"	"	"	"	"
	4.	Audi-		"	"	"	"	"	untur
	3.	Reg-		"	eris	itur	imur	imini	"
Past Imperf.	1.	Ama-	amāba-	r	-ris	-tur	-mur	-mini	-ntur
	2.	Mone-	monēba-	"	"	"	"	"	"
	4.	Audi-	audiēba-	"	"	"	"	"	"
	3.	Reg-	regēba-	"	"	"	"	"	"
Future.	1.	Ama-	amāb-	or	eris	itur	imur	imini	untur
	2.	Mone-	monēb-	"	"	"	"	"	"
	4.	Audi-	audie-	[a] r	-ris	-tur	-mur	-mini	ntur
	3.	Reg-	rege-	"	"	"	"	"	"
SUBJ. MOOD.	1.	Ama-	ame-	"	"	"	"	"	"
	2.	Mone-	monea-	"	"	"	"	"	"
	4.	Audi-	audia-	"	"	"	"	"	"
	3.	Reg-	rega-	"	"	"	"	"	"
Past Imperf.	1.	Ama-	amāre-	"	"	"	"	"	"
	2.	Mone-	monēre-	"	"	"	"	"	"
	4.	Audi-	audire-	"	"	"	"	"	"
	3.	Reg-	regere-	"	"	"	"	"	"
IMPER. MOOD.	1.	Ama-			-re			-mini	
	2.	Mone-			"			"	
	4.	Audi-			"			"	
	3.	Reg-			ere			imini	

ACTIVE VOICE.—Imperfect Tenses (*First Stem*).

S —————> O

IMPER. MOOD.				Singular.			Plural.		
				1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Future.	1.	Ama-			-to	-to		-tōte	nto
	2.	Mone-			"	"		"	"
	4.	Audi-			"	"		"	unte
	3.	Reg-			ito	ito		itōte	"
INFIN. MOOD.				PARTICIPLE.			GERUND.		
				1.	Ama-	nt(i-)	1.	Ama-	ndo-
Imperfect.	2.	Mone-	-re	2.	Mone-	"	2.	Mone-	"
	4.	Audi-	"	4.	Audi-	"	4.	Audi-	endo-or
	3.	Reg-	"	3.	Reg-	ent(i-)	3.	Reg-	undo-
			ere						"

ACTIVE VOICE.—Perfect Tenses (*Second Stem*).

INDIC. MOOD.	2d Stem	Tense Stem.	Singular.			Plural.		
			1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Pres. perf.	Rex-		i	isti	it	imus	istis	erunt
Past. perf.	Rex-	rexera-	m	-s	t	-mus	-tis	nt
Fut. perf.	Rex-	rexer-	o	is	it	imus	itis	int
SUBJ. MOOD.								
Pres. perf.	Rex-	rexeri-	m	-s	t	-mus	-tis	nt
Past perf.	Rex-	rexisse-	"	"	"	"	"	"

INFINITIVE MOOD, Perfect, *rexisse*.PARTIC. Future, *rectūro*—.SUPINES (3d stem), *rectum*, *rectū*.NOTE.—The Second Stem of any verb may be substituted for *rex*-, above.

PASSIVE VOICE.—Imperfect Tenses (*First Stem*).

[OS] <—————

IMPER. MOOD.			Singular.			Plural.		
			1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Future.	1.	Ama-		-tor	-tor			ntor
	2.	Mone-		"	"			"
	4.	Audi-		"	"			untor
	3.	Reg-		itor	itor			"
INFIN. MOOD.						PARTICIPLE.		
						Gerundive.	1.	2.
Imperfect.	1.	Ama-	-ri				Ama-	ndo-
	2.	Mone-	"				Mone-	"
	4.	Audi-	"				Audi-	endo or
	3.	Reg-	i				Reg-	-undo

PASSIVE VOICE.—Perfect Tenses (*Third Stem*).

INDIC. MOOD.	3d Stem.	Sing. Rectus, recta, rectum, Plur. Recti, rectae, recta.	Singular.			Plural.		
			1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Pres. perf.	Recto-		Sum	es	est	sumus	estis	sunt
Past perf.			Eram	erās	erat	erāmus	erātis	erant
Future perf.			Ero	eris	erit	erimus	eritis	erunt
SUBJ. MOOD.								
Pres. perf.			Sim	sis	sit	simus	sitis	sint
Past perf.			Essem	essēs	esset	essemus	essētis	essent.

INFINITIVE MOOD, Perfect, rectus esse. PARTIC. Perfect, recto-

Future, rectum iri.

NOTE.—The Third Stem of any verb may be substituted for recto-, above.

FORMATION OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STEMS.

341.—It has been seen that for the conjugation of a Latin verb it is necessary to know the three forms of its stem, which are involved in the present infinitive, the (present) perfect, and the supine. It is now necessary to speak of the way in which the second and third stems are made.

342.—The second and third stems are formed from the *root* of the verb; but this is not always identical with the first stem. In many verbs the root has been *strengthened* to make that form which expresses *unfinished* or *continued* action, i. e., the first stem, and then the letter or letters so added will not usually appear in the second and third stems. Thus, the *root* *rup-* "break" has the nasal *m* inserted to make the first stem, thus becoming *rump-*, but the second and third stems are made directly from *rup-* (2. *rūp-*, 3. *rupto-*).

343.—The following are the chief ways in which *verbal roots* are *strengthened* to make the first or imperfect stem:

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1.) The addition of the liquid (nasal) <i>n</i> , | R. <i>si-</i> , "permit," | 1. <i>sin-</i> , | 2. <i>siv-</i> , | 3. <i>sito-</i> . |
| (2.) The insertion of the liquid (nasal) <i>n</i> or <i>m</i> , | R. <i>vic-</i> , "conquer," | 1. <i>vinc-</i> , | 2. <i>vīc-</i> , | 3. <i>victo-</i> . |
| | R. <i>rup-</i> , "break," | 1. <i>rump-</i> , | 2. <i>rūp-</i> , | 3. <i>rupto-</i> . |
| (3.) The addition of <i>sc-</i> , | R. <i>no-</i> , "learn," | 1. <i>nosc-</i> , | 2. <i>nōv-</i> , | 3. <i>nōto-</i> . |
| (4.) The addition of <i>t</i> , | R. <i>flec-</i> , "bend," | 1. <i>flect-</i> , | 2. <i>flex-</i> , | 3. <i>flexo-</i> . |
| (5.) The lengthening of the root vowel, | R. <i>duc-</i> , "lead," | 1. <i>dūc-</i> , | 2. <i>dux-</i> , | 3. <i>ducto-</i> . |
| (6.) The doubling of the liquid <i>l</i> , | R. <i>pel-</i> , "push," | 1. <i>pell-</i> , | 2. <i>pepul-</i> , | 3. <i>pulso-</i> . |

CLASSIFICATION OF PERFECTS AND SUPINES.

There are four modes in which the *second* (*perfect active*) stem is formed.

344.—1. By *reduplication*, or repetition of the initial consonant or consonants of the stem with the following vowel, or with *e*. Thus, *curr-*, "run," makes 2. *cucurr-*; *morde-*, "bite," makes 2. *momord-*; *paro-*, "spare," makes 2. *pepero-*.

345.—After reduplication the stem-vowel is often changed: *cad-*, "fall," makes 2. *cecid-*; *fall-*, "deceive," makes 2. *sefell-*.

346.—If the verb begins with *sp* or *st*, the reduplication has both consonants, but the *s* is dropped after it: *sponde-*, "promise," makes 2. *spōpond-*; *sta-*, "stand," makes 2. *stet-* (for *spospond-* and *stest-*).

347.—In *compound verbs* the syllable of reduplication is generally dropped or mutilated; but it is retained in the compounds of *da-*, “give;” *sta-*, “stand;” *disc-*, “learn;” *posc-*, “demand;” and sometimes in those of *curr-*, “run.” Thus, from *tend-*, “stretch,” we have 2. *letend-*; but from *contend-*, “strive,” we have 2. *contend-* (reduplication dropped); and from *pell-*, “push,” we have 2. *pepul-*; but from *repell-*, “push back,” we have 2. *reppul-*, or *rēpul-* (reduplication mutilated). But in *circumsta-*, “stand around,” we have the reduplication retained, 2. *circumstet-*. The compounds of *da-*, with prefixes of one syllable, are of the third conjugation, and change *e* of the reduplication into *i*: *perd-* (from *per-*, *da-*), “destroy,” makes 2. *perdid-* (for *perded-*).

348.—2. By *lengthening the root-vowel*: *lego*, “I read” (1. *leg-*), *lēgī*, (2. *lēg-*).

It is believed that these verbs had originally a reduplication, and that the long quantity is the result of a contraction of the reduplication and the root-syllable together. Thus, *veni-*, “come” (*veven-*, *veen-*), 2. *vēn-*.

349.—3. By *adding v* or *u* to the root: *amo*, “I love” (1. *ama-*), *amāvī* (2. *amāv-*); *moneo*, “I advise” (1. *mone-*), *monuī* (2. *monu-*).

The letters *v* and *u* being originally the same, the consonant *v* was employed when the ending was attached to a vowel, and the vowel *u* when the ending was attached to a consonant.

350.—4. By *adding s* to the root, with certain euphonic alterations of the preceding consonant: *laedo*, “I hurl” (1. *laed-*), *laesi* (2. *laes-*), the *d* being omitted before *s*.

These *euphonic changes* are as follows:

351.—(1.) A *palatal* (c, g, qu, h), generally unites with *s*, forming the double consonant *xs*: 1. *dūc-*, 2. *dūx-*; 1. *reg-*, 2. *rex-*; 1. *coqu-*, 2. *cox-*; 1. *trah-*, 2. *trax-*.

352.—(2.) A *lingual* (d, t), is generally dropped: 1. *claud-*, 2. *claus-*; 1. *mitt-*, “send,” 2. *mis-*.

353.—(3.) *B* is changed to *p*: 1. *scrib-*, 2. *scrips-*; but is assimilated to *s* in: 1. *jube-*, 2. *juss-*.

354.—(4.) *M* is sometimes assimilated to *s*: 1. *prem-*, 2. *press-*; but is often strengthened by the insertion of *p*: 1. *dēm-*, 2. *demps-*.

355.—(5.) *R* is sometimes assimilated to *s*: 1. *ger-*, 2. *gess-*; and is sometimes dropped: 1. *hauri-*, 2. *haus-*.

356.—A few verbs have the second stem the same as the first. These have probably lost a reduplication, or have absorbed *u* or *v*.

357.—The *supine* (or *third stem*) is formed by adding *tum* (*itum*), or *sum* (*to-*, *ito-*, *so-*).

358.—When *tum* (to-) is added, certain *euphonic changes* take place:

- (1.) A *palatal* (g, qu, h,) becomes *c* (the *hard* palatal, to conform to the order of *t*, the *hard* lingual; see 6):
1. *reg-*, 3. *recto-*; 1. *trah-*, 3. *tracto-*.

359.—(2.) *V* is changed to *u*: 1. *solv-*, 3. *solūto-*; and sometimes unites with the preceding vowel: 1. *move-*, 3. *mōto-*.

360.—(3.) *M* is strengthened by the insertion of *p*: 1. *dēm-*, 3. *dempto-*.

361.—(4.) *R* is sometimes changed to *s*: 1. *ger-*, 3. *gento-*.

When *sum* (so-) is added, the same changes occur as in the second stem made by *a*.

362.—The *future participle* active is commonly made by adding *-tūrus* or *-sūrus*, *a*, *um* (*-tūro* or *-sūro*), to the root (342), and the same euphonic changes of letters occur as in the formation of the supine (or third stem). Thus, from *trah-*, *scrib-*, *laed-*, are formed the future participle *tractūrus*, *scriptūrus*, *laesūrus*. In a few verbs, however, the third stems of which vary from the regular formation, the future participles do not adopt these variations. These verbs are:

First stem.	Third stem.	Fut. Participle.
argu-,	argūto-,	arguitūro-.
fru-, <i>Dep.</i> ,	fructo-, frūto-,	fruitūro-.
agnosc-,	agnito-,	agnōtūro-.
juva-,	jūto-,	juvātūro-.
mor(i-), <i>Dep.</i> ,	mortuo-,	moritūro-.
nasc-, <i>Dep.</i> ,	nāto-,	nascitūro-.
ori-, <i>Dep.</i> ,	orto-,	oritūro-.
par(i-),	parto-,	paritūro-.
ru-,	ruto-,	ruitūro-.
seca-,	secto-,	secātūro-.
sona-,	sonito-,	sonātūro-.

COMPOUND VERBS.

363.—A *compound verb* is one made up of a *root-verb* and a *prefix*: *pōn-*, "put;" *dēpōn-*, "put down." But often the vowel of the *root* undergoes *certain changes*,

364.—(1.) **A** is usually changed to **i** before *one consonant*, but sometimes into **e** :

capiō, *to take*, accipio.
 rapio, *to seize*, arripio.
 patior, *to suffer*, perpetior.

Exceptions to this are: *perago*, *to complete*; *perplaceo*, *to please greatly*; and compounds of *facio*, with adverbs, as, *satisfacio*, *to satisfy*.

365.—(2.) **A** before *two consonants* is usually changed to **e** :
 carpo, *to pluck*, decerpo; damno, *to condemn*, condemno.

366.—(3.) **A** is sometimes changed to **u**: salto, *to dance*, insulto; quatio, *to shake*, concutio.

367.—(4.) **E** is changed to **i** before one consonant: egeo, *to want*, indigeo; teneo, *to hold*, contineo.

Exceptions to this are *perlego*, *to read through*; *relego*, *to read again*.

368.—(5.) **Æ** is changed to **i**: caedo, *to cut*, occido; laedo, *to hurt*, illido.

369.—(6.) **Au** is changed to **ō** or **ū**, but in one instance to **ē**: plaudo, *to clap*, explōdo; claudio, *to shut*, inclūdo; audio, *to hear*, obēdio.

REGULAR FORMATION.

370.—Most verbs of each of the conjugations form their second and third stems like the verbs conjugated as examples of them; and, therefore, such formations are called *regular*.

First conj.: amo, amāre, amāvī, amātum (1. ama-, 2. amāv-, 3. amāto-).

Second conj.: moneo, monēre, monuī, monitum (1. mone-, 2. monu-, 3. monito-),

Third conj.: rego, regere, rexī, rectum (1. reg-, 2. rex-, 3. recto-).

Fourth conj.: audio, audire, audīvī, auditum (1. audi-, 2. audiv-, 3. audito-).

IRREGULAR FORMATION.

371.—The following lists contain the verbs in each conjugation which vary from this regular standard. The (present) perfect and supine are given, in accordance with

the common practice, but the second stem may be found by omitting *i* in the perfect, and the third by changing *um* into *o*.

In these lists, 1, 2, 3, mean respectively the *first*, *second*, and *third* stem. A star (*), affixed either to the stem of a verb or to one of the numerals or tenses, implies that either the whole verb or the particular part so marked has the regular form as well as the irregular one.

The letter *R* affixed either to the stem of the verb or to one of the numerals, implies that either the whole verb or the particular stem so marked is regular.

The letter *W* affixed to any one of the numerals implies that the particular form so marked is wanting, or not found in use.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

372.—

Regular formation.

	-o,	-āre,	-āvi,	-ātum.	
Examples:	Amo,	amāre,	amāvi,	amātum,	to love.
	Voco,	vocāre,	vocāvi,	vocātum,	to call.
	Spēro,	spērāre,	spērāvi,	spērātum,	to hope.

IRREGULARITIES.

373.—I. *The Perfect takes a reduplication:*

1. Do, dare, dedi, datum, to give.

This verb hardly belongs to the first conjugation, since it keeps the vowel *a* short before all endings consisting of a whole syllable: *dare, datur, dabam, darem*, etc.; and in composition with prefixes of one syllable it loses the *a*, and thus becomes of the third conjugation, and then the reduplication takes *i* for *e*; as, *addo, addere, addidi, additum*, "to add."

2. Sto, stāre, steti (346), stātum, to stand.

The quantity of *a* in *statum* is matter of some doubt. It is best, however, to consider it long, as it is found in the derived participles *constāturus, praestāturus*, etc. The compounds of *sta-* with prefixes of one syllable have *i* for *e* in the reduplication; as, *adsto, adstare, adsteti*. *Dista-*, 2. *W.*, 3. *W.*

374.—II. *The Perfect has the root-vowel lengthened.*

1. Juvo, juvāre, jūvi, (jūtum), to assist.

The future participle is *juvāturus* (362), but *jūturus* is found in compounds.

2. Lavo, lavāre, lāvi*, lautum, lōtum*, to wash.

Lavo is sometimes of the third conjugation: *lavo, lavera*

375.—III. The Perfect takes ul.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Crepo, | crepāre, | crepui, | crepitum, | to creak. |
| increpa-*, <i>chide</i> ; discrepa-, 2*, 3. W., <i>differ</i> . | | | | |
| 2. Cubo, | cubāre, | cubui, | cubitum, | to lie down. |
| 3. Domo, | domāre, | domui, | domitum, | to tame. |
| 4. Ēneco, | ēnecāre, | ēnecui*, | ēnectum*, | to kill. |

neca-, R., *kill*.

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|--|----------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 5. Frico, | fricāre, | fricui, | frictum*, | to rub. |
| 6. Mico, | micāre, | micui, | 3. W., | to glitter. |
| ēmica-, 2. ēmicu-, 3. R., <i>glance forth</i> ; dimica-, 2*, 3. R., <i>fight</i> . | | | | |
| 7. Plico, | plicāre, | plicui*, | plicitum*, | to fold. |

Compounds from adjectives in *plex* (duplica-, triplica-, supplica-), and also replica-, R.

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|----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| 8. Seco, | secāre, | secui, | sectum, | to cut. |
|----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|

future participle, *secātūrus* (362).

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|----------|---------|--------|----------|-----------|
| 9. Sono, | sonāre, | sonui, | sonitum, | to sound. |
|----------|---------|--------|----------|-----------|

future participle *sonātūrus*. *Sono* is rarely of the third conjugation. Resona-, R., *resound*.

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|-----------|---------|--------|------------|-------------|
| 10. Tono, | tonāre, | tonui, | (tonitum?) | to thunder. |
| 11. Veto, | vetāre, | vetui, | vetitum, | to forbid. |

Pōta-, *drink*, has 3. *pōtum**. The participles *pōtus*, *coenātus*, *pran-sus*, are active in meaning, as if from deponent verbs. *Jūra-*, *swear*, is sometimes deponent.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

376.— Regular formation.

	-eo,	-ēre,	-ui,	-itum.	
Examples:	Moneo,	monēre,	monui,	monitum,	to advise.
	Habeo,	habēre,	habui,	habitus,	to have.
	Dēbeo,	dēbēre,	dēbui,	dēbitum,	to owe.

IRREGULARITIES.

377.—I. The Perfect takes a reduplication.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. Mordeo, | mordēre, | momordi, | morsum, | to bite. |
| 2. Pendeo, | pendēre, | pependi, | pensum, | to hang. |
| 3. Spondeo, | spondēre, | spopondi (346), | sponsum, | to promise. |
| 4. Tondeo, | tondēre, | totondi, | tonsum, | to shear. |

378.—II. (a.) The Perfect has the root-vowel lengthened.

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|-----------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|
| 1. Caveo, | cavēre, | cāvī, | cautum, | to beware. |
| 2. Faveo, | favēre, | fāvī, | fautum, | to favor. |
| 3. Foveo, | fovēre, | fōvī, | fōtum, | to cherish. |

4. Moveo,	movēre,	mōvī,	mōtum,	to move (trans).
5. Paveo,	pavēre,	pāvī,	3. W.,	to quake.
6. Sedeo,	sedēre,	sēdī,	sessum,	to sit.

Compounds with prefixes of one syllable change *e* of the stem to *i*; as, *asside-*, *praeside-*, etc.

7. Video,	vidēre,	vidī,	visum,	to see.
8. Voveo,	vovēre,	vōvī,	vōtum,	to vow.

379.—(b.) *The Perfect takes i only.*

1. Conniveo,	connivēre,	connivī (connixī),	3. W.,	to wink.
2. Ferveo,	fervēre,	fervī (ferbui),	3. W.,	to boil, glow.

This verb is sometimes found in the third conjugation: 1. *ferre*.

3. Langueo,	languēre,	languī,	3. W.,	to be languid.
4. Liqueo,	liquēre,	liquī (licui),	3. W.,	to be clear.
5. Prædeo,	prandēre,	prandī,	pransum,	to dine.
6. Strideo,	stridēre,	stridī,	3. W.,	to screech.

Also found in the third conj.: 1. *strid-*.

380.—III. *The Perfect takes vi.*

1. Aboleo,	abolēre,	abolēvī,	abolitum,	to destroy.
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From the unused *ole-*, grow.

2. Cio,	ciēre,	civī,	citum,	to stir up.
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There is a kindred verb of conj. 4: *cio*, *cire*, *civi*, *citum*. This is most common in compounds.

3. Dēleo,	dēlēre,	dēlēvī,	dēlētum,	to blot out.
4. Fleo,	flēre,	flēvī,	flētum,	to weep.
5. Impleo,	implēre,	implēvī,	implētum,	to fill.

So also other compounds of *ple-*, which is not used.

6. Neo,	nēre,	nēvī,	nētum,	to spin.
7. Vieo,	viēre,	(viēvī?)	viētum,	to plait.

381.—IV. *The Perfect takes si.*

1. Algeo,	algēre,	alsī,	3. W.,	to be cold.
2. Ardeo,	ardēre,	arsī,	arsum,	to be on fire.
3. Augeo,	augēre,	auxī,	auctum,	to increase.
4. Frigeo,	frigēre,	frixī?	3. W.,	to be cold.
5. Fulgeo,	fulgēre,	fulsī,	3. W.,	to shine.

This verb is sometimes found in the third conj.: 1. *fulg-*.

6. Haereo,	haerēre,	haesi,	haesum,	to stick.
7. Indulgeo,	indulgēre,	indulsi,	indultum,	to indulge.
8. Jubeo,	jubēre,	jussi,	jussum,	to order.
9. Lūceo,	lūcēre,	luxi,	3. W.,	to shine.
10. Lūgeo,	lūgēre,	luxi,	3. W.,	to grieve.
11. Maneo,	manēre,	mansi,	mansum,	to remain.
12. Mulceo,	mulcēre,	mulsi,	mulsum,	to soothe.

Compounds have also: 3. *multo*—

13. Mulgeo,	mulgēre,	mulsi,	mulsum,	to milk.
14. Rideo,	ridēre,	risi,	risum,	to laugh.
15. Sorbeo,	sorbēre,	sorpsi*,	sorptum,	to swallow.
16. Suādeo,	suādēre,	suāsi,	suāsum,	to advise.
17. Tergeo,	tergēre,	tersi,	tersum,	to wipe.

Also sometimes of conj. 3: 1. *terg*—

18. Torqueo,	torquēre,	torsi,	tortum,	to twist.
19. Turgeo,	turgēre,	tursi,	3. W.,	to swell.
20. Urgeo,	urgēre,	ursi,	3. W.,	to press.

382.—The following are regular in the perfect, but irregular in the supines (third stem):

1. Censeo,	censēre,	censui,	censum,	to reckon.
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Also, 3. *consto*—

2. Doceo,	docēre,	docui,	doctum,	to teach.
3. Misceo,	miscēre,	miscui,	mixtum (mistum),	to mix.
4. Teneo,	tenēre,	tenui,	tentum,	to hold.
5. Torreo,	terrēre,	torrui,	tostum,	to roast.

383.—Irregular Deponents:

1. Fateor,	fatēri,	fassus,	to confess.
2. Medeor,	medēri,	3. W.,	to cure.
3. Reor,	rēri,	ratus,	to think.
4. Tueor,	tueri,	tūtus*,	to protect.

384.—Many verbs of the second conjugation are regular in the perfect, but have no third stem. Such are: *callo*—, be skilled; *cande*—, shine; *eye*—, want; *floro*—, bloom; *horre*—, shudder; *late*—, lie hid; *nite*—, shine; *palle*—, be pale; *pale*—, be open; *rige*—, be stiff; *sile*—, be silent; *stude*—, study; *time*—, fear; *tume*—, swell; *vige*—, flourish.

385.—Many more verbs of the second conjugation have only the first stem. Such are: *albe*—, be white; *ave*—, desire; *cane*—, be hoary; *hebe*—, be blunt; *maero*—, be sad; *polle*—, be powerful; *renide*—, shine; *squale*—, be filthy; *vege*—, be active.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

386.—

Regular Formation.

	-o,	-ere,	-i,	-tum.	
Examples:	Rego,	regere,	rexī,	rectum,	to rule.
	Carpo,	carpere,	carpī,	carptum,	to pluck.
	Dūco,	dūcere,	duxī,	ductum,	to lead.

Since even of these so-called regular verbs the *s* of the perfect ending often changes the consonant of the stem (see 351–355), it will be best to give all the simple verbs of this conjugation which have a second or third stem, arranged according to the formation of the second stem.

IRREGULARITIES.

387.—I. *The Perfect takes a reduplication* (see 347 for the reduplication in compounds):

1. Addo,	addere,	addidī,	additum,	to add.
(347),				
2. Cado,	cadere,	cecidī,	cāsum,	to fall.
3. Caedo,	caedere,	cecidī,	caesum,	to fell.

Compounds have 3. *-ciso-*; as, *concid-*, 2. *concid-*, 3. *conciso-*.

4. Cano,	canere,	cecinī,	(cantum ?)	to sing.
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The compounds *concin-*, *occin-*, *praecin-*, have 2. *-ui*, without supine; other compounds are without perfect and supine.

5. Curro,	currere,	cucurrī,	cursum,	to run.
6. Disco,	discere,	didicī,	3. W.,	to learn.
7. Fallo,	fallere,	fefellī,	falsum,	to deceive.
8. Pango,	pangere,	pepigī,	pactum,	to bargain.

The deponent *paciscor* is more commonly used in this sense. See 399, 18.

9. Parco,	parcere,	{ peperci }	{ parsum }	to spare.
		{ (parsi), }	{ parcitum, }	
10. Pario,	parere,	peperi,	partum,	to bring forth.

Future participle is *paritūrus* (362). Compounds are of Conj. IV. (408, 404).

11. Pello,	pellere,	pepulī,	pulsum,	to push.
12. Pendo,	pendere,	pependī,	pensum,	to weigh.
13. Posco,	poscere,	poposci,	3. W.,	to demand.
14. Pungo,	pungere,	pupugi,	punctum,	to prick.

Compounds have the perfect in *-puxi*.

15. Tango,	tangere,	tetiגי,	tactum,	to touch.
16. Tendo,	tendere,	tetendi,	{ tensum }	to stretch.
			{ (tentum), }	

Compounds, except *ostend-* and *dētend-*, generally have *-tentum*. However, *ostento-* is also found, particularly when used as a neuter noun.

17. Tundo, tundere, tutudī, tūsum (tunsum), to beat.

388.—II. (a) The Perfect has the root-vowel lengthened.

1. Ago, agere, āgī, actum, to drive.

So the compounds *circumago* and *perago*. But other compounds change *ag-* of the first stem to *ig-*; as *redig-*, 2. *redēg-*, 3. *redacto-*. *Cūgo* (for *co-ago*), makes *coēgi*, *coactum*, and *dēgo*, *dēgi*, 3. W.

2. Capio, capere, cēpī, captum, to take.
3. Edo, edere, ēdī, ēsum, to eat.
4. Emo, emere, ēmī, emptum, to buy.

This verb originally meant "to take," and this meaning is found in all its compounds. If these are of three syllables in the present they follow the simple verb, but (except *coēmo*) change *e* of the first stem to *i*; thus: *redim-*, 2. *redēm-*, 3. *redempto-*. For the dissyllabic compounds of *em-*, see 394, 8.

5. Facio, facere, fēcī, factum, to make.
6. Fodio, fodere, fōdī, fossam, to dig.
7. Frango, frangere, frēgī, fractum, to break.
8. Fugio, fugere, fūgī, fugitum, to flee.
9. Fundo, fundere, fūdī, fūsum, to pour.
10. Jacio, jacere, jēcī, jactum, to throw.
11. Lego, legere, lēgī, lectum, to read.

So the compounds (*collig-*, *selig-*, etc.), but *dilig-*, love, intellig-, understand, and *neglig-*, neglect, make 2. *dilex-*, *intellex-*, *neglex-*.

12. Linquo, linquere, liqui, 3. W., to leave.

The third stem is found in compounds: *relicto-*.

- Porricio, porricere, porrēcī, porrectum, to offer.
13. Rumpo, rumpere, rūpī, ruptum, to burst.
14. Scabo, scabere, scābī, 3. W., to scratch.
15. Vinco, vincere, vici, victum, to conquer.

(b.) The Perfect takes i only.

389.—(1.) STEMS ENDING IN u or v.

1. Acuo, acuere, acui, acūtum, to sharpen.
2. Arguo, arguere, argui, argūtum, to charge.
3. Bātuo, bātuerē, bātui, 3. W., to beat.
4. Congruo, congruere, congrui, 3. W., to agree.

5. Exuo,	exuere,	exui,	exūtum,	to strip off.
6. Fervo (see 379, 2).				
7. Induo,	induere,	indui,	indūtum,	to put on,
8. Innuo,	innuere,	innui,	3. W.,	to give a nod.
9. Imbuo,	imbuere,	imbui,	imbūtum,	to imbue.
10. Luo,	luere,	lui,	3. W.,	to wash.

Compounds have a third stem: *ablūtum*.

11. Metuo,	metuere,	metui,	3. W.,	to fear.
12. Minuo,	minuere,	minui,	minūtum,	to lessen.
13. Pluo,	pluere,	plui (plūvi),	3. W.,	to rain.
14. Ruo,	ruere,	ruī,	rutum,	to fall, rush.

Fut. partic. *ruitūrus*. (362.)

15. Solvo,	solvere,	solvi,	solūtum,	to loosen.
16. Spuo,	spuere,	spui,	spūtum,	to spit.
17. Statuo,	statuere,	statui,	statūtum,	to set up.
18. Sternuo,	sternuere,	sternui,	3. W.,	to sneeze.
19. Suo,	suere,	sui,	sūtum,	to sew.
20. Tribuo,	tribuere,	tribui,	tribūtum,	to assign.
21. Volvo,	volvere,	volvi,	volūtum,	to roll.

390.—(2.) STEMS ENDING IN OTHER CONSONANTS.

1. Accendo,	accendere,	accendi,	accensum,	to light up.
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So other compounds of the obsolete *cando*: *incendo*, etc.

2. Bibo,	bibere,	bibi,	3. W.,	to drink.
3. Cūdo,	cūdere,	cūdi,	cūsum,	to hammer.
4. Dēfendo,	dēfendere,	dēfendi,	dēfensum,	to ward off.

So other compounds of the obsolete *fendo*: *offendo*, etc.

5. Dēgo(388,1),	dēgere,	dēgi,	3. W.,	to dwell.
6. Findo,	findere,	fidi,	fissum,	to cleave.
7. Frendo,	frendere,	2. W.,	fressum,	to gnash.
8. Ico,	icere,	ici,	ictum,	to strike.
9. Lambe,	lambere,	lambi,	3. W.,	to lick.
10. Mando,	mandere,	mandi,	mansum,	to chew.
11. Pando,	pandere,	pandi,	passum (pan-sum),	to spread.
12. Percello (391, 8).	percellere,	perculi,	perculsum,	to strike.
13. Prehendo,	prehendere,	prehendi,	prehensum,	to seize.
14. Psallo,	psallere,	psalli,	3. W.,	to play (music).

15. Scando,	scandere,	scandi,	scansum,	to climb.
16. Scindo,	scindere,	scidi,	scissum,	to cut.
17. Sîdo,	sîdere,	sîdi,	3. W.,	to settle.

(*Sêdi, sessum*, from *sedeo*, are more common.)

18. Strîdo (see 379, 6).

19. Sisto, sistere, stiti (rare), statum, to set.

20. Tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublâtum, to lift up.

Tuli (for *tetuli*) and *lâtum* (properly *lâtum*) are taken by *fero*: so that *tollo* borrows *sustuli, sublâtum*, from its compound *sustollo*.

21. Vello, vellere, velli (vulsi), vulsum, to pluck.

22. Verro, verrere, verri, versum, to sweep.

23. Verto, vertere, verti, versum, to turn.

Compounds with *dê, prae, re*, are commonly deponent in the imperfect tenses.

24. Viso, visere, visi, 3. W., to visit.

III. The Perfect takes *ui* or *vi*.

391.—(a.) WITH *ui* ADDED.

1. Alo,	alere,	alui,	alitur (altum),	to nourish.
2. Colo,	colere,	colui,	cultum,	to till.
3. Compesco,	compescere,	compescui,	3. W.,	to restrain.
4. Concino,	concinere,	concinui,	3. W.,	to sing together.
(see 387, 4).				
5. -Cumbo,	-cumbere,	-cubui,	-cubitum,	to lie down.

Only used in compounds, *incumb-*, *discumb-*, etc. See 375, 2.

6. Depso,	depsere,	depsui,	depstum,	to knead.
7. Êlicio,	êlicere,	êlicui,	êlicitum,	to lure forth.

For other compounds of the obsolete *lacio*, see 394, 2.

8. Excello	excellere,	excellui,	excelsus (adj.),	to excel.
(390, 12).				
9. Fremo,	fremere,	fremui,	fremitur,	to roar.
10. Furo,	furare,	furui,	3. W.,	to rage.
11. Gemo,	gemere,	gemui,	gemitum,	to groan.
12. Gigno,	gignere,	genui,	genitum,	to beget.
13. Meto,	metere,	messui,	messum,	to mow.
14. Molo,	molere,	molui,	molitum,	to grind.
15. Necto,	nectere,	nexui (next),	nexum,	to link together.

16. Occulo,	occulere,	occului,	occultum,	to hide.
17. Pinso,	pinsere,	pinsui (pinsi),	pinsum(pistum, to pound or pinsitum),	
18. Pōno,	pōnere,	posui,	positum,	to place.
19. Rapio,	rapere,	rapui,	raptum,	to snatch.
20. Sero,	serere,	serui,	sertum,	to connect.
21. Sterto,	stertere,	stertui,	3. W.,	to snore.
22. Strepo,	strepere,	strepui,	strepitum,	to make a din.
23. Texo,	texere,	texui,	textum,	to weave.
24. Tremo,	tremere,	tremui,	3. W.,	to tremble.
25. Volo,	velle,	volui,	3. W.,	to wish.

So the compounds of *volo*. See 418, 419.

26. Vomō,	vomere,	vomuī,	vomitum,	to vomit.
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392.—(b.) WITH VI ADDED.

1. Cerno,	cernere,	crēvi,	crētum,	to distinguish.
2. Cresco,	crescere,	crēvi,	crētum,	to grow.
3. Inveterasco,	inveterascere,	inveterāvi,	inveterātum,	to grow old in.
4. Nosco,	noscere,	nōvi,	nōtum,	to learn.

The compounds *agnosco* and *cognosco* have *agnitum*, *cognitum*. (362.)

5. Pasco,	pascere,	pāvi,	pastum,	to feed.
6. Sero,	serere,	sēvi,	satum,	to sow.
7. Sperno,	spernere,	sprēvi,	sprētum,	to spurn.
8. Sterno,	sternere,	strāvi,	strātum,	to strew.
9. Suesco,	suescere,	suēvi,	suētum,	to be accustomed.

393.—(c.) THE FOLLOWING HAVE IVI.

1. Arcesso,	arcessere,	arcessivi,	arcessitum,	to summon.
2. Capesso,	capessere,	capessivi,	capessitum,	to lay hold of.
3. Cupio,	cupere,	cupivi,	cupitum,	to desire.
4. Facesso,	facessere,	facessivi,	facessitum,	to cause.

Also 2. *facess-*.

5. Incesso,	incessere,	incessivi,	incessitum,	to attack.
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Also 2. *incess-*.

6. Lacesso,	laccessere,	laccessivi,	laccessitum,	to provoke.
7. Lino,	linere,	livi (lēvi),	litum,	to smear.
8. Peto,	petere,	petivi,	petitum,	to go to, aim at.

9. Quaero,	quaerere,	quaesivi,	quaesitum,	to seek.
10. Rudo,	rudere,	rudivi,	ruditum,	to bray.
11. Sapio,	sapere,	sapivi (sapui),	8. W.,	to taste; be wise.
12. Sino,	sinere,	sivi,	situm,	to permit.
13. Tero,	terere,	trivi,	tritum,	to rub.

394.—IV. *The Perfect takes si.*

1. Affligo,	affligere,	afflixī,	afflictum,	to strike against
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So the other compounds of the obsolete *figo*, except *profigo*, which is of Conj. I.

2. Allicio,	allicere,	allexī,	allectum,	to allure.
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So the other compounds of the obsolete *lacio*, except *elicio* (391, 7).

3. Ango,	angere,	anxi,	(anctum),	to throttle.
4. Carpo,	carpere,	carpsi,	carptum,	to pluck.
5. Cedo,	cedere,	cessi,	cessum,	to yield.
6. Cingo,	cingere,	cinxī,	cinctum,	to gird.
7. Claudio,	claudere,	clausi,	clausum,	to shut.
8. Cōmo,	cōmere,	compsi,	comptum,	to adorn.

So the other dissyllabic compounds of *emo*, *dēmo*, *sūmo*, etc. (388, 4).

9. Conspicio,	conspicere,	conspexī,	conspectum,	to behold.
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So the other compounds of the obsolete *specio*.

10. Coquo,	coquere,	coxi,	coctum,	to cook.
11. Dico,	dicere,	dixī,	dictum,	to say.
12. Dīligo,	dīligere,	dīlexī,	dīlectum,	to love.

So *intelligo*, *negligo*. See 388, 11.

13. Dīvido,	dīvidere,	dīvisi,	dīvisum,	to divide.
14. Dūco,	dūcere,	duxī,	ductum,	to lead.
15. Ēmungo,	ēmungere,	emunxi,	ēmunctum,	to wipe.
16. Ēvādo,	ēvādere,	ēvāsi,	ēvāsum,	to go out.

So other compounds of *vado*.

17. Figo,	figere,	fixī,	fixum,	to fix.
18. Fingo,	ingere,	finxi,	fictum,	to form.
19. Flecto,	flectere,	flexī,	flexum,	to bend.

20. Fluo,	fluere,	fluxi,	(fluxus),	to flow.
21. Frigo,	frigere,	frixi,	frictum,	to parch.
22. Fulgo,	see 381, 5.			
23. Gero,	gerere,	gessi,	gestum,	to carry on.
24. Jungo,	jungere,	junxi,	junctum,	to join.
25. Laedo,	laedere,	laesi,	laesum,	to hurt.
26. Lūdo,	lūdere,	lūsi,	lūsum,	to play.
27. Lingo,	lingere,	linxi,	linctum,	to lick.
28. Mergo,	mergere,	mersi,	mersum,	to sink.
29. Mitto,	mittere,	mihi,	missum,	to send.
30. Ningo,	ningere,	ninxi,	3. W.,	to snow.
31. Nūbo,	nūbere,	nupsi,	nuptum,	to veil, marry.
32. Pango,	pangere,	panxi (pēgi),	panctum, (pactum),	to fasten.
	(387, 8),			
33. Pecto,	pectere,	perxi (perui),	pexum,	to comb.
34. Plecto,	plectere,	plexi (plexui),	plexum,	to plait.
35. Pingo,	pingere,	pinxi,	pictum,	to paint.
36. Plango,	plangere,	planxi,	planctum,	to beat the breast.
37. Plaudo,	plaudere,	plausi,	plausum,	to clap.
38. Premo,	premere,	pressi,	pressum,	to press.
39. Quatio,	quatere,	3 W.,	quassum,	to shake.

The compounds are like *concutio, concussi, concussum*.

40. Rādo,	rādere,	rāsi,	rāsum,	to scrape.
41. Rego,	regere,	rexī,	rectum,	to rule.
42. Rāpo,	rāpere,	repsi,	raptum,	to creep.
43. Rōdo,	rōdere,	rōsi,	rōsum,	to gnaw.
44. Scalpo,	scalpere,	scalpsi,	scalptum,	to scrape.
45. Scribo,	scribere,	scripsi,	scriptum,	to write.
46. Sculpo,	sculpere,	sculpsi,	sculptum,	to carve.
47. Serpo,	serpere,	serpsi,	serptum,	to crawl.
48. Spargo,	spargere,	sparsi,	sparsum,	to scatter.
49. Stingua,	stinguerē,	stinxi,	stinctum,	to extinguish.

Compounds are chiefly used, *extinguo-, distinguo-*.

50. Stringo,	stringere,	strinxi,	strictum,	to graze.
51. Struo,	struere,	struxi,	structum,	to heap up.
52. Sūgo,	sūgere,	suxi,	suctum,	to suck.
53. Tego,	tegere,	texi,	tectum,	to cover.
54. Contemno,	contemnere,	contempsi,	contemptum,	to despise.
55. Tergo (see 381, 17).				
56. Tingo,	tingere,	tinxi,	tinctum,	to dye.

57. Traho,	trahere,	traxi,	tractum,	to draw.
58. Trūdo,	trūdere,	trūsi,	trūsum,	to thrust.
59. Vehō,	vehere,	vexi,	vectum,	to carry.
60. Vivo,	vivere,	vixi,	victum,	to live.
61. Ungo,	ungere,	unxi,	unctum,	to anoint.
62. Ūro,	ūrere,	ussi,	ustum,	to burn.

395.—Inceptives.

There are many verbs of this conjugation which are called *inceptives* or *inchoatives*, because they denote the *beginning* of an action. Such verbs end in *asco* (*so-*). Of course, they have in strictness no perfect tenses, but some take the perfect, and a few also the supine, of the simple verbs from which they come. Inceptives are called *verbal*, if they are derived from *verbs*, and *nominal* if they come from *nouns* or *adjectives*.

396.—Examples of *Verbal Inceptives*:

1. Acesco (ace-),	acui,	3. W.,	to grow sour.
2. Calesco (cale-),	calui,	3. W.,	to grow warm.
3. Flōresco (flōre-),	floruī,	3. W.,	to grow blooming.
4. Madesco (made-),	madui,	3. W.,	to grow moist.
5. Abolesco (ole-),	abolēvi,	abolitum,	to grow out of use.

Adolesco—has 3. *adulto-*; *exolesco*-, 3. *exolēto-*; *obsolesco*-, 3. *obsolēto-*

6. Concupisco (cupi-),	concupivi,	concupitum,	to grow desirous.
7. Obdormisco (dormi-),	obdormivi,	obdormitum,	to grow sleepy.
8. Revivisco (viv-),	revixi,	3. W.,	to grow lively.

397.—Examples of *Nominal Inceptives*, most without perfect or supine:

Aegresco (aegro-), *grow sick*; *ditesco* (divet-), *grow rich*; *grandesco* (grandi-), *grow large*; *mitesco* (miti-), *grow mild*; *pinguesco* (pingui-), *grow fat*.

398.—The following have a perfect in *vi*, as if formed from simple verbs of Conjugation II:

Crēbresco (crēbro-), *crēbui*, *grow frequent*; *dūresco* (dūro-), *grow hard*; *ēvānesco* (vāno-), *vanish*; *innōtesco* (nōto-), *become known*; *macresco* (macro-), *grow lean*; *mātūresco* (mātūro-), *grow ripe*; *nigresco* (nigro-), *grow black*; *obmūtesco* (mūto-), *grow dumb*; *obsurdesco* (surdo-), *grow deaf*; *rechrūdesco* (chrūdo-), *grow raw*; *vīlesco* (vīli-), *grow worthless*.

399.— *Deponent Verbs.*

1. Amplector,	amplecti,	amplexus,	to embrace
2. Apiscor,	apisci,	aptus,	to obtain.

More commonly, *adipiscor, adeptus.*

3. Comminiscor,	comminisci,	commentus,	to invent.
4. Dēfetiscor,	dēfetisci,	dēfessus,	to grow weary.
5. Expergiscor,	expergisci,	experrectus,	to awake.
6. Fruor,	frui,	fructus (fruitus),	to enjoy.
7. Fungor,	fungi,	functus,	to discharge.
8. Grador,	gradi,	gressus,	to walk.
9. Irascor,	irasci,	irātus,	to be angry.
10. Lābor,	lābi,	lapsus,	to slip.
11. Līquor,	līqui,	(liquefactus),	to melt.
12. Loquor,	loqui,	locūtus,	to speak.
13. Morior,	mori (moriri, rare),	mortuus,	to die.

Future participle, *moritūrus.* (362.)

14. Nanciscor,	nancisci,	nactus (nactus),	to gain.
15. Nascor,	nasci,	nātus,	to be born.

Future participle, *nascitūrus.* (362.)

16. Nitor,	nīti,	nīsus (nixus),	to strain.
17. Obliviscor,	oblivisci,	oblītus,	to forget.
18. Paciscor (387, 8),	pacisci,	pactus,	to bargain.
19. Patior,	pati,	passus,	to suffer.
20. Proficiscor,	proficisci,	profectus,	to set out.
21. Queror,	queri,	questus,	to complain.
22. Reminiscor,	reminisci,	3. W.,	to remember.
23. Ringor,	ringi,	rictus,	to show the teeth.
24. Sequor,	sequi,	secūtus,	to follow.
25. Ulciscor,	ulcisci,	ultus,	to avenge.
26. Ūtor,	ūtī,	ūsus,	to use.
27. Vescor,	vesci,	3. W.,	to eat.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

400. *Regular Formation.*

	-io,	-ire,	-ivi,	-itum.	
Examples:	Audio,	audire,	audivi,	auditum,	to hear.
	Lēnio,	lēnīre,	lēnivi,	lēnitum,	to soften.
	Pūnio,	pūnīre,	pūnivi,	pūnitum,	to punish.

IRREGULARITIES.

401.—The Perfect takes a reduplication.

None in this conjugation.

402.—II. (a) The Perfect has the root-vowel lengthened.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------|---------|----------|
| 1. Venio, | venire, | vēnī, | ventum, | to come. |
|-----------|---------|-------|---------|----------|

403.—(b) The Perfect has I alone.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------|------------|---------------|
| 1. Comperio, | comperire, | comperī, | compertum, | to ascertain. |
| 2. Reperio, | reperire, | rāperī, | repertum, | to find. |
- (See 387, 10.)

404.—III. The Perfect takes ul.

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------------|----------|------------|
| 1. Amicio, | amicire, | (amicul?) | amicum, | to clothe. |
| 2. Aperio, | aperire, | aperuī, | apertum, | to open. |
| 3. Operio, | operire, | operuī, | opertum, | to cover. |
| 4. Salio, | salire, | saluī (salī), | saltum, | to leap. |

405.—IV. The Perfect takes al.

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|--------|----------|-----------------------|
| 1. Farcio, | farcire, | farsī, | fartum, | to stuff. |
| 2. Fulcio, | fulcire, | fulsī, | fultum, | to prop. |
| 3. Haurio, | haurire, | hausī, | haustum, | to draw (water, etc.) |

Future participle, *haustūrus* and *hausūrus*.

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|--------|-----------|--------------|
| 4. Sancio, | sancire, | sanxī, | sanctum*, | to hallow. |
| 5. Sarcio, | sarcire, | sarsī, | sartum, | to patch. |
| 6. Sentio, | sentire, | sensī, | sensum, | to feel. |
| 7. Sēpio, | sēpire, | sepsī, | septum, | to hedge in. |
| 8. Vincio, | vincire, | vinxī, | vinctum, | to bind. |

406.—The Supine is irregular in—

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Sepelio, | sepelire, | sepelivī, | sepultum, | to bury. |
| 2. Eo (413), | ire, | ivī, | itum, | to go. |
| 3. Queo (416), | quīre, | quivī, | quitum, | to be able. |
| 4. Nequeo, | nequīre, | nequivī, | nequitum, | to be unable. |

407.—Many verbs of the Fourth Conjugation have no-second or third stem; particularly desideratives (589), (except *esuri-*, 2. W., 3. *esurilo-*, "be hungry;" *nupturi-*, R., "desire to marry;" and *parturi-*, 2. R., 3. W., "be in labour;") and a few others, as: *feri-*, strike; *ganni-*, bark; *singulti-*, sigh, etc.

*Deponent Verbs.***408.—I. REGULAR :**

1. Blandior,	blandiri,	blanditus,	to flatter.
2. Largior,	largiri,	largitus,	to bestow.
3. Mentior,	mentiri,	mentitus,	to lie.
4. Mōhior,	mōhiri,	mōhitus,	to strive.
5. Partior,	partiri,	partitus,	to share.
6. Potior,	potiri,	potitus,	to gain.

The forms *potitur*, *potimur*, *poteretur*, etc., sometimes occur as if from stem *pot-* (Conj. III.).

7. Sortior,	sortiri,	sortitus,	to draw lots.
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409.—II. IRREGULAR :

1. Assentior,	assentiri,	assensus,	to assent.
2. Experior,	experiri,	expertus,	to try.
3. Mētor,	mētiri,	mensus,	to measure.
4. Opperior,	opperiri,	oppertus*,	to wait for.
5. Ordior,	ordiri,	orsus,	to begin.
6. Orior,	oriri,	ortus,	to arise.

Future participle, *oriturus* (362). The forms *oreris*, *oritur*, etc., as if from a stem, *or-* (Conj. III.), are usual; also, *orerer* for *orirer*. So, also, the compounds, except *adorior*, which is always of Conj. IV.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

410.—IRREGULAR VERBS are those in which some of the secondary parts are not formed from the primary, according to the rules for regular verbs.

The irregular verbs are six; namely, *sum*, *eo*, *queo*, *volo*, *fero*, and *fiō*. Their compounds are irregular also.

SUM has been inflected already (277). After the same manner are inflected its compounds, *ad-*, *ab-*, *dē-*, *inter-*, *ob-*, *præ-*, *sub-*, *super-**sum*; as, *adsum*, *adesse*, *adfui*, etc. *Insum* wants the perfect.

411.—1. PRŌSUM "to do good," inserts *d* where the simple verb begins with *e*. Really, the original prefix was *prōd-*, the *d* of which was omitted before a consonant. It is inflected thus:

Prōsum,	prōdesse,	prōfui,	to do good.
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INDICATIVE MOOD.

PR. Prōsum,	prōdes,	prōdest;	prōsumus,	prōdestis,	prōsunt.
IMP. Prōd-eram,	-erās,	-erat;	-erāmus,	-erātis,	-erant.
FUT. Prōd-ero,	-eris,	-erit;	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erunt.
PER. Prōfu-I,	-istī,	-it;	-imus,	-istis,	{ -ērunt, or -ēre.
PLU. Prōfu-eram,	-erās,	-erat;	-erāmus,	-erātis,	
F. P. Prōfu-ero,	-eris,	-erit;	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PR. Prō-sim,	-sis,	-sit;	-simus,	-sitis,	-sint.
IMP. Prōd-essem,	-essēs,	-esset;	-essēmus,	-essētis,	-essent.
PER. Prōfu-erim,	-eris,	-erit;	-erimas,	-eritis,	-erint.
PLU. Prōfu-isseam,	-issēs,	-issēt;	-issēmus,	-issētis,	-issent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PR. 2. Prōd-es;	2. Prōd-este.
FUT. 2. Prōd-esto;	2. Prōd-estote.
3. Prōd-esto;	3. Prō-sunto.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PR. Prōd-esse.	FUT. Esse prō-futūrus, a, um.
PER. Prō-fuisse.	F. P. Fuisse prō-futūrus, a, um.

PARTICIPLE.

FUT. Prō-futūrus, a, um.

412.—2. *Possum* is compounded of *pot-* (*potis, pote*), “able,” and *sum*, “I am.” It is thus inflected—the *t* being changed into *s* before *s*, and *f* being omitted after *t*:

Possum, posse, potui, I can, I am able.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PR. Possum,	potes,	potest;	possumus,	potestis,	possunt.
IMP. Pot-eram,	-erās,	-erat;	-erāmus,	-erātis,	-erant.
FUT. Pot-ero,	-eris,	-erit;	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erunt.
PER. Potu-I,	-istī,	-it;	-imus,	-istis,	{ -ārun, or -ēre.
PLU. Potu-eram,	-erās,	-erat;	-erāmus,	-erātis,	
F. P. Potu-ero,	-eris,	-erit;	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PR. Pos-sim,	-sis,	-sit ;	-simus,	-stis,	-sint.
IMP. Pos-sem,	-sēs,	-set ;	-sēmus,	-sētis,	-sent.
PER. Potu-erim,	-eris,	-erit ;	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erint.
PLU. Potu-issem,	-issēs,	-isset ;	-issēmus,	-issētis,	-issent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PR. Posse.	PER. Potuisse.	(The rest wanting.)
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The participial form *potent(i-)* is only used as an adjective, "powerful;" cf. 280. Observe that *possem* and *posse* are contracted from *pot-essem* and *pot-esse*.

413.—3. Eo,	Ire,	Ivi,	itum,	to go.
	1. i-,	2. iv-,	3. ito-,	

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PR. Eo,	Is,	it ;	Imus,	Itis,	eunt.
IMP. Ībam,	Ībās,	Ībat ;	Ībāmus,	Ībātis,	Ībant.
FUT. Ībo,	Ībis,	Ībit ;	Ībimus,	Ībitis,	Ībunt.
PER. Īvi,	Īvistī,	Īvit ;	Īvimus,	Īvistis,	{ Īvērunt, or Īvēre.
PLU. Īveram,	Īverās,	Īverat ;	Īverāmus,	Īverātis,	
F. P. Īvero,	Īveris,	Īverit ;	Īverimus,	Īveritis,	Īverint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PR. Eam,	eās,	eat ;	eāmus,	eātis,	eant.
IMP. Īrem,	Īrēs,	Īret ;	Īrēmus,	Īrētis,	Īrent.
PER. Īverim,	Īveris,	Īverit ;	Īverimus,	Īveritis,	Īverint.
PLU. Īvissem,	Īvisēs,	Īvisset ;	Īvisēmus,	Īvisētis,	Īvisent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PR. 2. Ī ;	2. Īte.
FUT. 2. Īto, 3. ito ;	2. Itōte, 3. eunto.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PR. Īre.	FUT. Esse itūrus, a, um.
PER. Īvisse.	F. P. Fuisse itūrus, a, um.

PARTICIPLES.

PR. Iens, Gen. euntis.
FUT. Itūrus, a, um.

GERUNDS.

Eundum.
Eundī, etc.

SUPINES.

1. Itum.
2. Itū.

Eo is irregular in changing **i** of the stem to **e** before endings beginning with **a, o, u**. Observe, also, the omission of the connecting vowel in the past imperfect, and the tense sign **b** in the future. Some compounds have rarely in the future, *eam, iēs, iet*, etc.

414.—The compounds of **eo** are conjugated after the same manner: *ad-, ab-, ex-, co-, in-, inter-, ob-, re-d-, sub-, per-, prae-, ante-, prō-d-eo*: only in the perfect, and the tenses formed from it, they are usually contracted (see 317); thus, *adeo, adire, adiī* (seldom *adiui*), *aditum*, "to go to;" perf. *adii, adiisti*, or *adisti*, etc., *adieram, adierim*, etc. So likewise *vēneo, vēniī*, —, "to be sold" (compounded of *vēnum* and *eo*). But *ambio, -ire, -ivi, -itum*, "to surround," is a regular verb of the fourth conjugation, but has *ambibam* as well as *ambiebam*.

415.—**Eo**, like other intransitive verbs is often rendered in English under a passive form; thus, *it*, "he is going;" *ivit*, "he is gone;" *iverat*, "he was gone;" *iverit*, "he may be gone," or "shall be gone." So, *venit*, "he is coming;" *vēnit*, "he is come;" *vēnerat*, "he was come;" etc. In the passive voice these verbs, for the most part, are used only impersonally; as, *itur ab illō*, "he is going;" *ventum est ab illis*, "they are come." The infinitive passive is used as an auxiliary to form the future infinitive passive: *amātum iri* (330). We find some of the compounds of **eo**, however, used personally; as, *pericula adeuntur*, "— are undergone." **CIC.** *Libri sibyllinī adiī sunt*, "— were looked into." **LIV.** *Flūmen pedibus transiri potest.* **CÆS.** *Inimicitiae subeantur.* **CIC.**

416.—**Queo**, "I can," and **nequeo**, "I cannot," are conjugated in the same way as **eo**; only they want the imperative and the gerunds, and the participles are seldom used.

417.—4. **Volo**, velle, voluī, *To will, to be willing, to wish.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PR. Volo,	vīs,	vult;	volumus,	vultis,	volunt.
IMP. Vol-ēbam,	-ēbās,	-ēbat;	-ēbāmus,	-ēbātis,	-ēbant.
FUT. Vol-am,	-ēs,	-et;	-ēmus,	-ētis,	-ent.
PER. Volu-ī,	-istī,	-it;	-imus,	-istis,	-erunt, or -ēre.
PLU. Volu-eram,	-erās,	-erat;	-erāmus,	-erātis,	-erant.
F. P. Volu-ero,	-eris,	-erit;	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PR. Velim,	velis,	velit;	velimus,	velitis,	velint.
IMP. Vellem,	vellēs,	vellet;	vellēmus,	vellētis,	vellent.
PER. Volu-erim,	-eris,	-erit;	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erint.
PLU. Volu-issēm,	-issēs,	-isset;	-issēmus,	-issētis,	-issent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pr. Velle.

PER. Voluisse.

PARTICIPLE.

Pr. Volens.

418.—5. Nōlo, nōlle, nōlui, *To be unwilling (from ne (nōn) volo).*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pr. Nōlo,	nōnvīs,	nōnvult;	nōlumus,	nōnvultis,	nōlunt.
IMP. Nōl-ēbam,	-ēbās,	-ēbat;	-ēbāmus,	-ēbātis,	-ēbant.
FUT. Nōl-am,	-ēs,	-et;	-ēmus,	-ētis,	-ent.
PER. Nōlu-i,	-istī,	-it;	-imus,	-istis,	-ērunt, or -ēre.
PLU. Nōlu-eram,	-erās,	-erat;	-erāmus,	-erātis,	-erant.
F. P. Nōlu-ero,	-eris,	-erit;	erimus,	-eritis,	-erint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pr. Nōlim,	nōlia,	nōlit;	nōlimus,	nōlitis,	nōlint.
IMP. Nōllem,	nōllēs,	nōllet;	nōllēmus,	nōllētis,	nōllent.
PER. Nōlu-erim,	-eris,	-erit;	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erint.
PLU. Nōlu-issem,	-issēs,	-isset;	-issēmus,	-issētis,	-issent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pr. 2. Nōh;	2. Nōlite.
FUT. 2. Nōlito; 3. nōlito;	2. Nōlītōte; 3. nōlunto.

INFINITIVE.

Pr. Nōlle.

PER. Nōluisse.

PARTICIPLE.

Pr. Nōlens.

(The rest wanting.)

419.—6. Mālo, malle, mālui, *To be more willing (magis volo).*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pr. Mālo,	māvīs,	māvult;	mālumus,	māvultis,	mālunt.
IMP. Māl-ēbam,	-ēbās,	-ēbat;	-ēbāmus,	-ēbātis,	-ēbant.
FUT. Māl-am,	-ēs,	-et;	-ēmus,	-ētis,	-ent.
PER. Mālu-i,	-istī,	-it;	-imus,	-istis,	-ērunt, or -ēre.
PLU. Mālu-eram,	-erās,	-erat;	-erāmus,	-erātis,	-erant.
F. P. Mālu-ero,	-eris,	-erit;	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pr. Mālim,	mālīs,	mālit;	mālimus,	mālitis,	mālint.
IMP. Māllem,	mālles,	māllet;	māllemus,	mālletis,	māl lent.
PER. Mālu-erim,	-eris,	-erit;	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erint.
PLU. Mālu-issem,	-issēs,	-isset;	-issēmus,	-issētis,	-issent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PR. Malle.

PER. Máluisse.

(The rest not used.)

420.—Observe that where *ll* occurs, it is the result of the omission of the connecting vowel *e*, and the consequent assimilation of *r* to *l*. Thus, *vellem* is for *velerem* (*velrem*, *vellem*); *málle* is for *málerem* (*máltre*, *málle*).

421.—*Volt*, *voltis*, are sometimes found for *vult*, *vultis*; *sia*, *sultis*, for *sí vis*, *sí vultis*; *vin'* for *visne*.

422.—7. *Fero*, *ferre*, *tuli*, *lātum*, *To carry, to bring, or suffer.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PR. <i>Fero</i> ,	<i>fers</i> ,	<i>fert</i> ;	<i>ferimus</i> ,	<i>fertis</i> ,	<i>ferunt</i> .
IMP. <i>Fer-ēbam</i> ,	<i>-ēbās</i> ,	<i>-ēbat</i> ;	<i>-ēbāmus</i> ,	<i>-ēbātis</i> ,	<i>-ēbant</i> .
FUT. <i>Fer-am</i> ,	<i>-ēs</i> ,	<i>-et</i> ;	<i>-ēmus</i> ,	<i>-ētis</i> ,	<i>-ent</i> .
PER. <i>Tul-i</i> ,	<i>-isti</i> ,	<i>-it</i> ;	<i>-imus</i> ,	<i>-istis</i> ,	<i>-ērunt</i> , or <i>-ēre</i> .
PLU. <i>Tul-eram</i> ,	<i>-erās</i> ,	<i>-erat</i> ;	<i>-erāmus</i> ,	<i>-erātis</i> ,	<i>-erant</i> .
F. P. <i>Tul-ero</i> ,	<i>-eris</i> ,	<i>-erit</i> ;	<i>-erimus</i> ,	<i>-eritis</i> ,	<i>-erint</i> .

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PR. <i>Fer-ām</i> ,	<i>-ās</i> ,	<i>-at</i> ;	<i>-āmus</i> ,	<i>-ātis</i> ,	<i>-ant</i> .
IMP. <i>Fer-rem</i> ,	<i>-rēs</i> ,	<i>-ret</i> ;	<i>-rēmus</i> ,	<i>-rētis</i> ,	<i>-rent</i> .
PER. <i>Tul-erim</i> ,	<i>-eris</i> ,	<i>-erit</i> ;	<i>-erimus</i> ,	<i>-eritis</i> ,	<i>-erint</i> .
PLU. <i>Tul-issem</i> ,	<i>-issēs</i> ,	<i>-isset</i> ;	<i>-issēmus</i> ,	<i>-issētis</i> ,	<i>-issent</i> .

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PR. 2. <i>Fer</i> ;	2. <i>Ferte</i> .
FUT. 2. <i>Ferto</i> ; 3. <i>ferto</i> ;	2. <i>Fertōte</i> ; 3. <i>feruntō</i> .

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PR. <i>Ferre</i> .	FUT. <i>Esse lāturus</i> , a, um.
PER. <i>Tulissa</i> .	F. P. <i>Fuisse lāturus</i> , a, um.

PARTICIPLES.

GERUNDS.

SUPINES.

PR. <i>Ferens</i> .	A. <i>Ferendum</i> .	1. <i>Lātum</i> .
FUT. <i>Lāturus</i> , a, um.	G. <i>Ferendī</i> , etc.	2. <i>Lātū</i> .

PASSIVE VOICE.

423.— *Feror*, *ferri*, *lātus*, *To be brought*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PR. Feror,	{ feris, or ferre,	{ fertur; ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.
IMP. Fer-ēbar,	{ -ēbāris, or -ēbāre,	{ -ēbātur; -ēbāmur, -ēbāmini, -ēbantur.
FUT. Fer-ar,	{ -ēris, or -ēre,	{ -ētur; -ēmur, -ēmini, -entur.
PER. Lātus sum, or fui, lātus es, or fuisti, lātus est, or fuit, etc.		
PLU. Lātus eram, or fueram, lātus erās, or fuerās, etc.		
F. P. Lātus ero, lātus eris, lātus erit, etc.		

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PR. Ferar,	{ ferāris, or ferāre,	{ ferātur; ferāmur, ferāmini, ferantur.
IMP. Ferrer,	{ ferrēris, or ferrēre,	{ ferrētur; ferrēmur, ferrēmini, ferrentur.
PER. Lātus sim, or fuerim, lātus sis, or fueris, etc.		
PLU. Lātus essem, or fuisset, lātus esset, or fuisset, etc.		

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PR. 2. Ferre;	2. Ferimini.
FUT. 2. Fertor; 3. fertor;	3. Feruntor.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PR. Ferri.
PER. Esse, or fuisse lātus, a, um.
FUT. Lātum iri.

PARTICIPLES.

PER. Lātus, a, um.
FUT. Ferendus, a, um.

424.—The irregularity of *fer-* consists in the omission of the connecting vowel *e* or *i* in several of the forms: *fers* for *feris*; *feris* for *fereris*; *ferrem* for *fererem*. It also has *rr* in the present infinitive passive: *ferri* for *feri*.

425.—In like manner are conjugated the compounds of *fero*; as, *affero, attuli, allatum*; *aufero, abstuli, ablatum*; *differo, distuli, dilatum*; *confero, contuli, collatum*; *infero, intuli, illatum*; *offero, obtuli, oblatum*; *effero, extuli, elatum*. So *circum-*, *per-*, *trans-*, *de-*, *pro-*, *ante-*, *prae-*, *re-**fero*. In some editions, we find, *adfero, adtuli, adlatum*; *conlatum*; *inlatum*; *obfero*, etc., for *offero*, etc.

426.—8. *Fio, fieri, factus, To be made, or done; to become.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PR. Fio,	fis,	fit;	(fimus ?)	(fitis ?)	fiunt.
IMP. Fiebam,	fiebās,	fiebat;	fiebāmus,	fiebātis,	fiebant.
FUT. Fiam,	fiēs,	fiet;	fiēmus,	fiētis,	fient.
PER. Factus sum,	or fui,	factus es,	or fuisti,	etc.	
PLU. Factus eram,	or fueram,	factus erās,	or fuerās,	etc.	
F. P. Factus ero,	factus eris,	etc.			

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PR. Fiam,	fiās,	fiat;	fiāmus,	fiātis,	fiant.
IMP. Fierem,	fierēs,	fieret;	fierēmus,	fierētis,	fierent.
PER. Factus sim,	or fuerim,	factus sis,	or fueris,	etc.	
PLU. Factus essem,	or fuissem,	factus essēs,	or fuissēs,	etc.	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PR. Fi;	fi te.
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INFINITIVE MOOD.

PR. Fieri.
PER. Esse, or fuisse factus, a, um.
FUT. Factum iri.

PARTICIPLES.

FUT. Faciendus, a, um.
PER. Factus, a, um.

SUPINE.

2. Factū.

427.—The *i* in *fio* is always long except in *fit*, and before *er* (*fieri*, *fierem*).

428.—The third person singular of *fio* is often used impersonally; as, *fit*, "it happens;" *fiebat*, "it happened."

429.—*Fio* is used as the passive of *facio*, from which it takes the participles. The compounds of *facio*, with verbal roots, have *fio* for their passive; as, *calefacio*, "I warm;" *calefit*, "I become warm," "I am warmed," etc. But compounds with prepositions have the regular passive in *ficio*; as, *conficio*, *conficio*, etc.

430.—Some of the compounds of *fio* are found only in a few forms: .

Confit,	confiat,	confieret,	confieri,		to be done.
Dēfit,	dēfiunt,	dēfiet,	dēfiat,	dēfierī,	to be wanting.
Infit,	infiunt,				to begin.

431.—9 To irregular verbs may be added *edo*, "to eat." Though this is a regular verb of the third conjugation, it has an irregular form re-

Ōdi, ōderam, ōdero, ōderim, ōdissem, ōdisse.

PARTICIPLES, ōsus, ōsūrus.

Coepti, coeperam, coepero, coeperim, coepissem, coepisse.

PARTICIPLES, coeptus, coeptūrus.

Memini, memineram, meminero, meminero, meminisse, meminisse.

IMPERATIVE, memento, mementōte.

438.—*Obs.* Ōsus is active in sense, "hating;" but is chiefly found in the compounds *exōsus*, *perōsus*.

439.—The passive perfect *coeptus* is commonly used for *coepti* before passive infinitives: *domus aedificari coepta est* (not *coepti*), "the house began to be built."

440.—*Nōvi*, perf. of *noīco*, "to learn," and *consuēvi*, perf. of *consueo*, "become accustomed," are imperfect in sense; *nōvi*, "I know," *consuēvi*, "I am accustomed."

441.—There are many verbs, not usually considered among defectives, which want certain tenses, or numbers, or persons; thus, *do*, "I give," has neither *do* nor *der*. *Fari*, "to speak," with its compounds, is used only by the poets, and by them chiefly in the third person, *fatur*; the imperative *fāre*; and the participle *fātus*.

442.—The following defective verbs are those which most frequently occur. *Aio*, "I say;"—*inquam*, "I say," which is used only between words quoted, and never stands at the beginning;—*ave*, and *salve*, "hail;"—*Cedo*, "tell thou," or "give me;"—*quaeso*, "I beseech," originally the same as *quaero*. It is used commonly as an interjection.

The parts of these verbs remaining are the following:

443.

1. AIO, I say, I affirm.

Ind.	Pr.	Āio,	āis,	ait;	_____	_____	āiunt.
	Imp.	Āiebam,	āiebās,	āiebat;	āiebāmus,	āiebātis,	āiebant.
	Per.	_____	āiebat,	ait.	_____	_____	_____
Sub.	Pr.	_____	āiās,	āiat.	_____	_____	āiant.
Imp.	Pr.	_____	ai,	_____	_____	_____	_____
Part.	Pr.	Āiens, (adj.)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

444.

2. INQUAM, I say.

Ind.	Pr.	Inquam,	inquā,	inquit;	inquimus,	inquitis,	inquunt.
	Imp.	_____	_____	inquitbat;	_____	_____	inquibant.
	Fut.	_____	inquāa,	inquit.	_____	_____	_____
	Per.	_____	inquit,	inquit.	_____	_____	_____
Imp.	Pr.	_____	inqua.	_____	Fut. inquit.	_____	_____

445.

3. FOREM, *I should be.*

Sub. IMP. FOREM, forēa, foret; _____ forent.

Inf. FUT. Fore, *to be about to be*, the same as *futurum esse*.

446.

4. AVE, *hail.*

Imp. PR. Avē; avēto; FUT. avēto.

Inf. PR. Avēre.

447.

5. SALVE, *hail.*

Ind. FUT. Salvēbia.

Imp. PR. Salvē, salvēto; FUT. salvēto.

Inf. PR. Salvēre.

448.

6. CEDO, *yield, give.*Imp. PR. Cedo; (cedite) *contracted*, cetta.

449.

7. QUÆSO, *I beseech.*

Ind. PR. Quæso; quæsumus.

450.—The verb *ova-*, "triumph," seems to occur only in the forms *ovās, oval, ovē, ovāret, ovans, ovandi, ovātus, ovāturus*.

Age and *agile*, "come," are imperatives from *ago*, in a somewhat different sense, just as *avē*, "hail," is an imperative from *aveo*, "to be well."

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

451.—IMPERSONAL VERBS are those which are used only in the third person singular, and do not admit of a *personal subject* or nominative before them.

452.—*Impersonal verbs*, when translated literally into English, have before them the neuter pronoun *it*: as, *delectat*, "it delights;" *deceat*, "it becomes;" *contingit*, "it happens;" *evenit*, "it comes to pass;" etc. They are inflected thus:

	1st Conj.	2d Conj.	3d Conj.	4th Conj.
Ind. PR.	Dēlectat,	Decet,	Contingit,	Ēvenit,
IMP.	Dēlectābat,	Decēbat,	Contingēbat,	Eveniēbat,
FUT.	Dēlectābit,	Decēbit,	Continget,	Eveniet,
PER.	Dēlectāvit,	Decuit,	Contigit,	Evēnit,
PLU.	Dēlectāverat,	Decuerat,	Contigerat,	Evēnerat,
F. P.	Dēlectāverit.	Decuerit.	Contigerit.	Evēnerit.

<i>Sub.</i> PR. Dēlectet,	Decet,	Contingat,	Ēyeniat,
IMP. Dēlectāret,	Decēret,	Contingeret,	Eveniret,
PER. Dēlectāverit,	Decernerit,	Contigerit,	Evēnerit,
PLU. Dēlectāvisset.	Decuisset.	Contigisset.	Evēnisset.
<i>Inf.</i> PR. Dēlectāre,	Decēre,	Contingere,	Evenire,
PER. Dēlectāvisse.	Decuisse.	Contigisse.	Evēnisse.

453.—Intransitive verbs, which have no object in the active, can of course (263) have no subject in the passive, and if used with passive forms must be impersonal ; as, *pugnātur*, "it is fought ;" *favētur*, "it is favored ;" *curritur*, "it is run ;" *venitur*, "it is come ;" from *pugno*, *faveo*, *curro*, and *venio*. Thus,

	1st Conj.	2d Conj.	3d Conj.	4th Conj.
<i>Ind.</i>	PR. Pugnātur, IMP. Pugnābātur, FUT. Pugnābitur, PER. Pugnātum est, ¹ PLU. Pugnātum erat, ² F. P. Pugnātum erit. ³	Favētur, Favēbātur, Favēbitur, Fautum est, ¹ Fautum erat, ² Fautum erit. ³	Curritur, Currēbātur, Currētur, Cursum est, ¹ Cursum erat, ² Cursum erit. ³	Venitur, Veniebātur, Venietur, Ventum est, ¹ Ventum erat, ² Ventum erit. ³
<i>Sub.</i>	PR. Pugnātur, IMP. Pugnārētur, PER. Pugnātum sit, ³ PLU. Pugnātum esset. ⁴	Faveātur, Favērētur, Fautum sit, ³ Fautum esset. ⁴	Currātur, Currerētur, Cursum sit, ³ Cursum esset. ⁴	Venīātur, Venirētur, Ventum sit, ³ Ventum esset. ⁴
<i>Inf.</i>	PR. Pugnāri, PER. Pugnātum esse. ⁵	Favēri, Fautum esse. ⁵	Curri, Cursum esse. ⁵	Veniri, Ventum esse. ⁵

454.—Grammarians reckon only ten real impersonal verbs, and all in the second conjugation ; namely,

Decet, decuit, etc.,	<i>It becomes, it became, etc.</i>
Libet, libuit or libitum est, etc.,	<i>It pleases, it pleased, etc.</i>
Licet, licuit or licitum est, etc.,	<i>It is lawful, it was lawful, etc.</i>
Miseret, miseritum est, etc.	<i>It pities, it pitied, etc.</i>
Oportet, oportuit, etc.,	<i>It behooves, it was incumbent on, etc.</i>
Piget, piguit or pigitum est, etc.,	<i>It grieves, it grieved, etc.</i>
Poenitet, poenituit, etc.,	<i>It repents, it repented, etc.</i>
Pudet, puduit or puditum est, etc.,	<i>It shames, it shamed, etc.</i>
Taedet, pertaesum est, etc.,	<i>It wearies, it wearied, etc.</i>
Liquet, licuit,	<i>It appears.</i>

455.—*Decet* is sometimes found in the *third plural* ; also *licet* and *liquet*, rarely.

¹ or fuit. ² or fuerat. ³ or fuerit. ⁴ or fuisset. ⁵ or fuisset.

Participial forms are found of some of these: *libens*, "willing;" *licens*, "free;" *poenitens*, "penitent;" *poenitendus*, "to be repented of;" *pudendus*, "shameful."

456.—Under impersonal verbs, may be comprehended those which express the *operations* or appearances of *nature*; as, *fulgurat*, "it lightens;" *fulminat, tonat*, "it thunders;" *grandinat*, "it hails;" so, *gelat, pluit, ningit, lücescit, advesperascit*, etc.

457.—Impersonal verbs are applied to any person or number, by putting that which stands before personal verbs, as their nominative, after the impersonals, in the case which they govern; as,

Placet mihi,	<i>It pleases me, or I please.</i>
Placet tibi,	<i>It pleases thee, or thou pleasest.</i>
Placet illi,	<i>It pleases him, or he pleases.</i>
Placet nobis,	<i>It pleases us, or we please.</i>
Placet vobis,	<i>It pleases you, or you please.</i>
Placet illis,	<i>It pleases them, or they please.</i>

So, *pugnatur a me*,—*a te*,—*ab illo*, etc., "it is fought by me,"—"by thee,"—"by him;" that is, I fight, thou fightest, he fights, etc. Hence, as the meaning of a transitive verb may be expressed by either the active or the passive voice, so, when an intransitive verb is translated by a verb which is transitive in English, the English passive form of that verb is expressed, in Latin, by the passive used impersonally: thus, actively, *faveo tibi*, "I favor you;" passively, *favetur tibi a me*, "you are favored by me," and so of others.

458.—Impersonal verbs, not being used in the imperative, take the subjunctive in its stead; as, *delectet*, "let it delight." In the passive voice, their participles are used only in the neuter gender. The gerunds and supines are but seldom used.

459.

EXERCISES ON IMPERSONALS.

(For the meaning of the impersonals used in the following exercises, see 452-457.)

1. Give the designation, the place found, the translation; thus, *delectat*, a verb impersonal, first conjugation, found in the present indicative, active; "it delights."

Delectabit, decēbat, decēbit, decēret, contingit, continget, contigit, contigerit, evenit, evenit, eveniet, eveniat, pugnābatur, pugnātum est, pugnētur, pugnārētur, favētur, fautum sit, fautum fuerit, ventum est, ventum erit;—*libet, libuit, licitum est, miseret, miseritum est, piget, pudet, fulgurat, tenet, grandinābat, grandinābit, ninxit*, etc.

2. Give the designation, etc., as in No. 1, and translate as the word following the impersonal requires, according to 457; thus, *dēlectat mē*; *dēlectat*, a verb impersonal, first conjugation, present indicative, active; "it delights me," or "I delight."

. *Dēlectābit mē, tē, illum, nōs, vōs, illōs*; *deceat vōs, decēret vōs*; *placet tibi*; *favētur vōbīs, favēbitur nōbīs (ā tē, by you)*; *pugnābitur ab illis*; *venitūr ā tē, ventum est ab illis,—ā vōbīs,—ā nōbīs,—ab illō,—ā tē,—ā mē*; *piget mē*; *licet mihi, licēbit vōbīs, licitum est illis*; *miseret mē, miserēbit tē*; *placuit vōbīs,—nōbīs,—illis* ~~et~~ *miseret nōs, etc.*

3. Render the following English into Latin, by the impersonals; thus, "I delight," *dēlectat mē*, literally, "it delights me."—*N. B.* The noun or pronoun, after *miseret, poenitet, pudet, taedet, piget, decet, dēlectat*, and *oportet*, must be put in the accusative. Intransitive impersonals are followed by the dative of the object, when they have one; and when they express any thing done by another, the agent or doer, when expressed, is put in the ablative preceded by *ā* or *ab*, as in 457.

EXERCISES.—It becomes, it has repented, it is fought, it pleases, it is favored; it becomes me, I repent (it repents me), I fight (it is fought by me), you are favored (it is favored to you), you are favored by me; I repented, they have repented, you will repent; they are favored by us,—by you,—by me, etc.; we are favored by them,—by you; they come (it is come by them), they have come, we will come; we run, we will run; if (*sī*) you please, if they please; it was allowed to us, we were allowed; it delights us, or we are delighted, they are delighted; it thunders, it lightens, it hailed, etc.

PARTICLES.

The name *Particles* is given to the four undeclined parts of speech, the *Adverb*, the *Preposition*, the *Conjunction*, the *Interjection*.

ADVERBS.

460.—An ADVERB is a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, or to denote some circumstance respecting it.

Adverbs may be here considered in respect of *Signification* and *Comparison*.

I. THE SIGNIFICATION OF ADVERBS.

461.—In respect of *signification*, adverbs may be arranged, in Latin, under the following heads:

1. ADVERBS OF *Place*, comprehending those which signify:

- 1st. *Motion or rest in a place*; as, *ubi*, "where;" *hīc*, "here;" *illīc*, "there;" *intus*, "within;" *ubique*, "everywhere;" etc.
 2d. *Motion to a place*; as, *quo?* "whither?" *hūc*, "hither;" *illūc*, *isthūc*, "thither;" *eō*, "to that place;" *aliō*, "to another place;" etc.
 3d. *Motion from a place*; as, *unde*, "whence;" *hinc*, "hence;" *illinc*, *inde*, "thence;" *superne*, "from above;" etc.
 4th. *Motion through or by a place*; as, *quā?* "which way?" *aliā*, "another way;" etc.

2. ADVERBS OF *Time*; as, *nunc*, "now;" *hodiē*, "to-day;" *tum*, "then;" *nūper*, "lately;" *semper*, "by and by;" *semper*, "always;" etc.

3. ADVERBS OF *Quantity*; as, *parum*, "little;" *multum*, "much;" *paene*, "almost;" *quantō*, "how much;" etc.

4. ADVERBS OF *Quality*; as, *bene*, "well;" *male*, "ill;" *fortiter*, "bravely;" and many others derived from adjectives or participles.

5. ADVERBS OF *Manner* (viz. of action or condition), including those which express *exhortation*, *affirmation*, *negation*, *granting*, *forbidding*, *interrogation*, *doubt*, *contingency*, etc.; as, *profectō*, "truly;" *nōn*, *haud*, "not;" *cūr?* "why?" *quārē*, "wherefore;" etc.

6. ADVERBS OF *Relation*, or such as express circumstances of *comparison*, *resemblance*, *order*, *assemblage*, *separation*, etc.; as, *potius*, "rather;" *ita*, *sic*, "so;" *simul*, "together;" *seorsum*, "apart;" etc.

II. COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

462.—*Adverbs derived from adjectives* are generally *compared* like their primitives. The positive commonly ends in *ē*, *ō* or *ter*; the comparative, in *ius*, the neuter nom. sing. of the adjective; and the superlative, in *imē*; as,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Super.</i>
<i>Altē</i> , highly;	<i>altius</i> ,	<i>altissimē</i> .
<i>Fortiter</i> , bravely;	<i>fortius</i> ,	<i>fortissimē</i> .
<i>Acriter</i> , sharply;	<i>acrius</i> ,	<i>acerrimē</i> .
<i>Libere</i> , freely;	<i>liberius</i> ,	<i>liberrimē</i> .
<i>Tūtō</i> , safely;	<i>tūtius</i> ,	<i>tūtissimē</i> .

463.—The following adverbs are compared irregularly, like the adjectives from which they are derived; viz.:

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Super.</i>
Bene, <i>well</i> ;	melius,	optimē.
Facile, <i>easily</i> ;	facilius,	facillimē.
Male, <i>badly</i> ;	pējus,	pessimē.
Multum, <i>much</i> ;	plūs,	plūrimum.
Parum, <i>little</i> ;	minus,	{ minimē.
Prope, <i>near</i> ;	propius,	{ minimum.
		proximē.

Positive wanting.

464.—Magis, *more*, maximē; ōcius, *more swiftly*, ōcissimē; prius, *sooner*, primō or primum; potius, *rather*, potissimum.

Comparative wanting.

465.—Paene, *almost*, paenissimē; nūper, *lately*, nūperimē; novē, *newly*, novissimē; meritō, *deservedly*, meritissimē.

Superlative wanting.

466.—Satis, *enough*, satius; secus, *otherwise*, sēcius.

467.—Two other Adverbs not derived from adjectives are also compared; namely, diū, "long," diūtius, diūtissimē; and saepe, "often," saepius, saepissimē.

PREPOSITIONS.

468.—A PREPOSITION is a word which shows the relation between a noun or pronoun following it, and some other word in the sentence.

The preposition, as its name imports, stands before the noun or pronoun which it governs.—In Latin,

469.—1. *Twenty-eight Prepositions govern the Accusative; viz.:*

Ad, <i>to, at, towards.</i>	Contrā, <i>against, opposite.</i>
Apud, <i>at, near, with.</i>	Ergā, <i>towards.</i>
Ante, <i>before</i> (of time, place, or rank).	Extrā, <i>beyond, out of.</i>
Adversus, { <i>against, towards.</i>	Infrā, <i>beneath.</i>
Adversum, {	Inter, <i>between, among, during.</i>
Circā, { <i>around, about.</i>	Intrā, <i>within.</i>
Circum, {	Juxtā, <i>near, beside.</i>
Circiter, <i>about</i> (of time indefinitely).	Ob, <i>for, on account of, before.</i>
Cis, { <i>on this side, within.</i>	Penes, <i>in the power of.</i>
Citrā, {	

Per, *through, during, by.*

Pōne, *behind.*

Post, *behind, after, since.*

Practer, *beside (passing by), beyond, besides, except.*

Propter, *near, on account of.*

Secundum, *along, according to.*

Supra, *above.*

Trans, *across, over, beyond.*

Ultra, *beyond.*

470.—2. Fifteen Prepositions govern the Ablative ; viz. :

Ā, }
Ab, } *from, by, after, etc.*
Abs,

Absque, *without.*

Clam, *without the knowledge of.*

Cōram, *before, in presence of.*

Cum, *with.*

Dē, *down from, concerning, of.*

Ē, }
Ex, } *out of, from, after.*

Palam, *before, with the knowledge of.*

Prae, *before, in comparison with, on account of.*

Prō, *before, for, according to.*

Sine, *without.*

Tenus, *as far as, up to.*

471.—3. Four Prepositions govern the Accusative or Ablative ; viz. :

With the *Accusative.*

In, *into, towards, against.*

Sub, *under (motion to), about.*

Super, *above, over, beyond.*

Subter, *under.*

With the *Ablative.*

In, *upon, in, among.*

Sub, *under (motion or rest), at, near.*

Super, *upon, concerning.*

Subter, *under.*

OBSERVATIONS.

472.—1. Ā is used before consonants ; ab, before vowels, and h, j, r, s, and sometimes l ; abs chiefly before tē. Ē is used before consonants.

473.—2. Tenus is placed after its case ; and also cum, when joined to personal pronouns, and sometimes with the relative ; as, *quibuscum, mecum, etc.* Clam sometimes governs the accusative ; as, *clam patre, or patrem.*

474.—3. The adverbs prope, "nigh ;" usque, "as far as ;" versus, "towards," are often used with an accusative governed by *ad* understood, and sometimes expressed ; but *versus* is always placed after the accusative : *Rōmam versus*, "towards Rome." Prope, "nigh," and procul, "far," are sometimes followed by the ablative, governed by *a*, which after *procul* is generally understood.

4. Prepositions not followed by their case, are to be regarded as adverbs.

475.—5. A preposition with its case is often used as an *adverbial phrase* ; as, *ex animō*, "earnestly ;" *ex adversō*, "opposite ;" *ex improvīsō*, "suddenly ;" *ex tempore*, "off-hand." *Quamobrem* (*quam ob rem*), "wherefore ;" *quā propter* (*quam propter*) ; *quōcirca* (*quod circa*), etc.

PREPOSITIONS IN COMPOSITION.

476.—Prepositions are often prefixed to other words, especially to verbs, the meaning of which they generally modify by their own; thus—

477.—1. *Ā*, *ab*, *abs*, “from;” as, *dūco*, “I lead;” *abdūco*, “I lead away,” or “from;” sometimes it denotes privation; as, *amens*, “mad.”

478.—2. *Ad*, “to;” as, *addūco*, “I lead to.” It is sometimes intensive; as, *adamo*, “I love greatly.”

479.—3. *Dē*, in composition, generally signifies “downward;” as, *descendo*, “I go down;” *decido*, “I fall down.” Sometimes it is intensive; as, *deamo*, “I love greatly;” sometimes it denotes privation; as, *dēspéro*, “I despair;” *demens*, “mad.”

480.—4. *Ē*, or *ex*, “out of,” “from;” as, *exeo*, “I go out.” It is sometimes intensive; as, *exōro*, “I beg earnestly;” sometimes privative; as, *exanguis*, “pale;” *expēs*, “hopeless.”

481.—5. *In*, “into,” “in,” “against;” as, *infero*, “I bring in;” *irruo*, “I rush against or upon.” With adjectives it generally reverses the signification, being, in this case, the same in origin and meaning as our *un-*; as, *infidus*, “unfaithful;” *indignus*, “unworthy.” In some compounds, it has contrary significations, according as they are participles or adjectives; as, *invocatus*, “called upon;” or “not called upon;” *immutatus*, “changed,” or “unchanged.”

482.—6. *Per*, “through,” is commonly intensive, especially with adjectives; as, *perfacilis*, “very easy.” With *quam*, it is strongly intensive; as, *perquam facilis*, “exceedingly easy.” In *perfidus*, “perfidious,” it is negative.

483.—7. *Prae*, “before,” with adjectives is intensive; as, *praeclārus*, “very clear,” “very renowned.”

484.—8. *Prō* denotes “forth;” as, *prōdūco*, “I lead forth.”

485.—9. *Sub* often diminishes the signification; as, *rideo*, “I laugh;” *subrideo*, “I smile;” *albus*, “white;” *subalbus*, “whitish.” Sometimes it denotes motion upwards; as, *subrigo*, “I raise up;” sometimes concealment; as, *rapiō*, “I take;” *subripio*, “I take secretly,” “I steal.”

INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS.

486.—The following syllables, *amb*, *dī* or *dis*, *re* (*red*), *sē*, are called *Inseparable Prepositions*, because they are never found, except in compound words. Their general signification is as follows:

Amb ,	<i>about, around;</i>	as Ambio ,	<i>to surround.</i>
Dī , or dis ,	<i>asunder;</i>	“ Divello ,	<i>to pull asunder.</i>
Re ,	<i>back again,</i>	“ Relego ,	<i>to read again.</i>
Sē ,	<i>apart, or aside;</i>	“ Sepōno ,	<i>to lay aside.</i>

487.—*Obs.* 1. Some of these syllables, in combining with the simple word, sometimes vary their form, and, also, further modify its signification; as—

1st. **Amb** adds to the verb the general idea of round, round about.

2d. **Dis**, or **di**, sometimes reverses the meaning of the simple word; as, *facilis*, "easy;" *difficilis*, "difficult;" *fido*, "I trust," *diffido*, "I distrust." Sometimes it increases it; as, *cupio*, "I desire;" *discupio*, "I desire much."

3d. **Re** sometimes reverses the meaning of the simple word; as, *claudio*, "I shut;" *reclūdo*, "I open."

4th. **Sē** has little variation of meaning. With adjectives, it denotes privation; as, *sēcūrus*, "free from care."

Obs. 2. The syllables **ne** and **vē** are also prefixed to words, and have a negative signification; as, *fās*, "justice;" *nefās*, "injustice," "impiety;" *—scio*, "I know;" *nescio*, "I know not;" *—sānus*, "healthy;" *vesānus*, "unsound."

CONJUNCTIONS.

488.—A CONJUNCTION is a word which connects words or sentences; as, *et*, *ac*, *atque*, "and;" *sed*, "but;" *etiam*, "also;" etc.

Conjunctions, according to their different uses, may be divided into two classes:

489.—A. *Coördinate Conjunctions*, which connect *similar* sentences or parts of sentences. These comprise *five* heads:

490.—1. *Copulatives*, or such as connect things that are to be considered jointly; as, *ac*, *atque*, *et*, *que*, "and;" *etiam*, *quoque*, "also;" and the negative *nec*, *neque*, "nor," "and not;" since they stand for *et* and continue the negation.

491.—2. *Disjunctives*, or such as connect things that are to be considered separately; as, *aut*, *seu*, *sive*, *ve*, *vel*, "either," "or."

492.—3. *Adversatives*, or such as express opposition; as, *at*, *atquē*, *autem*, *ceterum*, *vērū*, "but;" *tamen*, *attamen*, *vēruntamen*, "yet," "although;" *vērō*, "truly."

493.—4. *Causals*, or such as express a cause or reason; as, *enim*, *etenim*, *nam*, *namque*, "for."

494.—5. *Illatives*, or such as express an inference; as, *ergō*, *idcirco*, "therefore;" *quāpropter*, *quārē*, *quamobrem*, *quōcircā*, "wherefore."

495.—B. Subordinate Conjunctions (or *subjunctions*), which connect subordinate or secondary sentences with primary ones. These comprise *eight* heads:

496.—1. Finals, or such as denote a purpose or object; as, *nē*, “lest;” *ut, uti*, “that.”

497.—2. Conditionals, or such as express a condition; as, *si*, “if;” *nisi*, or *nū*, “unless;” *dummodo*, or *modo*, “provided that.”

498.—3. Consecutives, or such as express a consequence; *ut*, “so that;” *quā*, “but that;” *quōminus*, “that not.”

499.—4. Temporals, or such as express time, as *quum*, *quando*, “when;” *dum*, *dōnec*, “until;” *antequam*, *priusquam*, “before that.”

500.—5. Concessives, or such as express concession; as, *quamquam*, *licet*, “although;” *quamvis*, “however much,” “although.”

501.—6. Comparatives, or such as express comparison; as, *ut, sicut*, “as;” *tantumquam*, *quasi*, *velut si*, “as if.”

502.—7. Causals, or such as express cause; as, *quia*, *quod*, “because;” *quum*, “since.”

503.—8. Interrogatives, or such as express that a question is asked; as, *num*, *utrum*, “whether.”

504.—Some words, as *deinde*, “thereafter;” *dēniquē*, “finally;” *cāterum*, “but,” “moreover;” *vidēlicet*, “to wit;” etc.; may be considered either as adverbs or conjunctions, according as their modifying or connecting power prevails.

505.—*Autem, enim, vērō, quoque, quidem*, are never put first in a clause or sentence, and are therefore called *Postpositive*. *Que, ve, ne*, are always annexed to another word. They are called *Enclitics*, because they *lean back* upon the preceding word, and throw their accent upon it: *patrē'sque, matrē'sque*.

INTERJECTIONS.

506.—An **INTERJECTION** is a word used in exclamations, to express an emotion of the mind; as, *Oh! hei! heu! “Ah!” “alas!”*

507.—*Interjections* may be divided into the following classes:

1. Of *surprise*: *O! ēn! ecce! papae! atat!* etc.
2. Of *grief*: *ah! ſheu! hei! vae!*
3. Of *joy*: *io! ha! ēvoe! eu!*

4. Of *disgust*: *phui!* *apage!*
5. Of *address*: *heus!* *O!*
6. Of *adjuration*: *prō* (*proh*)!

To these may be added the *abbreviated oaths*: *mehercule*, *pol*, *ēdepol*, etc.

Nouns and adjectives, in the neuter gender, are sometimes used as interjections; as, *pāx!* "be still!" *malum!* "with a mischief!" *infandum!* "O shame!" *miserum!* "O wretched!" *nefās!* "O the villany!"

Note.—The same interjection is often used to express different emotions, according to its connection; thus, *vah* is used to express wonder, grief, joy, or anger.

FORMATION OF WORDS.*

Derivation of Substantives.

Words are either *Simple* or *Compound*.

508.—A *Simple* word may be either—

- (1.) A *Pure Root* without any addition: *ad*, *ab*, *sub*, *nē*, *nōn*.
- or (2.) A *word derived* from a root by the addition of a suffix:
dic-o, *dic-tio*, *dic-ax*, from *dic-*.

509.—A *Compound* word is formed from two or more roots: *homicida-*, a *manslayer*, from *homon-*, *man*, and *caed-*, *kill*.

510.—A *Root* is always a monosyllable, and expresses an elementary notion.

511.—A *Suffix* is a termination added to a root to modify its meaning, but not intelligible by itself: as the *s* which is the sign of the nominative singular in most nouns. This letter, however, with the other formative signs of inflection, should be called an *ending*, leaving the word *suffix* to apply only to the terminations used in the derivation of words.

512.—A *Prefix* is a syllable placed before a root to modify its meaning: *red-ire*, to go back. In inflexion a prefix is only found in the perfect tenses of some verbs: *no-mordi*, from *morde-*. (See 344.)

513.—A *Stem* of a word is that part which remains after taking away all formative signs or endings; as, *agilis* (stem *agili-*), active, *volens* (stem *volent-*), willing, from the *roots* *ag-* (*act*), and *vol-* (*will*).

* Mainly from Dr. W. Smith's *Smaller Latin Grammar*.

514.—Primary Words. Some words are formed at once from the root by adding formative signs (endings). These are called Primary Words; and in them the root and the stem are the same. Thus—

Stem and Root.	Formed Word.	Meaning.
Ag-, <i>set in motion</i> ;	ago,	<i>I set in motion.</i>
Leg-, <i>read</i> ;	legis,	<i>thou' readest.</i>
Ped-, <i>foot</i> ;	pedum,	<i>of feet.</i>
Sōl-, <i>the sun</i> ;	sōli,	<i>to the sun.</i>

515.—I. Substantives Derived from Verbs.

Substantives are derived from verbs by the addition of the following suffixes. When the stem of a verb ends in a vowel, the vowel is often dropped:

516.—1. Ōr- (masc.) (n. s. -or), expresses the action or state of the verb as an abstract substantive:

Amōr-, <i>love</i> , (ama-);	clāmōr-, <i>a shout</i> , (elāma-).
Calōr-, <i>heat</i> , (cale-);	timōr-, <i>fear</i> , (time-).
Favōr-, <i>favor</i> , (fave-);	furōr-, <i>madness</i> , (fur-).

517.—2. Tōr- (masc.) (n. s. -tor), denotes the doer of the action.

Amātōr-, <i>a lover</i> , (ama-);	audītōr-, <i>a hearer</i> , (audi-).
Monitōr-, <i>an adviser</i> , (mone-);	victōr-, <i>a conqueror</i> , (vic-(vinco)).
Vēnātōr-, <i>a hunter</i> , (vēna-);	lectōr-, <i>a reader</i> , (leg-).

518.—Most substantives in tōr- have a corresponding feminine substantive in trīc- (n. s. -trix): victōr-, *fem. victrīc-, conqueress*; vēnātōr-, *fem. vēnātrīc-, huntress*.

519.—Note.—The suffix tōr- is subject to the same changes that occur in the formation of the third stem (357); thus, from curr-, run (3. *curso-*), we have cursōr-, a runner (not *curtōr-*).

520.—3. Iōn- and tiōn- (fem.) (n. s. -io, -tio), denote the action itself.

Obsidiōn-, <i>a siege</i> , (obside-);	obliviōn-, <i>forgetfulness</i> , (oblīvisc-).
Actiōn-, <i>a doing</i> , (ag-);	lectiōn-, <i>reading</i> , (leg-).

521.—4. Tu- (masc.) (n. s. -tus), also denotes the action.

Actu-, <i>a doing</i> , (ag-);	auditu-, <i>a hearing</i> , (audi-).
Auctu-, <i>an increase</i> , (auge-);	cantu-, <i>a singing</i> , (can-).

522.—Note.—The suffixes tiōn-, tu-, are subject to the same changes as occur in the third stem; thus, from vert-, turn (3. *verso-*), we have *versu-, versiōn-*, (not *vertu-, vertiōn-*).

523.—5. Tūra- (fem.) (n. s. -tūra), also usually denotes the action.

Mercātūra-, *a trading*, (merca-); apertūra-, *an opening*, (aperi-).
Cinctūra-, *a girding*, (cing-); junctūra-, *a joining*, (jung-).

524.—6. Io- (neut.) (n. s. -ium) denotes an act or state.

Gaudio-, *joy*, (gaude-); odio-, *hatred*, (od-).
Incendio-, *a fire*, (incend-); aedificio-, *a building*, (aedifica-).

525.—7. Men- (neut.) (n. s. -men), usually denotes an instrument.

Tegmen-, *a covering*, (teg-); sōlāmen-, *a consolation*, (sōla-).
Lūmen-, *a light*, (lūce-); flūmen-, *a river*, (flu-).

Note. The suffix *men-* has sometimes a passive force: *agmen-*, "that which is led," "an army marching."

526.—8. Mento- (neut.) (n. s. -mentum) denotes an instrument.

Documento-, *a proof*, (doce-); ornāmento-, *an ornament*, (orna-).
Vestimento-, *clothing*, (vesti-); mōmento-, *moving force*, (move-).

527.—9. Bulo- and culo- (after l, bro- and cro-) (neut.) (n. s. -bulum, -culum, -brum, -crum), denote an instrument.

Vēnābulo-, *a hunting-spear*, (vēna-); pābulo-, *fodder*, (pa-(pascor)).
Ferculo-, *a tray*, (fer-); lavācro-, *a bath*, (lava-).
Fulcro-, *a prop*, (fulci-); flābro-, *a blast*, (fla-).

528.—Note 1.—If the verb ends in *c* or *g*, the suffix is *ulo-*, only.

Jaculo-, *a dart*, (jac-); cingulo-, *a girdle*, (cing-).

Note 2.—Sometimes the suffix *bulo-* denotes *a place*; as, *stabulo-* (*sta-*), "a standing-place," or "stall."

529.—10. Iē- (fem.) (n. s. -iēs), denotes that which is made, or the result of an action.

Faciē-, *a figure*, (fac-); congeriē-, *a heap*, (conger-).

530.—II. *Substantives Derived from Substantives.*

Substantives are derived from substantives by the addition of the following suffixes:

531.—1. Ārio- (masc.) (n. s. -ārius), denotes a person engaged in some occupation.

Argentārio-, *a banker*, (argento-); statuārio-, *a statuary*, (statua-).
Aerārio-, *a brazier*, (aes-); sicārius, *an assassin*, (sica-).

532.—2. Ārio- (neut.) (n. s. -arium), denotes the place where any thing is kept.

Armārio-, *a cupboard*, (armo-); aviārio-, *an aviary*, (avi-).
Columbārio-, *a dove-cote*, (columba-); aerārio-, *a treasury*, (aes-).

533.—3. *Īna-* (*fem.*) (*n. s. ina*), denotes an employment, or the place where it is carried on.

Medicīna-, *the healing art*, (*medicō-*); *sūtrīna-*, *a shoemaker's shop*, (*sūtr-*).

534.—Note.—Sometimes *ina-* denotes simply the female (of mobile nouns, 40): *rēgīna-* *queen*; *gallīna-*, *hen*. It is properly an adjectival suffix. See 567.

535.—4. *Ātu-* (*masc.*) (*n. s. -ātus*), and *ūra-* (*fem.*) (*n. s. -ūra*), attached to names of officers, denote the office itself.

Consulātu-, *consulship*, (*consul-*); *tribūnātu-*, *tribuneship*, (*tribūno-*).
Censūra-, *censorship*, (*censōr-*); *praetūra-*, *praetorship*, (*praetōr-*).

536.—6. *Io-* (*neut.*) (*n. s. -ium*), denotes an employment, condition, etc.

Sacerdōtio-, *priesthood*, (*sacerdōt-*); *ministerio-*, *service*, (*ministro-*).
Exsilio-; *exile*, (*exsul-*); *hospitio-*, *hospitality*, (*hospet-*).

537.—6. *Āl-* and *ār-* (*neut.*) (*n. s. -al, -ar*), denote a material object.
Animāl-, *an animal*, (*anima-*, *life*); *calcār-*, *a spur*, (*calc-*, *heel*).

538.—7. *Ēto-* (*neut.*) (*n. s. -ētum*) affixed to names of trees, etc., denotes the place where they grow, or the trees, etc., themselves collectively.

Myrtēto-, *a myrtle-grone*, (*myrto-*); *quercēto-*, *an oak wood*, (*quercu-*).
Olivēto-, *an olive-yard*, (*olīva-*); *vinēto-*, *a vine-yard*, (*vīnea-*).

539.—8. *Īli-* (*neut.*) (*n. s. -ile*) affixed to the names of animals denotes a place for them.

Bovīli-, *an ox-stall*, (*bov-*); *ovīli-*, *a sheep-fold*, (*ovi-*).

Note.—This is properly an adjectival suffix. See 564.

Diminutives.

540.—DIMINUTIVES denote not only *smallness*, but also *endearment*, *commiseration*, or *contempt*. They follow the gender of the substantives from which they are derived, and are formed by the following suffixes:

541.—1. *Ulo-* (*masc.*) (*n. s. -ulus, -ulum*), *ula-* (*fem.*) (*n. s. -ula*), added to substantives of the first and second declension.

Nidulo-, *m.*, *a little nest* (*nīdo-*, *m.*); *hortulo-*, *m.*, *a little garden* (*hōrto-*, *m.*).
Mensula-, *a little table* (*mensa-*); *silvula-*, *a little wood* (*silva-*).
Scūtulo-, *n.*, *a small shield* (*scūto-*, *n.*); *saxulo-*, *n.*, *a small rock* (*saxo-*, *n.*).

542.—2. Culo- (*masc. or neut.*) (*n. s. -culus, -culum*), *cula-*, (*fem.*) (*n. s. -cula*), added to substantives of the third, fourth, and fifth declensions:

Fraterculo-, <i>a little brother</i> (fratr-);	flōsculo-, <i>m., a little flower</i> (flōs-, <i>m.</i>).
Nāviculo-, <i>a little ship</i> (nāvi-, <i>f.</i>);	avicula-, <i>a little bird</i> (avi-, <i>f.</i>).
Versiculo-, <i>m., a little verse</i> (versu-, <i>m.</i>);	rēcula-, <i>a little thing</i> (rē-).
Corpusculo-, <i>n., a little body</i> (corpos-, <i>n.</i>);	rēticulo-, <i>n., a little net</i> (rēti-, <i>n.</i>).

543.—Note 1.—If a vowel precedes the suffixes *ulo-*, *ula-*, they become *olo-*, *ola-*.

Filiolo-, <i>a little son</i> (flio-);	ffiliola-, <i>a little daughter</i> (ffilia-).
Malloleo-, <i>m., a small hammer</i> (malleo-, <i>m.</i>);	ātriolo-, <i>n., a small hall</i> (ātrio-, <i>n.</i>).

544.—Note 2.—If the final vowel of the stem of the primitive is preceded by *l*, *n*, *r*, and in a few other cases, a contraction takes place, and the termination of the diminutive becomes *ello-*, *ella-*, and sometimes, but rarely, *illo-*, *illa-*.

Ocello-, <i>m., a little eye</i> (oculo-, <i>m.</i>);	libello-, <i>m., a little book</i> (libro-, <i>m.</i>).
Lapillo-, <i>m., a little stone</i> (lapid-, <i>m.</i>);	catella-, <i>a little chain</i> (catēna-).
Anguilla-, <i>a little snake</i> (angui-);	sigillo-, <i>n., a little figure</i> (signo-, <i>n.</i>).

545.—Note 3.—If the stem of the primitive ends in *c*, *g*, *z*, *d*, diminutives are generally formed by adding *ulo-*, *ula-*.

Rēgulo-, <i>a petty king</i> (rēg-).	rādicula-, <i>a little root</i> (rādic-, <i>f.</i>).
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Patronymics.

546.—Patronymics are names borrowed from the Greek, to designate a person by a name derived from his father or ancestor.

547.—Masculine Patronymics end in—

1. *Ida-* (*nom. s. idēs*): Priamida-, *a son of Priam* (Priamo-).
2. *Ida-* (*nom. s. idēs*): Ātrida-, *a son of Atreus* (Ātreu-).

Note.—This suffix belongs to stems ending in *eu-*.

3. *Ada-*, *iada-* (*nom. s. adēs, iadēs*): Aeneada-, *a son of Aeneas* (Aenēa-); Thestiada-, *a son of Thestius* (Thestio-).

548.—Feminine Patronymics end in—

1. *Id-* (*nom. s. -is*): Tantalid-, *a daughter of Tantalus* (Tantalo-).
2. *Ēid-* (*nom. s. -ēis*): Nēlēid-, *a daughter of Nēleus* (Nēleu-).

Note.—This suffix belongs especially to stems in *eu-*.

3. *Iad-* (*nom. s. -ias*): Lāertiad-, *a daughter of Laertes* (Lāerta-).
4. *Īna-* (*nom. s. īnē*): Neptūnina-, *a daughter of Neptune* (Neptūno-).
5. *Ōna-* (*nom. s. ōnē*): Acrisiōna-, *a daughter of Acrisius* (Acrisio-).

549.—III. Substantives Derived from Adjectives.

Substantives derived from adjectives denote a quality or state, and have the following suffixes;

550.—1. Ia-:

Grätia-,	<i>favor</i>	(gräto-);	insānia-,	<i>madness</i>	(insāno-).
Miseria-,	<i>misery</i>	(misero-);	prudentia-,	<i>prudence</i>	(prudent-).

551.—2. Tia-:

Laetitia-,	<i>joy</i>	(laeto-);	justitia-,	<i>justice</i>	(justo-).
Mollitia-,	<i>softness</i>	(molli-);	pigritia-,	<i>slloth</i>	(pigro-).

552.—3. Tāt- (fem.) (nom. s. -tās):

Bonitāt-,	<i>goodness</i>	(bono-);	veritāt-,	<i>truth</i>	(vērō-).
Pietāt-,	<i>piety</i>	(pio-);	libertāt-,	<i>liberty</i>	(libero-).

553.—4. Tūdon- (fem.) (nom. s. -tūdo):

Fortitūdon-,	<i>bravery</i>	(forti-);	altitūdon-,	<i>height</i>	(alto-).
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554.—5. Mōnia-:

Sanctimōnia-,	<i>sanctity</i>	(sancto-);	castimōnia-,	<i>purity</i>	(casto-).
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DERIVATION OF ADJECTIVES.**I. Adjectives Derived from Verbs.**

Adjectives are derived from verbs by the addition of the following suffixes:

555.—1. Bundo- (n. s. -bundus), intensifying the meaning of the imperfect participle:

Laetābundo-, *full of joy* (laeta-).

556.—2. Ido- (n. s. -idus), denotes the quality expressed by a verb:

Frigido-, *cold* (frige-); madido-, *wet* (made-).

Timido-, *fearful* (time-); valido-, *strong* (vale-).

557.—3. Ili- and bili- (n. s. -ilis, -bilis), denote the possibility of the act being done:

Docili-, *teachable* (doce-); facili-, *doable, easy* (fac-).

Amābili-, *lovable* (ama-); mōbili-, *movable* (move-).

558.—4. Āc(i-) (n. s. -āx), denotes a propensity, and generally a faulty one:

Loquāc(i-), *talkative* (loqu-); edāc(i-), *gluttonous* (ed-).

Audāc(i-), *audacious* (aude-); vorāc(i-) *voracious* (vora-).

559.—*Note.*—The following suffixes are less common :

Cundo—(n. s. -cundus):

Iracundo-, *passionate* (ira-, irascor).

Facundo-, *eloquent* (fa-, fari).

Ulo—(n. s. -ulus):

Querulo-, *querulous* (quer-).

II. *Adjectives Derived from Substantives.*

Adjectives are derived from substantives by the addition of the following suffixes :

560.—1. **Eo** (n. s. -eus), denotes the material, and rarely resemblance :

Aureo-, *golden* (auro-); **ligneo**-, *wooden* (ligno-).

Piceo-, *pitchy* (pic-); **virgineo**-, *maidenlike* (virgon-).

561.—2. **Icio**-, or **itio**—(n. s. -icius, -itius), denotes the material, or relation to something :

Latericio-, *of brick* (later-); **tribūnicio**-, *relating to a tribune* (tribūno-).

562.—*Note* 1. **Āceo**—(n. s. -āceus), has the same meaning, but is rare: **argillāceo**-, *of clay* (argilla-).

2. Adjectives in **Icio**—(n. s. -icius), derived from the third stem, denote the way in which a thing originates: **commenticio**-, *feigned* (3. commento-).

563.—3. **Ico**—(n. s. -icus), denotes belonging or relating to a thing :

Bellico-, *relating to war* (bello-); **civico**-, *civil* (civi-).

Note.—**Amico**-, *friendly*; **antico**-, *front*; **postico**-, *hinder*; **aprico**-, *sunny*, have i.

564.—4. **Īli**—(n. s. -īlis), has the same meaning :

Hostīli-, *hostile* (hosti-); **servīli**-, *slavish* (servo-).

565.—5. **Āli**—(n. s. -ālis), has the same meaning :

Fātāli-, *fatal* (fāto-); **rēgāli**-, *kingly* (reg-).

Note.—If the last syllable of the substantive is preceded by *l*, the adjectival suffix becomes **āri**—: **populāri**-, *popular* (populo-); **salūtāri**-, *salutary* (salūt-).

566.—6. **Io**—(n. s. -ius) has the same meaning, and is usually formed from personal names :

Patrio-, *belonging to a father* (patr-); **ōrātōrio**-, *pertaining to an orator* (ōrātōr-).

567.—7. *Īno-* (*n. s. -īnus*) has the same meaning, and is found especially in derivations from the names of animals :

Canīno-, *pertaining to a dog* (*cani-*).

568.—8. *Āno-* (*n. s. -ānus*) has the same meaning :

Urbāno-, *pertaining to a city* (*urb-*).

569.—9. *Ārio-* (*n. s. -ārius*) has the same meaning :

Agrārio-, *pertaining to land* (*agro-*).

570.—10. *Ōso-* (*n. s. -ōsus*) denotes fulness :

Lapidōso-, *full of stones* (*lapid-*) ; *animōso-*, *spirited* (*animo-*).

571.—11. *Lento-* (*n. s. -lentus*), usually preceded by *u* or *o*, has the same meaning :

Fraudulento-, *deceitful* (*fraud-*) ; *violento-*, *violent* (*vis-*).

572.—12. *Āto* (*n. s. -ātūs*), (sometimes *īto-*, *ūto-*), denote provided with something :

Ālāto-, *winged* (*āla-*), *togāto-*, *wearing a toga* (*toga-*).

Aurīto-, *furnished with ears* (*auri-*) ; *cornūto-*, *horned* (*cornu-*).

III.—*Adjectives derived from Proper names.*

573.—Adjectives are derived from *Roman names* of men, by the suffixes :

1. *Āno-* or *iāno-* (*n. s. -ānus, -iānus*), *Mariāno-* (*Mario-*), *Sullāno-* (*Sulla-*), *Gracchāno-* (*Graccho-*), *Cicerōniāno-* (*Cicerōn-*).

2. *Īno-* (*n. s. -īnus*), (rare) : *Verrīno-* (*verri-*, with a pun on *verri-*, "a hog").

574.—From *Greek names* of men we have the suffixes :

Ēo-, *īo-*, *ico-* (*n. s. -eus, -ius, -icus*), *Epicurēo-* (*Epicūro-*), *Aristoteli-* (*Aristoteli-*), *Platōnico-* (*Platōn-*).

Note.—The poets form adjectives in *eo-* from Roman names : *Rōmuleo-* (*Rōmulo-*).

575.—Adjectives are formed from the *names of towns*, by the addition of the following suffixes :

1. *Ensi-* (*n. s. -ensis*), *Cannensi-* (*Canna-*, *pl.*), *Cōmensi-* (*Cōmo-*, *n.*), *Sulmōnensi-* (*Sulmōn-*).

576.—2. *Īno-* (*n. s. -īnus*), from names of towns in *ia-*, *io-*, neut.

Amerīno- (*Ameria-*), *Caudīno-* (*Caudio-*, *n.*).

577.—3. *Āno-* (n. s. *ānus*), from names of towns in *a-*, and some in *o-*.

Rōmāno- (*Rōma-*), *Thēbāno-* (*Thēba-*, *pl.*), *Tusculāno-* (*Tusculo-*, *n.*), *Fundāno-* (*Fundo-*, *m. pl.*).

578.—4. *Āt(i-)* (n. s. *-ās*), chiefly from names of towns in *no-*, neut., but sometimes from those in *na-*.

Arpināt(i-) (*Arpino-*, *n.*), *Capēnāt(i-)* (*Capēna-*), *Fidēnāt(i-)* (*Fidēna-*, *pl.*).

579.—Note. 1. In adjectives derived from the names of Greek towns, the Greek suffixes are often retained. The most common is *io-*, *Corinthio-* (*Corintho-*).

2. These adjectives are also used as *patrial nouns*, to denote the inhabitants:

Athēniensēs, the *Athenians*; *Rōmānī*, the *Romans*.

580.—Sometimes adjectives in *ico-* (n. s. *-icus*), are formed from the names of people, especially when the latter are used only as substantives: *Gallico-*, *Gallīc* (*Gallo-*), *Arabico-*, *Arabīc* (*Arab-*).

581.—Note.—The names of countries are usually derived from those of the people: *Hispānia-*, *Spain* (*Hispano-*). Adjectives in *ensi-*, *īno-*, derived from such names, denote some relation to the country, not to the people: *exercitus Hispāniensis*, "an army stationed in Spain" (not "a Spanish army," which would be *exercitus Hispānicus*). Similarly, *Gallīcānae legiōnēs*, of the Roman forces in Gaul, but *Gallīca auxilia*, of the Gallic troops.

DERIVATION OF VERBS.

I. Verbs derived from Substantives and Adjectives.

582.—1. *Derivative Transitive Verbs* are usually of the First Conjugation. They signify *to make* what the substantive or adjective denotes:

Mātūra-, *make ripe* (*mātūro*); *libera-*, *make free* (*libero*).

Note.—A few verbs of the Fourth Conjugation are similarly formed:

Fini-, *finish* (*fini-*); *molli-*, *soften* (*molli-*).

582.—2. Many Deponents of the First Conjugation are formed in the same way, and signify *to be*, or *to provide one's self with*, what the substantive or adjective denotes:

Ancilla-, Dep., *be a hand-maid* (*ancilla-*); *aqua-*, Dep., *fetch water* (*aqua-*).

583.—3. Derivative Intransitive Verbs are usually of the Second Conjugation :

Calve-, *be bald* (calvo-); albe-, *be white* (albo-).

Note.—Many verbs of this class are only found as inceptives. (588.)

II. Verbs derived from Verbs.

Of these there are four classes :

584.—1. Frequentative Verbs express the repetition of an action, and are formed by adding *ita-* to the first stem of the first conjugation, and to the third stem of the other conjugations, the final vowels of the stems being dropped :

Clāmīta-, *cry out often* (clāma-); lectīta-, *read often* (leg-, 3. lecto-).

585.—Note : 1. Many frequentatives, particularly from verbs of Conj. III., simply change *o* of the third stem into *a*. Cursa-, *run often* (curr-, 3. curso-).

586.—2. Sometimes *ita-* is added to the first stem of verbs of Conj. III. Agita-, *move often* (ag-); quaerita-, *inquire often* (quaer-).

587.—3. There are a few verbs in *ess-* or *iss-*, which express intensified action : Capess-, *catch eagerly* (cap-); petiss-, *seek earnestly* (pet-).

588.—2. Inceptive (or Inchoative) Verbs express the beginning of an action or state, and are formed by adding *asc-*, *esc-*, *iso-* to the stems of nouns as well as of verbs, the stem-vowel being omitted :

Labasc-, *begin to totter* (laba-); calesc-, *grow warm* (cale-); tremisc-, *begin to tremble* (trem-); obdormisc-, *get sleepy* (dormi-); senesc-, *grow old* (sen-); puerasc-, *become a boy* (puero-); dūresc-, *become hard* (dūro-).

589.—3. Desiderative Verbs express desire after a thing, and are formed by changing *o* of the third stem into *uri-* : Esuri-, *desire to eat* (ed-, 3. esco-); scripturi-, *desire to write* (scrib-, 3. scripto-).

Note.—By analogy is formed *Sullaturi-*, “desire to play the part of Sulla.”

590.—4. Diminutive Verbs express a diminution or pettiness of the action. They end in *illa-*. Cantilla-, *sing gently* (canta-); sorbilla-, *sip* (sorbe-); conscribilla-, *scribble* (conscrib-).

DERIVATION OF ADVERBS.

591.—*Adverbs* in *ē* are derived from adjectives with stems in *o* :

Modestē, modestly (modesto-); *pulcrē, beautifully* (pulcro-); *doctē, learnedly* (docto-).

592.—*Note.* 1. From *bonō-, malo-*, come *bene, "well," male, "ill,"* with *e short* ; so also *superne, inferne*, from *superno-, inferno-*.

593.—2. Some adjectives in *o* have adverbs ending in *ter* as well as in *ē* :

<i>Dūro-</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>dūrē</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>dūrīter,</i>	<i>severely.</i>
<i>Firmo-</i>	"	<i>firmē</i>	"	<i>firmīter,</i>	<i>firmly.</i>
<i>Largo-</i>	"	<i>largē</i>	"	<i>largīter,</i>	<i>bounticeously.</i>
<i>Violento-</i>	<i>has only violentē, violently.</i>				

594.—*Adverbs* in *ō* are derived from adjectives in *o-*, and are really ablatives sing. :

Falsō, falsely (falso-); *tūtō, safely* (tūto-).

Note.—The form in *ō* is rare. From some adjectives come adverbs both in *ō* and in *ē*, but with a difference of meaning: *certō, certainly*, *certē, at any rate* ; *vērō, in truth, indeed* ; *vērē, truly*.

595.—*Adverbs in ter* are formed from adjectives of the third declension :

Gravīter, heavily (gravi-); *fēliciter, happily* (fēlic(i-)).

Note.—If the stem of the adjective ends in *t*, one *t* is omitted: *sapienter, wisely* (sapient-).

596.—The *neuter nom. sing.* of many adjectives is used adverbially: *facile, easily* ; *recens, lately* ; *multum, much*.

597.—*Adverbs in itus* are derived from nouns, and denote *proceeding from something*: *coelitus, from heaven* (coelo-); *rādicitus, from the roots* (rādic-).

598.—*Adverbs in tim* are formed from nouns and verbs, and denote way or manner :

Cetervātim, in troops (ceterva-); *privātim, as a private person* (privāto-); *statim, immediately* (sta-); *punctim, with the point* (puncto-). So also *passim, everywhere* (passo-).

599.—Certain *cases of nouns* are used adverbially: *jūre, rightly* (jūs-); *injūriā, unjustly* (injūria-); *forte, by chance* (fort-); *noctū, by night* ; *temporē, seasonably*. The last is also written *temperē*, with a comparative *temperius*.

Adverbs formed from numerals are given in 207.

600.—Adverbs of position are formed from the demonstrative pronouns, with their regular differences of relation to the speaker. (240.)

(1) Hic, <i>here.</i>	hūc, <i>hither.</i>	hinc, <i>hence.</i>
(2) Istic, <i>there.</i>	istūc, <i>thither.</i>	istinc, <i>thence.</i>
(3) Illuc, <i>there.</i>	illūc, <i>thither.</i>	illinc, <i>thence.</i>

COMPOSITION OF WORDS.

601.—A compound word is formed of two or more roots.

Sometimes a substantive and an adjective, both of which are declined, or a genitive and the substantive on which it depends, are written together; but these are not genuine compounds.

Rēspública, *gen. reipublicae, the commonwealth.*
 Jūsjūrandum, *gen. jūrisjūrandi, an oath.*
 Senātūs-consultum, *a resolution of the Senate.*
 Aquae-ductus, *a water-channel.*
 Lēgis-lātor, *a legislator.*

602.—The first part of a compound word may consist of any part of speech; but a *verb* is only found in the first part, when *fac*, “make,” is the second; as, *ārefac*-, *make dry*; *calefac*-, *make warm*, etc.

The roots *fac*-, “make,” *fer*-, “bring,” *col*-, “cultivate,” *can*-, “sing,” are used in the second part of many compound words, and a connecting vowel is often employed, generally *i*:

Artifec-, *artist* (art-, fac-).
 Lētifero-, *death-bearing* (lēto-, fer-).
 Agricola-, *husbandman* (agro-, col-).
 Tubicen-, *trumpeter* (tuba-, can-).

603.—In the great majority of compound words, the first part is a preposition. Prepositions in composition experience certain euphonic changes, of which the most common is the assimilation of the final consonant of the preposition to the initial consonant of the word with which it is combined: *alloquor* for *ad-loquor*.

604.—Ā, ab, abs.—Ā is used before *m* and *v* (*ā-moveo*, *ā-veho*); *ab* before vowels and most consonants (*ab-igo*, *ab-dūco*); *abs* before *c* and *t* (*abs-condo*, *abs-tulit*); *as* (for *abs*) before *p* (*as-porto*).

605.—Ad remains unchanged before *b*, *d*, *j*, *m*, *v* (*ad-bibo*, *ad-do*, *ad-jungo*, *ad-mitto*, *ad-volo*). The *d* is assimilated before most other consonants (*ac-cēdo*, *ag-gero*, *ap-pōno*, *ac-qui-ro*, *as-sisto*). The *d* is often omitted before *sc*, *sp*, *st*, and *gn* (*a-spicio*, *a-scendo*, *a-strictus*, *a-gnosco*).

606.—Com and con (for *cum*) are considered the same preposition. *Com* remains unchanged before labials (*p*, *b*, *m*), (*com-pōno*, *com-bibo*,

com-mitto). The *m* is assimilated before *l*, *n*, *r*, (col-ligo, con-necto, cor-ruo). The *m* is changed to *n* before other consonants (con-fero, con-gero, con-traho), but is dropped before vowels, *h* and *gn* (co-eo, co-hibeo, co-guosco).

607.—Ex (ec, ē).—**Ex** is used before vowels and the consonants *c*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t* (ex-eo, ex-culpo, ex-pōno, ex-qui-ro, ex-solvo, ex-tra-ho). *Ec* is used with assimilation before *f* (ef-fero). *E* is used before the other consonants (ē-jicio, ē-ligo).

608.—In.—The *n* is assimilated before *l* and *r* (il-lūdo, ir-rumpo): is changed into *m* before labials (*p*, *b*, *m*), im-pōno, im-buo, im-mitto): is dropped before *gn* (i-gnosco). Before other consonants and vowels it remains unchanged (in-sero, in-fero, in-eo).

609.—Inter undergoes assimilation only in the verb *intel-ligo*, and its derivatives.

610.—Ob undergoes assimilation before *c*, *f*, *g*, *p* (oc-curro, of-fero, og-gero, op-pōno); *b* is dropped in o-mitto; and an old form, *obs*, occurs in a few words (obs-olesco, os-tendo for obs-tendo).

611.—Per undergoes assimilation only in *pel-licio*, and sometimes in *pel-luceo*, with their derivatives: *r* is omitted in *pē-jero*.

612.—Sub undergoes assimilation before *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, and often before *m* and *r* (suc-curro, suf-ficio, sug-gero, sum-mitto, sup-pōno, sur-ripio); *b* is dropped before *sp* (su-spicio); *sus* (for *subs*) occurs in a few words (sus-pendo, sus-tulit).

613.—Trans drops *s* before *s* (tran-silio), and is often shortened to *tra* before *d*, *j*, *n* (trā-do, trā-jicio, trā-no).

Inseparable Prepositions. (486):

614.—Amb.—*B* is dropped before *p* (am-puto), *amb* becomes *an* before palatals (*c*, *qu*) and *f* (an-ceps, an-qui-ro, an-fractus), and sometimes takes *i* (ambi-viam).

615.—Dis, DL.—**Dis** is used before *c*, *p*, *q*, *t*, *s*, followed by a vowel, and with assimilation before *f* (dis-curro, dis-pōno, dis-qui-ro, dis-tra-ho, dis-sero, dif-fero); *s* is changed to *r* in *dir-imo*, *dir-ibeo* (*habeo*).

Re, Red.—**Red-** is used before vowels and *h* (red-eo, red-itus, red-hibeo); also in *red-do*.

PART THIRD.

SYNTAX.

616.—*Syntax* is that part of Grammar which treats of the proper arrangement and connection of words in a sentence (1384).

1. A *sentence* is such an assemblage of words as expresses a thought and makes complete sense; as, *Amā Deum*, "Love God." *Terra se gramine vestit*, "The earth clothes itself with grass."

2. A *clause* is a form of words having the attributes of a sentence, but used in another sentence to limit it, or some part of it; as, *Si quid in tē peccāvi*, *ignosce*, "If I have done you any wrong, pardon me."

3. A *phrase* is two or more words together expressing an idea, but not making complete sense; as, *dignus laude*, "Worthy of praise."

4. A *proposition* is a logical statement or affirmation which is the basis of a sentence; as, *Vita brevis est*, "Life is short." *Ille loquitur*, "He speaks." *Cæsar, exercitū expositō, ad hostes contendit* (967).

REMARK.—A *proposition* is properly the thing expressed; a *sentence* is the form of words expressing it. The term *proposition* is sometimes applied to a single sentence or a clause.

5. *Sentences*, according to the number of independent propositions they contain, are of two classes, *single* or *compound*.

6. A *single sentence* expresses only one independent proposition.

7. Single sentences may be distributed into three classes:—(1.) Those containing one subject, one verb, (if transitive) one object, (if attributive) one attribute, called *Simple Sentences*, as *Puella legit*, "The girl reads." *Nunquam est utile peccāre*, "To do wrong is never useful."

(2.) Those having two or more of any of these parts, said to be *Compound in the part* thus affected; as, *Furor iraque mentem præcipitant* (643). *Veniunt leve vulgus cunique* (648)—(3.) Those containing a limiting clause called *Complex Sentences*. *Sī tē videro, respiravero* (1066, 1099).

8. A single sentence or proposition consists of two parts, the *subject* and the *predicate* (See Prac. Eng. Gr., 600).

9. The *subject* is that of which the affirmation is made; as, *Puer qui legit* *discit*, "The boy, who reads, learns" (1400, 1403).

10. The *predicate* is that which is affirmed of the subject; as, *Magister puerum laudat*, "The master praises the boy" (1404).

11. A *compound sentence* consists of two or more single sentences connected together; as, *Amā Deum et reverēre parentēs*, "Love God and reverence your parents." *Cæsar beneficūs magnus hābebātur, integratē vite Cato* (1029).

NOTE.—The analysis of sentences is the same in Latin as in English. See pages 326 to 331. Also Practical English Grammar, page 162, etc.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

617.—In every *sentence* there must be a *verb* in the indicative, subjunctive, imperative, or infinitive mood, with a *subject* in the nominative case, expressed or understood. The subject of the infinitive mood is commonly in the accusative case.

2. Every *adjective*, adjective pronoun, or participle, must have a *substantive* expressed or understood, with which it agrees. (651.)

3. Every *relative* must have an *antecedent*, or word to which it refers, and with which it agrees. (683.)

4. Every *subject-nominative* has its own *verb* expressed or understood. (634, 643.) The predicate-nominative or *complement*, is usually placed after the substantive verb. (667.)

5. Every *finite verb*, i. e., every verb in the indicative, subjunctive, or imperative mood, has its own *nominative*, expressed or understood (643), and when the infinitive has a subject, it is in the accusative. The infinitive without a subject does not form a sentence or proposition.

6. Every *oblique case* is governed by some word, expressed or understood in the sentence of which it forms a part; or is used, without government, to express certain circumstances.

PARTS OF SYNTAX.

618.—The Parts of Syntax are commonly reckoned two: *Concord*, or agreement, and *Government*.

619.—*Concord* is the agreement of one word with another, in *gender*, *number*, *case*, or *person*.

620.—*Government* is that power which one word has in determining the *mood*, *tense*, or *case*, of another word.

I. CONCORD.

621.—Concord, or agreement, is fourfold ; viz :

1. Of a substantive with a substantive ;
2. Of a verb with its nominative, or subject ;*
3. Of an adjective with a substantive ;
4. Of a relative with its antecedent.

A SUBSTANTIVE WITH A SUBSTANTIVE.

622.—RULE I. Apposition.—Substantives denoting the *same* person, or thing, agree in *case*, and the adjunct is called an *appositive* ; as—

<i>Cicero orator,</i>	Cicero the orator.
<i>Cicerōnis oratoris,</i>	Of Cicero the orator, etc.
<i>Urbs Athēnæ,</i>	The city Athens.
<i>Urbis Athēnensium,</i>	Of the city Athens.

623.—EXPLANATION.—Substantives thus used are said to be in *apposition*. The second substantive is added to express some *attribute* or *description* belonging to the first, and must always be in the same member of the sentence ; i. e., they must be both in the subject, or both in the predicate. A substantive predicated of another, though denoting the same thing, is not in apposition with it, and does not come under this rule. (666, 667.)

This rule applies to all substantive words, such as personal and relative pronouns, adjectives used substantively, etc. (710).

Nouns in apposition are often connected, in English, by such particles as *as*, *being*, *for*, *like*, etc. ; as, *Pater misit mē comitem*, "My father sent me as a companion," "*for* a companion," etc.

OBSERVATIONS.

624.—Obs. 1. In *gender* an appositive agrees with the noun it limits, if it have distinct forms for the genders, i. e., if it be a *mobile* noun (40) ; as, *Scelerum inventor Ulyssēs*, "Ulysses contriver of crimes ;" *Oleæ inventrix Minerva*, "Minerva inventress of the olive."

625.—Obs. 2. In *number* an appositive generally agrees with its noun, but not always ; as, *Omitto illās omnium doctrinārum inventricēs Athēnās*, "I omit the great inventress of all sciences, Athens ;" *Captivi præda fuerant*, "The prisoners had been a prey."

626.—*Obs.* 3. *Two or more nouns* in the singular, have a noun in apposition in the plural; as, *M. Antōnius, C. Cassius, tribūni plēbis*, "Marcus Antonius, Caius Cassius, tribunes of the people." Also if the singular nouns be of different genders, the plural in apposition will have the masculine rather than the feminine, if both forms exist; as, *Ad Ptolemaeum et Cleopatram rēgēs* (not *rēginās*), *lēgātī missī*.—LIV.

627.—*Obs.* 4. The substantive pronoun, having a word in apposition, is frequently omitted; as, *Consul dixi* (scil. *ego*), "(I) the consul said."

628.—*Obs.* 5. The *possessive pronoun*, being equivalent to the genitive of the personal, has a noun in apposition with it in the genitive; as, *Pectus tuum, hominis simplicis*, "The heart of you, a plain man," cf. 692.

629.—*Obs.* 6. Sometimes the former noun denotes a *whole*, of which the noun in apposition expresses the *parts*; as, *Onerariae, pars ad Ægimurum*,—*aliae adversus urbem ipsam delatae sunt*, "The ships of burden were carried, *part* to Ægimurus,—*others* over against the city itself." So, *Quisque pro se queruntur*, "They complain *each* for himself."

630.—*Obs.* 7. A *sentence* or clause may supply the place of one of the substantives; as, *Cogitet oratorem institui, rem arduam*, "Let him consider that an orator is training, a difficult matter."

EXCEPTIONS.

631.—*Exc.* 1. Rarely the latter substantive is put in the *genitive*; as, *virtus continentiae*, "the virtue of self-restraint;" *amnis Eridani*, "the river Eridanus;" *arbor ficī*, "the fig tree;" *nomen Mercurii est mihi*.

632.—*Exc.* 2. A *proper name* after the generic term *nomen*, or *cognomen*, sometimes elegantly takes the case of the person in the dative; as, *Nomen Arctūro est mihi*, "I have the name Arcturus."—PLAUT. So, *Cui nunc cognomen Iulō additur*, "to whom the name Iulus is given."—VIRG.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NOMINATIVE CASE.

633.—The *subject* of a finite verb (264), must be in the *nominative case*.

A substantive is in the nominative case when used :

1. To express the subject of a proposition; (616, 4.)
2. In apposition with another substantive in the nominative, or predicated of it; (622, 667.)
3. In exclamations; as, *O vir fortis atque amicus!*

THE VERB AND ITS NOMINATIVE.

634.—RULE II. A *Verb* agrees with its *nominative* in number and person; as,

<i>Ego lego,</i>	I read.	<i>Nōs legimus,</i>	We read.
<i>Tū scribis,</i>	Thou writest.	<i>Vōs scribitis,</i>	Ye write.
<i>Ille loquitur,</i>	He speaks.	<i>Illi loquuntur,</i>	They speak.

635.—EXPLANATION.—The *subject* of a finite verb (258, 616, 8) being a noun, a pronoun, or an adjective used as a noun, is put in the *nominative* case. To all of these the rule applies, and requires that the verb be in the same number and person as the subject, or nominative. For person, see 31. The subject may also be an infinitive mood or part of a sentence.

OBSERVATIONS.

636.—Obs. 1. Subject Omitted.—The *nominatives* *ego*, *nōs*, of the first person, and *tū*, *vōs*, of the second, are generally *omitted*, being obvious from the personal endings of the verb; also the nominative of the third person, when it is an indefinite word, or may be easily supplied from the context; as, *ferunt*, “they say;” etc.

637.—Obs. 2. The *subject* is also said to be *omitted* when the verb expresses the state of the weather, or an operation of nature; as, *fulgurat*, “it lightens;” *pluit*, “it rains;” *ningit*, “it snows.” These are called *impersonal* verbs. (451, 456.)

638.—Obs. 3. Other *impersonal* verbs are usually considered as without a nominative. Still, they will generally be found to bear a relation to some circumstance, sentence, clause of a sentence, or infinitive mood, similar to that between a verb and its nominative; as, *delectat mē studere*, “it delights me to study,” i. e., “to study delights me.”

639.—Obs. 4. Verb Omitted.—The verb is sometimes omitted when the nominative is expressed, and sometimes when it is understood; as, *nam ego Polydorus* (sc. *sūm*), “for I (am) Polydorus;”—*omnia praeclāra rara* (sc. *sunt*), “all excellent things (are) rare;”—*tum ille* (sc. *respondit*), “then he (replied).”

640.—Obs. 5. Sentence as Subject.—When the subject is an infinitive, or a clause of a sentence, the verb is in the third person singular; and if a compound tense (i. e., in one of the tenses of the perfect passive (281), or of the periphrastic conjugation (328), the participle is put in the neuter gender; as, *incertum est quam longa nostrū cūjusque vīta futura sit*, “how long any of us shall live is uncertain.”

641.—Obs. 6. Nominative with Infinitive.—The nominative is sometimes found with the infinitive, in which case *coepit*, or *coeperunt*, “began,” or some other verb, according to the sense, is often said to be

understood; as, *omnes invidere mihi*, "every one envied me." The infinitive with the nominative before it, is so common in historical narrative, that it is called the *historical infinitive*. Thus used, it is translated as the imperfect, or the perfect indefinite, for which tenses it seems to be used, and with which it is sometimes connected. (1187.)

642.—*Obs. 7. Videor*, in the sense of "I seem," is used throughout as a personal verb, but is often rendered impersonally; as, *videor esse liber*, "it seems that I am free," literally, "I seem to be free."

SPECIAL RULES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Of Agreement in Number and Person.

643.—**RULE III.** *Two or more Substantives* singular, taken together, have a verb in the plural; taken separately, the verb is usually singular; as,

(Taken together.)

Furor iraque mentem praecipitant, Fury and rage hurry on my mind.

(Taken separately.)

Si Socrates aut Antisthenes diceret, If Socrates or Antisthenes should say.

644.—*Obs. 1.* Sometimes the verb agrees with the *nominative nearest to it*, and is understood to the rest, especially when each of the nominatives is preceded by *et* or *tum*, or when they denote things without life; as, *Mens enim, et ratio, et consilium, in senibus est*, "For intellect and reason, and wisdom, are (*lit.* is) in the aged."

645.—*Obs. 2.* A substantive in the nominative singular, connected with another in the ablative by *cum*, may be *treated as a plural*; as, *Remo cum fratre Quirinus jura dabunt*, "Romulus and (*lit.* with) his brother Remus will dispense justice," cf. 657.

646.—*Obs. 3.* When the *nominatives* are of *different persons*, the verb is commonly plural, and takes the first person rather than the second, and the second rather than the third; as, *Si tu et Tullia valetis, ego et Cicero valemus*, "If you and Tullia (*i. e.* ye) are well, Cicero and I (*i. e.* we) are well."

But sometimes the verb agrees with the *nearest nominative*, and is understood to the rest, and always so, when the verb has different modifications with each nominative; as, *Ego miserē, tū feliciter vivis*, "I (live) unhappily, you live happily."

647.—*Obs.* 4. In Latin the First Person always takes precedence of the Second. Thus, "My king and I" is in Latin, *Ego et rex meus*.

648.—**RULE IV.** 1. A *Collective Noun* expressing *many as one* whole, generally has a verb in the singular; as,

<i>Populus mē sibilat,</i>	The people hiss at me.
<i>Senatus in cūriam vēnit,</i>	The Senate came into the Senate-house.

2. But when it expresses *many as individuals*, the verb must be plural; as,

<i>Pars epulis onerant mensās,</i>	Part load the tables with food.
<i>Turba ruunt,</i>	The crowd rush.
<i>Veniunt leve vulgus euntque,</i>	The fickle populace come and go.

649.—*Obs.* 5. Sometimes both singular and plural are joined with the same word; as, *Turba ex eō locō dilabebatur, refractūrōsque carcerem minabantur*, "The mob scattered from that place, and threatened to break open the prison."

AN ADJECTIVE WITH A SUBSTANTIVE.

650.—**RULE V.** An *Adjective* agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case; as,

<i>Bonus vir,</i> a good man.	<i>Bonōs virōs,</i> good men.
<i>Bona puella,</i> a good girl.	<i>Bonarum legum,</i> of good laws.
<i>Dulce pōmum,</i> a sweet apple.	<i>Tuis dōnis,</i> with thy gifts.

651.—**EXPLANATION.**—This rule applies to all adjectives, adjective pronouns, and participles; and requires that they be in the same gender, number, and case, with their substantives. It applies, also, when the substantive is in the subject, and the adjective in the predicate. (666.) The word "substantive," in this rule, includes personal and relative pronouns, and all words or phrases used as substantives. (659).

Mortālis (homo), a mortal.

Superi (dii), the gods above.

Dextra (manus), the right hand.

Sinistra (manus), the left hand.

Omnia alia, all other (things).

Ille (homo), he.

Illi (homines), they.

Hic (homo), he.

Haec (mulier), she.

Familiaris meus (amicus), my intimate friend.

659.—*Obs. 6.* The adjective, when used as a *predicate*, without a substantive or definite object, is used in the neuter gender; as,

Triste lupo stabulis,

The wolf is a sorry thing to the folds.

—VIRG.

Turpitudo pejus est quam dolor,

Disgrace is a worse thing than pain.

—CIC.

This case comes under 666.

660.—*Obs. 7.* Imperatives, infinitives, adverbs, clauses, and words considered merely as such (35), when used *substantively*, take an adjective in the *neuter* gender; as,

Supremum vale dixit, OVID,

He pronounced a last farewell.

Crās istud quando venit, MART.,

When does that to-morrow come?

Excepto quod nōn simul essēs, HOR.,

That you were not present being accepted.

661.—*Obs. 8.* A substantive is sometimes used as an adjective; as, *populum latē regem* (for *regnantem*), “a people of extensive sway;” *nemo* (for *nullus*) *miles Rōmānus*, “no Roman soldier.”

662.—*Obs. 9.* Such adjectives as *primus*, *medius*, *ultimus*, *extremus*, *imius*, *summus*, *reliquus*, sometimes denote a *particular part* of an object; as, *media nox*, “the middle of the night;” *summus mons*, “the top of the mountain.”

663.—*Obs. 10.* Some adjectives denoting the time or circumstances of an action, such as *libens*, glad; *sciens*, knowing; *imprudens*, unwitting; etc.; are used in the sense of *adverbs*; as, *prior vēnit*, “he came *first* of the two.”

664.—*Obs. 11.* *Alius*, though an adjective, is often used as a pronoun, and has this peculiarity of construction, that, when repeated with a different word in the *same clause*, it renders the one simple proposition to which it belongs equivalent to two, and it is to be so rendered; thus, *aliud aliis videtur optimum*, “one thing seems best to some, another seems best to others.” Or the two simple sentences may be combined in a plural form; thus, “different things seem best to different persons;” etc. The same is true when a word derived from *alius*, such as *aliunde*, *aliter*, *alio*, is put with it in the same clause; as, *aliis aliunde periculum est*, “there is danger to one person from one source, and to another from another;” or combined, “there is danger to different persons from different sources.”

665.—*Obs. 12.* When *alius* is repeated in a *different clause*, but in the same construction, the first is to be rendered "one," the second, "another;" if plural, "some," "others;" as, *aliud est maledicere, aliud accūsare*, "it is *one thing* to rail at, *another* to accuse."—CIC. *Præferēbant alii purpuram, thūs alii*, "some brought forth purple, others incense." Instead of *alii—alii*, etc., in the plural, we have sometimes *pars—alii*; *partim—alii*; sometimes *alii—pars, alii—partim*, "some," "others," etc.; and sometimes the first of the pair is omitted.

This remark is applicable to *alter*; but *alius* signifies *ONE OF MANY*; *alter*, *ONE OF TWO*; as, *quorum alter exercitum perdidit, alter vendidit*, "one of whom destroyed an army, the other sold one."

THE PREDICATE.

666.—*RULE VI.* The *predicate substantive* or *adjective*, after an attributive verb, is put in the same case as the subject before it, and is called an *attribute* or *complement*; as

Ego sum discipulus,

I am a scholar.

Tū vocāris Joānnēs,

Thou art called John.

Illā incēdit rēgina,

She walks (as) a queen.

667.—*EXPLANATION.*—Some verbs take a predicate substantive or adjective when the verb by itself does not make a complete assertion, *e. g.*: *Brutus is*—evidently requires a substantive or adjective with *is* to *complete its meaning*; thus, *Brutus is good*; *Brutus is consul*. The noun or adjective so added is called an *attribute* or *complement*, because it asserts and connects an attribute with the subject, and completes the assertion. Such verbs are *sum*, I am; *evādo*, I turn out; and passive verbs of *appointing*, *naming*, *regarding*, etc., such as *creor*, I am elected; *appellor*, I am called, etc. These are called *attributive verbs* (259), or copulas, because they act as a bond or connection between the noun in the subject and the complement.

OBSERVATIONS.

668.—*Obs. 1.* Any copulative verb between *two nominatives of different numbers*, commonly agrees in number with the former, or subject: as *Dōs est decem talenta*, "*Her dowry is ten talents*."—TER. *Omnia pontus erant*, "All was sea."—OVID. But sometimes with the latter, or predicate; as, *Amantium irac amoris integratio est*, "The quarrels of lovers *is* a renewal of love."

669.—(a) So also, when the *nouns* are of *different genders*, an adjective, adjective pronoun, or a participle, in the predicate, commonly agrees with the subject of the verb; as, *Oppidum appellatum est Posidōnia*,

"The town was called Posidonia;" but sometimes with the predicate; as, *Nōn omnis error stultitia dicenda est*, "Not every sort of mistake should be called folly.—CIC.

670.—(b.) The verb *esse* sometimes takes an *adverb in the predicate*, where, in English, an adjective is commonly used; as, *ea res frustrā fuit*, "that was of no avail;" *si valet bene est*, "if you are in good health it is well."

671.—Obs. 2. When the predicate is an adjective, adjective pronoun, or participle without a substantive, it agrees with the subject before the verb according to Rule V. (650); except as noticed in 659. Sometimes the complement agrees with an appositive instead of with the subject. *Corinthum* (fem.) *patrēs vestrī, totius, Graeciae lūmen, extinctum* (neut.) *esse voluerunt*.

672.—Obs. 3. When the subject is of the second person, and the vocative stands before the verb, the adjective or participle will usually be in the nominative, according to the rule; as, *esto tū, Caesar, amicus*, "be thou, Cæsar, our friend;" but sometimes it is put in the vocative; as, *Quibus, Hector, ab ōris expectāte venis*, "From what shores, Hector, dost thou come long waited for" (VIRG.), for *expectitus*. Hence the phrase, *Macte virtute esto*, "Be thou exalted for thy valor," for *mactus*.

673.—Obs. 4. The noun *opus*, commonly rendered "needful," is often used as a predicate after *sum*; as, *dux nobis opus est*, "a leader is wanted by us." (925.)

674.—Obs. 5. When the subject of the infinitive is the same with the subject of the preceding verb, it is often omitted, in which case the predicate after the infinitive is in the *nominative* agreeing with the preceding subject; as, *cupio dici doctus*, "I desire to be called learned." See Gr. Gram. 731. B. & K. Greek Gram., 1094.

675.—Obs. 6. The *accusative* or *dative* before the *infinitive* under this Rule, strictly requires the same case after it in the predicate; as,

Nōvimus tē esse fortem,

We know that thou art brave.

Mihi negligentī non esse licet,

I am not allowed to be negligent.

676.—Obs. 7. When the infinitive of such verbs has a dative before it, it may be followed either by a dative or an accusative; as, *licet mihi esse beātō*; or, *licet mihi esse beātum*, "I may be happy." In the first case, *beātō* agrees with *mihi*; in the second, *beātum* agrees with *mē*, to be supplied as the subject of *esse*. With *licet* the dative is more usual than the accusative. Other verbs which sometimes have the same construction are: *expedit*, "it is expedient;" *datur*, "it is granted;" *vacat*, "there is leisure;" *prodest*, "it is profitable," etc. Sometimes, when the sentence is indefinite, the dative also is understood; as, *licet esse beātum* (sc. *alicui*), "one may be happy." See B. Gr. Gram., 738. B. & K. Greek Gram. 1095, Obs. 5.

677.—Obs. 8. This variety of case after the infinitive, is admissible only with the *nominative*, *dative*, and *accusative*. The other cases before the infinitive have the accusative after it, agreeing with the subject of the infinitive understood; as, *interest omnium (sē) esse bonōs*, "it is the interest of all to be good."

EXCEPTIONS.

678.—Construction according to Sense (ad sensum).—

Exc. 1. An adjective is often put in a *different gender or number* from its substantive, tacitly referring to its meaning rather than to its form; as,

Latium Capuaque agrō multatī, "Latium and Capua were deprived of their land," i. e., the people of Latium, etc.; *Capita conjurationis virgis caesi*, "the heads (i. e., the leading men) of the conspiracy were beaten to death," etc.

679.—Exc. 2. A *collective noun* in the singular, if its verb is plural (648), has an adjective in the plural, and in the gender of the individuals which form the collection; as,

Pars in flumen acti sunt, "A part were forced into the river." Rarely it takes the gender of the individual in the singular; as, *pars ardens equis furit*, "some rush furiously raised high on horses."—VIRG.

680.—Exc. 3. A plural noun or pronoun, used to denote one person, in comic writers, sometimes has an adjective or participle in the singular; as, *Nobis praesente*, "I being present."

681.—Exc. 4. The adjective pronouns *uterque*, *quisque*, etc., in the singular, are often put with nouns in the plural, to intimate that the objects are spoken of individually and distributively; as, *Uterque eorum ex castris exercitum educunt*, "They lead forth, each of them, his army from the camp;" *Pro se quisque queruntur*, "They complain, each one for himself." *Quisque*, in the singular, not only distributes plural nouns, but is in the nominative when the plural to be distributed is in the ablative absolute; as, *Multis sibi quisque imperium petentibus*, "Many seeking power each for himself," SALL., Jug., 18; or in the accusative, as the subject of the infinitive; as, *Affirmantes se . . . quisque patriam . . . relicturos*, "Asserting that they would leave each his country."

682.—Exc. 5. When *ipse* qualifies a substantive pronoun in a reflexive sense, in any oblique case governed by a verb or preposition, it commonly takes the case of the subject of the verb instead of the case of the word which it qualifies; as, *Se ipse interfecit*, "He slew himself;" *Mihi ipse faveo*, "I favor myself."

THE RELATIVE AND ANTECEDENT.

683.—RULE VII. The *relative qui, quae, quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; as,

Ego qui scribo,
Tu qui legis,
Vir qui loquitur,
Viri qui loquuntur,

I who write.
Thou who readest.
The man who speaks.
The men who speak.

684.—EXPLANATION.—The antecedent is the noun or pronoun going before the relative to which it refers. Sometimes, however, the relative and its clause are placed before the antecedent and its clause.

The infinitive mood or a part of a sentence is sometimes the antecedent, in which case the relative must be in the neuter gender.

OBSERVATIONS.

685.—Obs. 1. Strictly speaking, the relative does not agree with the *antecedent*, but with the same word expressed or understood *after* the relative, with which, like the adjective, it agrees in *gender, number, and case*, as well as *person*; thus, *diem dicunt, quā (diē)*, etc., “they appoint a day, on which (day),” etc. Hence, in connecting the antecedent and relative clause, the following variety of usage occurs, viz.:

686.—1st. The word to which the relative refers is commonly *expressed* in the *antecedent* clause, and not with the relative; as, *Vir sapit quī pauca loquitur*, “He is a wise man, *who* speaks little.”

687.—2d. It is often elegantly *omitted* in the *antecedent* clause, and expressed with the relative, especially when the relative clause stands first; as, *In quem primum egressi sunt locum, Trōja vocatur*, i. e., *locus in quem*, etc., “The place on which they landed first is called Troy.”

688.—3d. Sometimes, when greater precision is required, it is *expressed in both*; as, *Erant omninō itinera duo, quibus itineribus exire possent*, “There were in all two roads, by which (roads) they could go out.” Instead of the first substantive, the relative sometimes takes with it a substantive *explanatory* of the first; as, *Cum venissem ad Amānum, quī mons—*, “When I had come to Amānus, which mountain—.”

689.—4th. When the reference is of a general nature, and there is no danger of obscurity, the word to which the relative refers is *understood in both* clauses; as, *sunt quōs juvat collegisse*, i. e., *sunt (homines) quōs (homines) juvat*, etc., “There are (men) whose joy it is to gather, etc.”

690.—Note.—The place of the antecedent is sometimes supplied by a *distinctive* pronoun in the clause following; as, *de quā rē audiui, eam tibi narrābo*, “I will tell you the matter about which I heard.” The distinctive has sometimes the force of *tālis*, “such;” and the relative, that of the corresponding *qualis*, “as;”—the two implying a sort of comparison; as, *Itaque ego is sum in illum, quem tū mē esse vis*, “Therefore I am towards him *such as* you wish me to be.”—Cic.

691.—To this construction may be referred such expressions as *quī tuus est amor*, equivalent to, *prō eō amōre quī tuus est amor*, “such is your

love," literally, "in accordance with such love as yours is;" where the distinctive is, *ea*, *id*, in the sense of "such," is supplied with the antecedent understood.

692.—Obs. 2. a. The *antecedent* is sometimes *implied* in a preceding word; as, *omnēs laudāre fortunās meās quī habērem*, etc., "all were praising my fortune who had," etc., i. e., *fortunās mei quī*; the possessive *meās* being equivalent to the genitive of *ego*. (cf. 628.) *Conjūrāvere pauci contrā rempublicam, de quā* (scil. *conjūratiōne*, implied in *conjūrāvere*) *quam brevissimē potero dicam*, "A few entered into a conspiracy against the republic, concerning which I will speak as shortly as I can."

693.—b. The relative sometimes refers, not to a particular word, but to the whole antecedent proposition, or the idea expressed by it, in which case it takes the neuter gender; as, *Tū amās virtutem, quod* (i. e., *quam rem*) *valdē laudo*, "You love virtue, and in this I highly praise you."

694.—Obs. 3. When a relative refers to one or two nouns denoting the same object, but of *different genders*, it may agree with either; as, *Flūmen est Arar quod*, etc. Here *quod* agrees with *flūmen*. *Ad flūmen Ossum perventum est, quī*, etc. Here *quī* agrees with *Ossum*.

695.—Obs. 4. The relative sometimes agrees with a *complement* (666) instead of its antecedent; as, *Thēbæ ipsæ quod Boeotiæ caput est*, "Thebes which is the capital of Boeotia."—LIV.

696.—Obs. 5. An *adjective* which properly belongs to the antecedent, is sometimes placed in the relative clause, agreeing with the relative. This is the case, especially, if the adjective be a numeral, a comparative, or a superlative; as, *inter jocōs, quōs inconditōs jaciunt, for jocōs inconditōs quōs*, etc., "amidst the rude jests which they utter;"—*nocte, quam in terris ultimam egit*, for *nocte ultimā, quam*, etc., "the last night which he spent upon earth."

697.—Obs. 6. When a relative refers to *two or more antecedents* taken together, it agrees with them in gender and number, in all respects as the adjective does with several substantives, as stated, 652-655. But,

If the antecedents are of different persons, the relative plural takes the first person rather than the second, and the second person rather than the third. (647.)

698.—Exc. 1. The relative, sometimes, takes the *gender and number*, not of the antecedent noun, but of some one synonymous with it or implied in it; as, *Daret ut catēnīs fātāle monstrum quæ*, "That he might consign to bonds the fatal monster, who—" The antecedent is *monstrum*, but *quæ* agrees with *Cleopatra*, the monster intended. This is a case of *construction according to sense*. (678.)

699.—Obs. 7. The relatives *quicunque* and *quisquis* are sometimes used instead of *quī*, when a general or indefinite term is expressed or

understood with the antecedent; as, *quae sanāri poterunt, quācumque ratione sanābō*, equivalent to *omni ratione quācumque (possum)*, "what can be cured, I will cure by every means I can."

700.—This construction corresponds to that of the Greek *ὅτις* (Gr. Gram., § 135, 7), and, like it, these relatives often represent *two cases*; as, *Quidquid tetigerat aurum fēbat*, "Whatever he touched turned to gold." Here *quidquid* stands both as the nominative to *fēbat* and the accusative after *tetigerat*, and is equivalent to *omne quod tetigerat*, etc.

701.—*Obs.* 8. In the beginning of a sentence, or clause connected with what precedes, not by the relative itself, but by *quum* (*cum*), *sī*, *autem*, *quoniam*, or other conjunctive term expressed or understood, the relative assumes the character of a *personal or demonstrative pronoun*, and, as such, refers to some word, clause, or circumstance, already expressed; thus—

1st. When the relative thus used stands *instead* of its noun, it is equivalent to *et ille*, *et hic*, *et is*, *et illi*, etc., and may be rendered "and he," "and she," "and they," etc.; as, *quī quum admilleret*, "and when he admitted;"—*ad quem quum vēnissent*, "and when they had come to him."

2d. When the relative thus used stands *with* its substantive, it is to be translated, as a demonstrative, by *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*, commonly preceded by *and*; as, *quī legātī quum missi essent*, "and when these ambassadors had been sent;"—*ad quārum initium silvārum quum Caesar pervenisset*, "and when Caesar had come to the beginning of these woods."

702.—*Quod progressive* is often used at the beginning of a sentence introduced by *sī*, *nisi*, &c., or even *utinam*, to mark a transition or progression of thought. It may then be rendered "but," "nay," "and," *quod sī jam sint id adepti* "nay, supposing they have already gained, this." *Quod* thus used is perhaps governed by *propter* "on account of," or *ad*, "in regard to," understood.

CASE OF THE RELATIVE.

703.—*Obs.* 9. The *relative*, in respect of *case*, is always to be considered as a noun, and is subject to the rules which determine the case of nouns.

704.—*Exc.* 2. The relative, after the manner of the Greek, is sometimes *attracted* into the case of its antecedent; as, *Raptim quibus quisque poterat elātis*, for (*iis*) *QUAE quisque*, etc., "Those things which each one could, being hastily snatched up."

705.—*Exc.* 3. The antecedent is sometimes inserted in agreement with the relative, and must be supplied in a *different case* in its own clause; as, *Urbe[m] quam statuo vestra est*, for *urbe[m] quam statuo*, etc., "The city which I am building is yours."

These are Greek constructions seldom used by Latin writers. See Greek Gr., 413, 414. B. & K. Greek Gr., 937, 938.

706.—*Obs.* 10. The relative adjectives *quot*, *quantus*, *quālis*, used in comparisons, and commonly rendered "as," are often construed in a manner similar to the relative (286), having their redditives, or corresponding adjectives, *tot*, *tantus*, *tālis*, expressed or understood in the antecedent clause; as, *Tantae multitudinis quantam capit urbs*, "Of as great a multitude as the city contains;" *Facies (tālis), quālem decet esse sororum*, "The features, such as those of sisters ought to be."—VIRG.

The noun, as well as the reditive, is very often omitted in the antecedent clause, and expressed in the relative clause; as, *Quantā potuit celeritate cucurrit*, changed to the common form, is *Tantā celeritate, quantā potuit, cucurrit*, "He ran with as much speed as he could." In this way, are to be explained such clauses as *Quantum importunitatis habent*, "Such arrogance have they," in full form, *Prō tantō importunitatis quantum habent*.

707.—*Note.*—Instead of the relative adjectives *quot*, *quantus*, *qualis*, the conjunctions *ac*, *atque*, *ut*, and the relatives *quī*, *quae*, *quod*, in the sense of "as," are sometimes used in comparative expressions; as, *Honōs tāli populi Rōmāni voluntate, paucis est delatus ac mihi*, "Office has been conferred on few with such good will of the Roman people as on me."—CIC.

708.—*Exc.* 4. Instead of the ordinary construction, the relative adjective, with its noun, is sometimes attracted into the case of the relative pronoun understood, as in the following sentence: *Si hominibus bonarum rerum tanta cura esset, quantō studiō petunt*, "If men had as much care for good things as they have zeal in their search," SALL., Jug., instead of *quantum est studium quō aliena petunt*:—unless this be a case of anacoluthon, the latter part of the sentence being expressed as if the former had been, *Si hominēs bonas res pelerent, quantō studiō*, etc., i. e., *tantō studiō quantō*, etc. (706.) Compare also 688.

GOVERNMENT.

709.—1. *Government* is the power which one word has over another depending upon it, requiring it to be put in a certain *case*, *mood*, or *tense*.

2. The words subject to government are *nouns* and *verbs*.

3. The words governing or affecting these in their case, mood, or tense, are *nouns*, *adjectives*, *pronouns*, *verbs*, and *words indeclinable*.

4. To the Syntax of nouns belongs all that part of Syntax relating to the government of *case*. Every thing else in government belongs to the Syntax of the verb.

SYNTAX OF THE NOUN.

710.—In this part of Grammar, under the term *noun* or *substantive*, is comprehended every thing used as such ; namely, nouns, personal pronouns, adjective pronouns used personally, adjectives without substantives, gerunds, together with infinitives, and substantive clauses used as nouns.

The construction of the oblique cases depends, in general, upon the particular ideas expressed by the cases themselves, as they are mentioned hereafter, under each case.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ACCUSATIVE.

711.—1. The accusative, in Latin, is used to express the *immediate object* of a transitive active verb—or, in other words, that on which its action is exerted.

2. It is used to express the object to which something tends or relates, in which sense it is often governed by a preposition, expressed or understood.

ACCUSATIVE GOVERNED BY VERBS.

712.—**RULE VIII.** *Direct object.*—A *transitive* verb, whether active or deponent, governs the accusative ; as,

Amā Deum,

Love God.

Reverēre parentēs,

Reverence your parents.

Note.—The object of a transitive verb in the active voice becomes the subject of the same verb used passively (263). Thus, *Deum amo*, “I love God,” may become in the passive,

Deus amātur,

God is loved.

713.—**RULE IX.** *Cognate accusative.*—An *intransitive* verb may govern a noun of *kindred* signification, in the accusative ; as,

Pugnāre pugnam,

To fight a battle.

714.—EXPLANATION.—These rules apply to all verbs which have an accusative as their immediate object; and that accusative may be any thing used substantively, whether it be a *noun*, a *pronoun*, an *infinitive mood*, or *clause of a sentence*.

715.—Obs. 1. Accusative as complement.—Verbs signifying to *name*, *choose*, *reckon*, *constitute*, and the like, besides the accusative of the object, take also the accusative of the *name*, *office*, *character*, etc., ascribed to it; as, *urbem Romanam vocavit*, "he called the city *Rome*." All such verbs, in the passive, have the same case after as before them. (667.)

716.—Obs. 2. Verbs commonly *intransitive*, are sometimes used in a *transitive sense*, and are therefore followed by an accusative under Rule VIII.; thus,

INTRANSITIVE.

Tremi, he trembles.

Sitio, I thirst.

Ridet, he laughs.

Redolet, he smells.

TRANSITIVE.

Tremi Junonem, he trembles at Juno.

Sitio honores, I thirst for honors.

Dolorem ridet, he laughs at pain.

Vinum redolet, he smells of wine.

717.—Obs. 3. The accusative, after some intransitive verbs, seems to depend on a *preposition understood*; as, *Stygias juravimus undas*, "We swore by the Stygian waves;" *Navigat aequor*, "He sails over the sea."—VIRG.

The accusative with intransitive verbs is most common with the *neuters id, quid, aliquid, quicquid, nihil, idem, illud, tantum, quantum, hoc, multa, alia, pauca*, etc.; as, *idem gloriari*, "to make the same boast;" *utrumque laetor*, "I rejoice at both things;" *quaerebat quid in bello possent* "he inquired what power they had in war.

718.—Obs. 4. The accusative, after many verbs, depends on a *preposition* with which they are compounded. This is the case—

1st. With *intransitive verbs*; as, *Gentes quae mare illud adjacent*, "The nations which border upon that sea." So, *ineunt praelium*, "they enter the battle;" *transcurrere mare*, "to speed across the sea;" etc. Thus compounded, many verbs become transitive in sense, and so govern the accusative by Rule VIII.

2d. With *transitive verbs*, in which case two accusatives follow—one governed by the verb, and another by the preposition; as, *Omnem equitatum pontem transducit*, "He leads all the cavalry over the bridge;"—*Hellespontum copias trajecit*, "He threw his troops across the Hellespont."

719.—Obs. 5. Some *intransitive* verbs, compounded with *con*, *ex*, *prae*, become transitive and govern the *accusative*; as, *nēmīnem convīnī*, "I have met no one;" *modum excedere*, "to exceed the limit;" *Galli caeterōs mortālis praestant*, "The Gauls surpass the rest of men."

720.—Obs. 6. *a.* The *accusative* after a transitive verb, especially if a reflexive pronoun, or something indefinite or easily supplied, is sometimes *understood*; as, *tum prōra avertit*, scil. *se*, "the prow turns aside;" *faciam vitulā*, scil. *sacrā*, "I will offer (sacrifice) with a heifer."

b. Sometimes the *verb* which governs the accusative is *omitted*, especially in rapid or animated discourse; thus, the interrogative *quid* often stands alone for *quid ais?* *quid censēs?* or the like. So, also, *quid verō?* *quid igitur?* *quid ergō?* *quid enim?* *Quid, quod*, commonly rendered "nay," "nay even," "but now," "moreover," may be resolved thus, *Quid dicam de eō quod*. With *quid nulla?* *quid plūra?* *nē nulla*, *nē plūra*, scil. *verba*, supply *dicam*; as, *Quid dicam nulla (verba)?*

721.—Obs. 7. The *infinitive mood*, or part of a sentence, is often used as the object of a transitive verb (1119); as,

Dā mihī fallere,

Give me to escape notice.

Cupio mē esse clementem,

I desire to be gentle.

Statuerunt ut nāvēs conscenderent,

They determined that they would embark.

722.—Note.—*Prolepsis*.—In such constructions, the subject of the clause is sometimes, by a Greek idiom, put in the accusative as the object of the verb; as, *Nōstī Marcellum, quam tardus sit*; instead of *Nōstī quam tardus Marcellus sit*, "You know how slow Marcellus is." This is called *prolepsis* or *anticipation*. Gr. Gram, 571. B. & K. Gr. Gram. 1025, Obs. 4.

723.—Obs. 8. A few cases occur in which the accusative is put after a *noun derived from a verb*, or the verbal adjectives in *bundus*; as, *Quid tibi hūc receptio ad tē est meum virum?* "Wherefore do you receive my husband hither to you?"—PLAUT. *Quid tibi hanc cūratio est rem,* "Why have you any care for this thing?"—Id. *Vitabundus castra*, "Avoiding the camp."—LIV.

724.—Obs. 9. Many verbs considered transitive in Latin, are intransitive in English, and must have a preposition supplied in translating; as, *Ut caveret me*, "That he should, beware of me." On the other hand, many intransitive verbs in Latin, i. e., verbs which do not take an accusative after them, are rendered into English by transitive verbs; as, *Fortūna favet fortibus*, "Fortune favors the brave."

725.—RULE X. *Accusative in Exclamations.*—The accusative is used in exclamations, either with or without an interjection; as,

O vim maximam erroris,
Prō deōrum fidem,
En quātuor arās,

O the enormous power of error!
In the name of the gods!
Lo four altars!

726.—Obs. 1. But *en* and *ecce*, “lo,” are quite often found with the *nominative*; as, *ecce tuas literae* (sc. *sunt*) *dē Varrōne*, “lo your letter comes about Varro.”—CIC.

727.—Obs. 2. *Hei* and *vae* are construed with the *dative*; as, *vae victis*, “woe to the conquered.”—LIV. *Hei miserō mihi*, “woe to wretched me.”—TER.

728.—RULE XI. *Accusative of nearer definition.*—The accusative is used, especially by the poets, after verbs and adjectives to indicate the *part* of the subject specially *affected*; as,

Equus tremit artūs,
Hannibal adversum femur ictus,

The horse trembles in its limbs.
H. wounded in the front of the thigh.

729.—EXPLANATION.—The verbs and adjectives referred to in the Rule are all *static* words, *i. e.*, they describe a state, and the accusative tells the part of the subject which is chiefly in the state described. This is a construction imitated from the Greek, and is often called the *Greek accusative*.

730.—Obs. 1. In prose the ablative is the case generally used for such nearer definition: *pedibus aeger*, “diseased in the feet.” See 889.

731.—Obs. 2. Under this Rule may be placed the so-called *adverbial accusative* of such words as *partem*, *vicem*, *secus*, etc.; as *maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt*, “they live for the most part on milk and their cattle;” *tuam vicem saepe doleo*, “I often grieve on your account;” *liberōrum capitum virile secus ad decem millia capta*, “ten thousand free persons of the male sex were taken.” So, *id aetatem*, of that age,” *id genus*, “of that kind,” for *ejus aetātis*, *ejus generis*.

732.—RULE XII. *Reflective Accusative.*—Sometimes passive verbs are used in a *middle*

(or reflective) sense, and govern the accusative ; as,

Inutile ferrum cingitur, He girds on (himself) his useless sword.

733.—EXPLANATION.—This construction occurs with verbs of *clothing*, *unclothing*, etc. ; such as, *induo*, *exuo*, etc. In the passive they are sometimes used to imply that a person *clothes* or *unclothes himself* ; and when used in this reflective sense they may take an accusative of the thing put on or off: *Androgei geleam induitur*, “He puts on the helmet of Androgeos ;” but also the ablative, *Spoliis raptis induitur*, “He is clad in plundered spoils.”—VIRG.

VERBS GOVERNING TWO ACCUSATIVES.

734.—RULE XIII. Accusative of Person and Thing.—Verbs of *asking*, *teaching*, and *concealing*, govern two accusatives, the one of a person, and the other of a thing ; as,

<i>Poscimus te pacem,</i>	We beg peace of thee.
<i>Docuit me grammaticam,</i>	He taught me grammar.
<i>Iter omnes celat,</i>	He conceals his road from all.

735.—EXPLANATION.—The reason of this Rule is, that most verbs under it, admit either of the nouns after them, as their immediate object. In the *passive construction* the accusative of the person becomes the nominative : *Primus rogatus est sententiam*, “He was first asked his opinion.”

OBSERVATIONS.

736.—Obs. 1. Verbs of asking, which govern two accusatives, are *rogo*, *oro*, *exoro*, *obsecro*, *precor*, *posco*, *reposco*, *flagito*, etc. ; of teaching : *doceo*, *edoceo*, *dedoceo*, and rarely *erudio*. For two accusatives after verbs of naming, choosing, etc., see 715.

737.—Obs. 2. Verbs of asking, instead of the accusative of the person, often take the *ablative* with *ab* or *ex* ; as, *Veniam orëmus ab ipso*, “Let us beg favor of himself.” So, also, instead of the accusative of the thing, many verbs, both of asking and teaching, sometimes take the ablative with *dē* ; as, *Dē itinere hostium Senātum edocet*, “He informs the Senate of the march of the enemy.”—SALL.

738.—Obs. 3. Some verbs of asking and teaching are never followed by two accusatives, but by the ablative of the person, with a preposition ; such as, *exigo*, *pelo*, *quaero* : *pācem ā te petimus*, “we beg peace of you ;” and the

following verbs of teaching, viz. : *imbuo, instituo, instruo*, and some others, are followed by the ablative of the thing, sometimes with, and sometimes without, a preposition; and sometimes they are otherwise construed.

739.—Obs. 4. Many other transitive active verbs, frequently, besides the accusative of a person, take also an accusative of *nihil*, or of the neuter pronouns, *hoc, id, quid*, or of adjectives of quantity; as, *Fabius ea mē monuit, Cic. ; Nec tē id consulo, Ib.* See 717.

Accusative of *Extent of Time and Space*, see 950, 958.

Accusative of *Motion Towards*, see 938, 943, 947.

Accusative after *Prepositions*, see 981, 987.

Accusative as *Subject of an Infinitive*, see 1135.

ACCUSATIVE WITH IMPERSONAL VERBS.

740.—RULE XIV. *Decet, delectat, juvat*, and *oportet*, govern the accusative of a person with the infinitive; as,

Delectat mē studere,

It delights me to study.

Non decet tē rixari,

It does not become you to scold.

741.—Obs. 1. These verbs are sometimes used *personally*; as, *Parvum parva decet*, "Small things become a small man."—HOR. *Decet* sometimes governs the dative; as, *Illa nobis decet*.—TER.

742.—Obs. 2. *Oportet*, instead of the infinitive, elegantly takes the *subjunctive* with *ut*, "that," understood; as, *Sibi (ut) quisque consulat oportet*, "It is proper that each should take thought for himself."—CIC.

743.—Obs. 3. *Fallit, fugit, praeterit, latet*, when used impersonally, are construed with the accusative and infinitive; as, *Fugit mē ad tē scribere*, "It escaped me to write to you."—CIC.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE GENITIVE.

744.—The *Genitive*, as its name imports, with the meaning of the word, connects the idea of *origin*, and hence that of *property or possession*. It is used, in general, to *limit the signification* of another word with which it is joined, and receives various names descriptive of the mode in which the limitation is effected. Thus:

745.—(1.) The *subjective* genitive (like the subject of a verb) tells the source from which the limited noun comes: *jussū rēgis* (like *rēx jubet*), "by order of the king."

746.—(2.) The *objective* genitive (like the object of a verb) tells that towards which the limited noun is directed: *amor Dei* (like *amo Deum*) "love of God."

747.—(3.) The *possessive* genitive tells that to which the limited noun belongs; *domus Caesaris*, "Caesar's house."

748.—(4.) The *partitive* genitive tells the whole of which the limited noun is a part: *modius tritici*, "a peck of wheat."

749.—(5.) The *descriptive* genitive tells the character, quality, or quantity of the limited noun: *vir maximī corporis*, "a man of very great stature."

750.—The Genitive is said to be *governed* by the word so limited, i. e., the word limited requires the word limiting it to be put in the Genitive case.

The Genitive is governed by *Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs*; and also is used to express circumstances of *quantity* or *degree*.

THE GENITIVE GOVERNED BY NOUNS.

751. RULE XV.—A substantive that *limits the signification* of another, must be put in the *genitive* case; as,

<i>Amor glōriæ,</i>	The love of glory.	(<i>Objective.</i>)
<i>Lēx nātūræ,</i>	The law of nature.	(<i>Subjective.</i>)

752.—EXPLANATION.—Under this rule, the two substantives must be of *different signification*, and the one used to limit the meaning of the other. Thus, in the first example, *amor*, alone, means "love," in general, but the term *glōriæ*, joined with it, restricts its meaning here to a particular object, "glory," and so of other examples.

N. B.—When a noun is limited by another of the *same signification*, it is put in the same case by Rule I, except in the rare instances mentioned in 631.

OBSERVATIONS.

753.—*Obs.* 1. Sometimes the meaning of the limited and the limiting noun is such, that the genitive may be either *subjective or objective*; thus, when the expression *amor Dei* means the love which God has to us, *Dei* is *subjective*; but when it means the love which we have to God, *Dei* is *objective*. In such cases, the sense in which the genitive is used must be determined by the context.

754.—*Obs.* 2. Hence it often happens that a noun governs two substantives, one of which limits it *subjectively*, and the other *objectively*; as, *Agamemnonis belli glória*, "Agamemnon's glory in war." —*NEP.* Here, *Agamemnonis* limits *glória* subjectively, and *belli* limits it objectively. So, *Helvetiorum injuriæ populi Romani*, "The wrongs done by the Helvetians to the Roman people." —*CÆS.*

755.—*Obs.* 3. The governing noun is often *omitted*, but only, however, when the expression itself readily suggests the noun to be supplied; as, *Ad Dianæ*, sc. *aedem*, "To Diana's (temple)."

756.—*Obs.* 4. Instead of the genitive of the personal pronoun governed by the noun, it is more common to use the possessive adjective pronoun agreeing with it; as, *meus pater*, rather than *pater mei*. So, also, instead of the genitive of a noun, a possessive adjective is sometimes used; as, *causa régia*, for *régis causa*, "the king's cause;" *herilis filius*, for *filius heri*, "the master's son."

757.—*RULE XVI.* A substantive added to another, to express a property or quality belonging to it, is put in the genitive or ablative (*Descriptive*); as,

Vir summæ prudentiæ, or *summâ prudentiâ*, A man of great wisdom.
Puer probæ indolis, or *proba indole*, A boy of a good disposition.

758.—*EXPLANATION.*—The limiting substantive, also, has *always an adjective* joined with it, as in the preceding examples, except in a few special expressions; such as, *homo nihili*, "a man of no worth;" and other words of indefinite value: *via tridui*, "a journey of three days." To express "a man of talent," we must not say *homo ingenii*, but *homo ingeniôsus*; though we might say *homo magni ingenii*.

759.—*Obs.* 5. The *descriptive genitive* is said to express a *more inherent and abiding* quality than the descriptive ablative. But the distinction is not clearly marked. In some phrases the genitive only is used; as, *vir imi subsellii*, "a man of the lowest station."

Adjectives taken as Substantives.

760.—RULE XVII. An adjective in the neuter gender, without a substantive, governs the genitive; as,

<i>Multum pecuniae,</i>	Much money.	(<i>Partitive.</i>)
<i>Id negotii,</i>	That business.	(<i>Partitive.</i>)

761.—EXPLANATION.—Under this Rule, the adjective, without a substantive expressed, is regarded as a substantive, and so, capable of being limited by the genitive, as under Rule XV. (751.)

762.—Obs. 6. The adjectives thus used have a partitive character, and are generally such as signify quantity: *multum, plus, plurimum, tantum, quantum*; as, *tantum spei*, "so much (of) hope;"—the pronouns *hoc, id, illud, istud, quod, quid*, with its compounds; as, *id temporis*, "that (of) time;" *quid mulieris*, "what kind of woman;"—also, *sumum, ultimum, extremum, dimidium, medium, aliud*, etc. To these may be added *nihil*, "nothing," which is always a substantive; and the adverbs *satis, parum, abunde, affatim*, and sometimes *largiter*, in a substantive sense; as, *satis eloquentiae*, "enough (of) eloquence;" *sapientiae parum*, "little (of) wisdom." (771 and 1008.)

This Rule applies also to several neuter adjectives in the *plural*, used in a partitive sense; as, *angusta viarum*, "the narrow parts of the road;" *opaca locorum*, "dark places," etc.

Note.—Such adjectives, followed by a genitive, are always either in the nominative or accusative; and, when in the accusative, are not dependent on a preposition.

763.—Obs. 7. *Quod* and *quicquid*, followed by a genitive, include the idea of universality; as, *quod agri*, "what of land," i. e., "all the land;" *quicquid civium*, "whatever of citizens," i. e., "all the citizens;" *quicquid deorum*, "all the gods."

764.—Obs. 8. *Opus* and *usus*, signifying "need," sometimes govern the genitive; as, *Argentī opus fuit*, "There was need of money."—*Liv. Proemii non semper usus est*, "There is not always need of an introduction."—**QUINCT.** In general, these words govern the ablative. (923.)

GENITIVE GOVERNED BY ADJECTIVES.

765.—RULE XVIII. *Verbal adjectives*, or such as imply an operation of mind, govern the genitive; as—

<i>Avidus glōriæ,</i>	Desirous of glory.	(Objective.)
<i>Ignārus fraudis,</i>	Ignorant of fraud.	(Objective.)
<i>Memor beneficiōrum,</i>	Mindful of favors.	(Objective.)

766.—EXPLANATION.—The genitive, in this construction, as in 751, is used to limit the application of the general term, or adjective, by which it is governed, and may be rendered by *of*, or, *in respect of*, prefixed; thus, in the first example, *avidus* expresses the possession of *desire* generally; the genitive *glōriæ* limits it to a certain object, "glory;" and so of the other examples.

OBSERVATIONS.

767.—Obs. 1. Adjectives governing the genitive under this Rule, are:

- 1st. **Verbals in AX**; as, *capāx, edāx, tendāx*, etc.; as, *capāx magnæ urbis*, "able to contain a large city."
- 2d. **Participles in NS and TUS**; as, *amans, appetens, cupiens, patiens, impatiens, siliens, colens, fugiens, intelligens, metuens, temperans*; as, *amans patriæ*, "loving (fond of) his country;" *consultus, doctus, expertus, inexpertus, insuetus, insolitus*; as, *insuetus laboris*, "unused to labor," etc.
- 3d. Adjectives denoting various affections of the mind; such as, 1. **Desire and Disgust**; as, *avārus, avidus, cupidus, studiōsus*, etc., with many other verbals in *idus* and *ōsus*; as, *avidus laudis*, "greedy of praise." 2. **Knowledge and Ignorance**; as, *callidus, certus, conscius, gnārus, peritus, prūdens*, etc.—*ignārus, incertus, inscius, imprūdens, imperitus, rudis*; as, *peritus belli*, "skilled in war," etc. 3. **Memory or Forgetfulness**; as, *memor, immemor*; as, *memor beneficii*, "mindful of kindness," etc. 4. **Care and Negligence**; as, *anxius, cūriōsus, sollicitus, prōvidus, diligens*; —*incūriōsus, sēcūrus, negligens*; as, *sēcūrus salutis*, "careless of safety," etc. 5. **Fear and Confidence**; as, *pavidus, timidus, trepidus*; —*impavidus, interritus*; as, *pavidus maris*, "fearful of the sea," etc. 6. **Guilt and Innocence**; as, *noxius, reus, suspectus, compertus*; —*innoxius, innocens, insons*; as, *noxius conjuratiōis*, "guilty of conspiracy," etc.

768.—Obs. 2. Verbals in **NS** are used both as adjectives and participles, but usually with some difference of meaning; as, *patiens algōris*, "capable of bearing cold;" *patiens algōrem*, "actually bearing cold;" *amans virtutis*, "loving virtue,"—spoken of the disposition; *amans virtutem*, "loving virtue,"—spoken of the act. So, also, *doctus grammaticæ*, "skilled in grammar;" *doctus grammaticam*, "one who has studied grammar."

769.—Obs. 3. Many of these adjectives vary their construction; so that, instead of the genitive, they sometimes take after them—

- 1st. An *infinitive* clause; as, *Certus ire*, "determined to go."—OVID.
- 2d. An *accusative* with a preposition; as, *ad fraudem callidus*, "cunning in fraud;" *potens in res bellicosas*, "powerful in war," etc.
- 3d. An *ablative* with a preposition; as, *anxius de fama*, "anxious about reputation;" *super scelere suspectus*, "suspected of crime," etc.
- 4th. An *ablative* without a preposition; as, *arte rudis*, "rude in art." (889.)

770.—Obs. 4. Some adjectives usually governing the dative, sometimes govern the genitive; such as, *similis*, *dissimilis*, etc. See 863.

771.—RULE XIX. *Partitives* and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive (*Partitive*); as,

<i>Aliquis philosophorum,</i>	Some one of the philosophers.
<i>Senior frātrum,</i>	The elder of the brothers.
<i>Doctissimus Rōmānorum,</i>	The most learned of the Romans.
<i>Quis nostrū?</i>	Which of us?
<i>Ūna mūsarū,</i>	One of the muses.
<i>Octāvus sapientū,</i>	The eighth of the wise men.

772.—EXPLANATION.—A *partitive* is a word which signifies a part of any number of persons or things, in contradistinction to the whole. A *word placed partitively* is one which, though it does not signify a part, yet is sometimes used to *distinguish* a part from the whole; as, *expediti militum*, "the light armed (of the) soldiers." The partitive, when an adjective, takes the gender of the whole, and governs it in the genitive plural; or, if a collective noun, in the genitive singular; and in this case, the partitive takes the gender of the noun understood: as, *doctissimus suae aetatis*, "the most learned man of his age."

773.—Obs. 5. The *comparative* with the genitive denotes one of two; the *superlative* denotes a part of a number greater than two; as, *major frātrum*, "the older of two brothers:" *maximus frātrum*, "the eldest of (three or more) brothers." So also, *uter*, *alter*, and *neuter*, generally refer to two; *quis*, *alius*, and *nullus*, to more than two; as, *uter nostrū?* "which of us (two)?" *quis nostrū?* "which of us (three or more)?" *Nostrū* and *vestrū* are used after partitives, not *nostrī* and *vestrī*.

774.—*Obs.* 6. The partitive is sometimes *understood*; as, *Fies nobilem tū quoque fontium* (sc. *ūnus*), "Thou shalt be one of the famous fountains."—HOR.

775.—*Obs.* 7. Instead of the genitive after the partitives, the ablative is often found governed by *dē*, *ē*, *ex*, or *in*; or the accusative with *inter* or *ante*; as, *ūnus ē Stoicis*, "one of the Stoics;" *ante omnes pulcherrimus*, "fairest before (of) all;" *inter reges opulentissimus*, "richest among kings."

776.—**RULE XX.**—Adjectives of *plenty* or *want* govern the genitive or ablative; as,

Plenus irae, or *irā*,

Full of anger (*objective*).

Inops rationis, or *ratione*,

Void of reason (*objective*).

EXPLANATION.—As in Rule XV., the adjective here is a general term, but limited in its application by the genitive following it. For the ablative, see (907).

777.—*Obs.* 8. Among adjectives denoting *plenty* or *want*, a considerable variety of construction is found.

a. Some govern the *genitive only*; as, *exors*, *impos*, *impotens*, *irritus*, *liberalis*, etc.

b. Some govern the *ablative only*; as, *beātus*, *mutilis*, *turgidus*.

c. Some govern the *genitive more frequently*; as, *compos*, *conors*, *egēnus*, *exhaeres*, *expers*, *fertilis*, *indigus*, *parcus*, *pauper*, *prodigus*, *sterilis*, *prosper*, *insatiatus*, *insatiabilis*.

d. Some govern the *ablative more frequently*; as, *abundans*, *alienus*, *cassus*, *extorris*, *firmus*, *foetus*, *frequens*, *gravis*, *gravidus*, *jējunus*, *infirmus*, *liber*, *locuplēs*, *lactus*, *mactus*, *nūdus*, *onustus*, *orbis*, *pollens*, *satiatus*, *tenuis*, *truncus*, *viduus*.

e. Some govern the *genitive* or *ablative* indifferently; as, *cōpiōsus*, *dives*, *fēcundus*, *ferax*, *immūnis*, *inānis*, *inops*, *largus*, *modicus*, *immodicus*, *nimius*, *opulentus*, *plenus*, *potens*, *pūrus*, *refertus*, *satur*, *vacuus*, *uber*.

778.—*Obs.* 9. Many of these adjectives are sometimes limited by a *preposition* and its case; as, *Locus cōpiōsus ā frūmentō*, "A place well stored with corn."—CIC. *Ab omni rē parātus*, "Prepared with every thing."—ID. *Parcus in victū*, "Frugal in life."—PLIN.

779.—*Obs.* 10. In such expressions as *anxius animi*, *aeger animi*, anxious, worn out, in mind, *integer aevi*, sound (in respect) of age, etc., which occur in the poets and some prose writers, it is probable that the so called genitives are really *locatives*. (See 934.)

THE GENITIVE GOVERNED BY VERBS.

780.—RULE XXI. *Sum* governs the genitive of a person or thing to which its subject belongs as a *possession, property, or duty*; as,

<i>Est regis,</i>	It belongs to the king (<i>possessive</i>).
<i>Hominis est errare,</i>	It belongs to a man to err (<i>possessive</i>).

EXPLANATION.—The genitive in this construction may be supposed to be governed by the adjective *proprius*, or the substantive *officium, munus, res, opus*, etc., understood. (When it is expressed, the genitive is governed by it according to Rule XV., 751.) The verb is in the third person,—often has an infinitive or clause for its nominative, and may be rendered in any way by which the sense is expressed; such as, *it belongs to*;—*it is the property—the part—the duty—the peculiarity—the character of*, etc. The following are examples:

<i>Insipientis est dicere, nōn putārem,</i>	It is the part of a fool to say, "I did not think."
<i>Militum est suō duci pārere,</i>	It is the duty of soldiers to obey their leader.
<i>Laudare se vāni est,</i>	It is the mark of a vain man to praise himself.

781.—Obs. 1. Sometimes the genitive, in the predicate of a sentence, is governed by the preceding word repeated after the verb; as, *Hic liber est (liber) frātris*, "This book is the boy's (book)." Sometimes the genitive depends on some general word understood, but easily supplied in the mind. The same construction is sometimes used after *fio*, and some other verbs; as, *Asia Rōmānōrum facta est*, sc. *prōvincia*, "Asia became (a possession or province) of the Romans."

782.—Obs. 2. Instead of the genitive of the personal pronouns, the nominative *neuter of the possessive* is commonly used, agreeing with *officium, munus*, etc., understood; as, *tuum est*, "it is your duty," instead of *tui*; *meum est*, "it is my part," instead of *mei*. So, also, instead of a genitive of a noun, an adjective derived from it may be used; as, *hūmānum est*, "it belongs to man, it is human;" *regium est*, "it is the part of a king." But with adjectives with consonant stems (193) the genitive is regularly used: *sapientis est* (not *sapiens est*), "it is (a mark) of a wise man."

783.—RULE XXII. Misereor, miseresco, and satago, govern the genitive ; as,

Misereor civium tuorum, Pity your countrymen (*objective*).
Satagit rerum, He is busy with affairs (*partitive*).

784.—EXPLANATION.—The genitive, after verbs of "pity," is governed directly by the verb, and expresses, as in Greek, the cause or object of the feeling which the verb denotes. See Gr. Gram. 499. B. & K. Gr. Gram. 1001. The genitive after *satago* (lit. "do enough"), is governed partitively by *sat*. (771.)

785.—Obs. 3. Many other verbs denoting some affection of the mind are sometimes followed by a genitive, denoting that with regard to which or on account of which, the affection exists. These are *ango, decipior, discrucior, fastidio, miror, pendeo, vereor*, etc. Thus, *Abunde facis qui angas te animi*, "You act absurdly in distressing yourself in mind."—PLAUT. They follow the analogy of corresponding adjectives. (779.) But they have commonly a different construction. (889.)

786.—Obs. 4. Several verbs, especially among the poets, are found with the genitive, in imitation of the Greek construction (Gr. Gram., 507. B. & K. Gr. Gr. 1005, 1007.) These are *abstineo, desino, desisto, quiesco, regno potior*; also, *adipiscor, frustror, laudo, libero, levo, participo, prohibeo*; thus, *Abstineto irarum*, "Abstain from anger."—HOR. *Desine querelarum*, "Cease from complaints."—ID. *Regnavi populorum*, "He reigned over tribes."—ID.

Note.—All these verbs, however, in Obs. 3 and 4, have, for the most part, a different construction, being followed sometimes, as active transitive verbs, by the accusative, and more frequently by the accusative or ablative with a preposition.

787.—Obs. 5. Some verbs of plenty and want take the genitive, like adjectives (776) *virtus exercitationis indiget*, "virtue needs exercise."

788.—RULE XXIII. Verbs of memory.—Recordor, meminī, reminiscor, and obliviscor, may govern the genitive ; as,

Reminiscor incommodi, I remember the defeat.
Oliviscor injuriarum, I forget an injury.

789.—*Note.*—*Memini* and *recordor*, however, usually, and *reminiscor* and *obliscor* sometimes, govern the *accusative*, as transitive verbs. If the genitive is used, it is *objective*.

790.—*Obs.* 4. These verbs are often construed with an *infinitive* or some part of a sentence, instead of the genitive or accusative; as, *Memini videre virginem*, "I remember seeing the girl."—*TER.*

791.—*Obs.* 5. *Recordor* and *memini*, signifying "to remember," are sometimes followed by an *ablative* with *de*. *Ei venit in mentem*, "It occurs to him," being equivalent to *recordatur*, sometimes has a genitive after it; as, *Ei venit in mentem potestatis tuæ*, "Your power occurs to him." But the nominative is also used.

VERBS GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE AND GENITIVE.

792.—Many transitive verbs, with the accusative of the direct object, govern also another word, with which the notion of the action is involved, in the *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, or *ablative*, as the nature of that reference may require.

793.—**RULE XXIV. *Crime, punishment, warning.***—Verbs of *accusing*, *condemning*, *acquitting*, and *admonishing*, govern the accusative of a person, with the genitive of a thing; as,

<i>Arguit mē. furti,</i>	He accuses me of theft (<i>objective</i>).
<i>Meipsum inertiae condemno,</i>	I condemn myself of laziness.
<i>Illum homicidii absolvunt,</i>	They acquit him of manslaughter.
<i>Monet mē officii,</i>	He admonishes me of my duty.

794.—To this rule belong verbs of—

1. *Accusing*; as, *accuso, appello, arcesso, anquiro, arguo, coarguo, increpo, incuso, insimulo, postulo.*

2. *Condemning*; as, *damno, condemno, convincto, deprehendo, jūdico.*

3. *Acquitting*; as, *absolvo, libero, purgo.*

4. *Admonishing*; as, *moneo, admoneo, commoneo, commonefacio.*

795.—*Obs. 1.* With many of these verbs, instead of the genitive of the crime or punishment, the *ablative* is used with, or without, a preposition; as, *Accusare de negligentia*, Cic.; *Liberare culpa*, Id. The ablatives *crimine* and *nimine* are often inserted before the genitive; as, *Arcessere aliquem crimine ambulus*, "To charge one with bribery."—LIV. Sometimes the punishment is put in the accusative after *ad* or *in*; as, *Damnare ad bestias*, "To condemn to the wild beasts;" often in the ablative, *Quindecim millibus damnatur*, "He is condemned to pay fifteen thousand." *Multo* has always the ablative; as, *Multare pecunia*, "To fine a sum of money."

796.—*Obs. 2.* *Accuso*, *incuso*, *insimulo*, together with verbs of admonishing, instead of the genitive, are sometimes followed by the *accusative*, especially of the neuter pronouns *hoc*, *id*, *illud*, *quod*, etc., and their plurals; as, *Si id me non accusas*, "If you do not accuse me of that."—PLAUT. *Hoc moneo*, "I give them this warning."—CIC.

797.—*Obs. 3.* Many verbs signifying to accuse, and among them some of the verbs enumerated under this rule, do not govern the genitive of the crime, but, as transitive active verbs, govern it in the *accusative* by Rule VIII.; as, *ejus avaritiam perfidiamque accusarat*, "he had accused his avarice and treachery."

798.—*Obs. 4.* Verbs of admonishing, instead of the genitive, are sometimes followed by the *ablative* with a preposition; as, *oro ut Terentiam moneatis de testamento*, "I beg you to remind Terentia of the will;" sometimes by an infinitive or clause; as, *Monet succurrere Lauso Turnum*, "She advises Turnus to aid Lausus."—VIRG. *Monet ut suspicionem vitet*, "He warns him to avoid suspicions."

799.—**RULE XXV.** *Verbs of valuing*, with their own case, and sometimes without a case, govern such genitives of *indefinite degree* as *magni*, *parvi*, *nihili*; as,

<i>Estimo te magni,</i>	I value you much.	(<i>Descriptive.</i>)
<i>Mihi stetit pluris,</i>	It cost me more.	
<i>Est parvi,</i>	It is of little value.	

800.—**EXPLANATION.**—By its own case is meant the case which the verb usually governs. Verbs without case, as *sum*, *fio*, *existo*, etc., have the genitive only. The adjectives *magni*, *parvi*, etc., may agree with *pretii*, or the like, understood, and the construction comes under Rule XVI. The genitive is only used when the expression of value is *indefinite*. A definite price is put in the ablative. (884.)

801.—Verbs of valuing are such as *aestimo*, *duco*, *facio*, *habeo*, *pendo*, *laeto*, *sum*, *fio*, *consto*, etc.

802.—Among the genitives of degree governed by such verbs, are the adjectives *tanti*, *quantī*, *plūris*, *minōris*, *magnī*, *plūrimī*, *minimī*, *parvī*, etc., and the substantives *floccl*, *naucī*, *pili*, *hūjus*, etc., which last all imply something valueless: *nōn hūjus tē facio*, "I don't care that for you."

803.—*Obs.* 5. The ablatives *magnō*, *parvō*, *plūrimō*, *minimō*, are sometimes found, particularly with *aestimo*; as, *āreās magnō aestimant*, "They set a high price upon the lots."—*Cic.*

804.—*Obs.* 6. *Æquī* and *bonī* are put in the genitive after *facio* and *consulo*; as, *Æquī bonique facio*, "I take this in good part."

805.—**RULE XXVI. Impersonals of Feeling.**—These five, *Miseret*, *poenitet*, *pudet*, *taedet*, and *piget*, govern the accusative of the person who feels, with the genitive of the object exciting the feeling; as,

<i>Miseret me tuī,</i>	I pity you.	(Objective.)
<i>Poenitet mē peccātī,</i>	I repent of my sin.	
<i>Taedet mē vitae,</i>	I am weary of life.	
<i>Pudet mē culpae,</i>	I am ashamed of my fault.	

806.—**EXPLANATION.**—These examples may be rendered literally thus: "It grieves me (on account) of you;"—"It repents me of my sin;"—"It wearies me of life;"—"It shames me of my fault."

807.—*Obs.* 7. The *infinitive mood* or a sentence may supply the place of the genitive; as, *poenitet mē peccāsse*, or *quod peccāverim*, "I repent that I have sinned;" *nōn poenitet mē quantum profecerim*, "I do not repent of the advance I have made."

808.—*Obs.* 8. The preterites of these verbs, in the passive form, govern the same cases as the active; as, *Miseritum est mē tuārum fortūnarum*, "I pitied your fortunes."—*TER.* *Miserescit* and *miseretur* are sometimes used impersonally; as, *Miserescit mē tuī*, "I pity you."—*TER.* *Misereātur tē frātum*, "You should pity your brothers."—*Cic.*

809.—**RULE XXVII. Impersonals of Interest.**—*Rēfert* and *Interest* govern the genitive; as,

<i>Rēfert patris,</i>	It concerns my father.	(Possessive.)
<i>Interest omnium,</i>	It is the interest of all.	

But, instead of the genitives *meī, tuī, suī*, etc., the possessives *meā, tuā, suā, nostrā, vestrā*, are used; as,

Nōn meā rēfert,

It does not concern me.

810.—EXPLANATION.—It is uncertain how the forms *meā*, etc., and the *rē* in *rēfert* arose. There is reason to believe that they are mutilated forms of the datives *meae*, etc., and *rei*. (See Donaldson, Varron., pp. 310, 317.) So that *nōn meā rēfert* would be for *nōn meae rei (quidquam) fert*, "It does not bring (any thing) for my interest."

811.—Obs. 9. The *matter of interest* is expressed by an *infinitive*, a *neuter pronoun*, or a subordinate sentence; as, *Vestrā interest, nē imperatōrem pessimū faciāt*, "It is of importance to you that the worst men should not choose the Emperor."

812.—Obs. 10. The *degree of interest* is expressed by an *adverb* or an adverbial expression, or by a *genitive* of indefinite value (799); as, *Magnī tuā rēfert, hic quid velit*, "It is of great importance to you, what this man means."

813.—Obs. 11. The *end for which* the matter is important is expressed by *ad* with accusative; as, *Magnī ad honōrem nostrum interest, quam primum ad urbem mē venire*, "It is of great importance for my honor, that I should come as soon as possible to the city."

Genitive of Place. The so-called genitive of place is treated of in 932, 934.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE DATIVE.

814.—The Dative Case is believed to have originally implied *nearness to*, or *proximity*. But this sense of the case is only found distinctly in one construction (934). Since, however, those things which are near to us *affect us*, and are *of interest* to us, the Dative came to be used to express this more general idea, which is, in English, denoted commonly by the prepositions *to* or *for*, and these are consequently called the *signs* of the Dative.

815.—Note.—*To* and *for* are not *always* signs of the dative. When *to* implies *motion*, or *direction towards*, it is a sign of the accusative case, and generally requires a preposition (*ad*, *in*, etc.); as, *Rōmā vēnit*, "He came *to* Rome" (938); *Ad oppidum contendit*, "He hastens *to* the town" (947). So, again, *for*, when it means *in behalf of*, is expressed by *pro*, with the ablative: *Decōrum est pro patriā mori*, "Comely is it *to* die *for* one's country."

816.—The *person or thing interested* in an action is generally called in Grammar the *remote object*. Thus, in the sentence, *Aesopō quidam lapidem impēgerat*, "A man had cast a stone at Aesop," *lapidem* is called the *direct object*, as being essentially involved in the action, and *Aesopō* is called the *remote object*, as being the person to whom the action was of importance or interest.

817.—The Dative is governed by verbs, adjectives, or by substantives or adverbs derived from them; and it is convenient to state the use of the case under these heads. But it may nearly always be seen that the meaning given above is the fundamental one, and that the *Dative* is the *case of interest*; and as interest may be either agreeable or the reverse, the common expression, *Dative of advantage or disadvantage* (*Dativus commodi aut incommodi*), will be found to be generally applicable.

THE DATIVE GOVERNED BY VERBS.

818.—**RULE XXVIII.** All verbs govern the dative of the object or end, to which the action or state expressed by them is directed as *matter of interest*; as,

<i>Finis vēnit impertō,</i>	An end has come to the empire.
<i>Animus redit hostibus,</i>	Courage returns to the enemy.
<i>Tibi seris, tibi metis,</i>	You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself.

819.—**EXPLANATION.**—This rule may be considered as general, applying to all cases in which a verb is followed by a dative. When the verb is transitive active, it governs also its immediate object in the accusative (712). If intransitive, it will be followed by a dative only.

This rule, being applicable to all cases in which a dative follows a verb, is too general to be useful, as it could not be applied correctly without much discrimination. It will, therefore, be of more advantage, when it can be done, to apply the special rules comprehended under it as follows:

SPECIAL RULES.

820.—**RULE XXIX.** *Sum*, and its *compounds* (except *possum*), govern the dative; as,

<i>Praefuit exercitū,</i>	He commanded the army.
<i>Dēbēmus omnibus prōdesse,</i>	We ought to do good to all.

821.—RULE XXX. The verb **Sum**, signifying *to be*, or *to belong to*, governs the dative of the *possessor*; as,

<i>Est mihi liber,</i>	A book is to me, i. e., I have a book.
<i>Sunt mihi libri,</i>	Books are to me, i. e., I have books.
<i>Scio librōs esse mihi,</i>	I know that books are to me, i. e.—that I have, etc.

822.—EXPLANATION.—In this construction, the dative expresses the person or thing, *to* or *for* which the subject spoken of is, or exists. The verb will always be in the third person singular or plural, in any tense, or in the infinitive.

823.—Obs. 1. An adjective, or participle, denoting willingness or unwillingness, agreeing with the dative after *est*, is sometimes put for a verb of like signification, having the word in the dative for its subject; thus, *Mihi volentī est = volo*, "It is to me wishing = I wish;" *Tibi invitō fuit = noluit*, "It was to you unwilling = you were unwilling," etc. So, *Quibus bellum volentibus erat*, "Who wished for war," Tac., Agr., 18;—*Negue plebi militiā volenti esse putābatur*, "It was thought that the common people did not wish for war," or, "That war would not be agreeable to the common people."—This is a Greek construction for which see Greek Grammar, 539, B. & K. 1017, Obs. 3.

824.—RULE XXXI. Verbs compounded of **satis**, **bene**, and **male**, govern the dative; as,

<i>Lēgibus satisfēcit,</i>	He satisfied the laws.
<i>Benefacere reipublicae,</i>	To benefit the state.

825.—Obs. 2. These compounds are often written separately, and the dative is governed by the combined force of the two words.

826.—RULE XXXII. Many verbs compounded with these ten prepositions, **ad**, **ante**, **con**,—**in**, **inter**, **ob**,—**post**, **prae**, **sub**, and **super**, govern the dative; as,

<i>Annuē coeptis,</i>	Favor our undertakings.
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827.—EXPLANATION.—The dative follows these verbs because it is the case expressing *proximity to* (814); and the prepositions all express *near-*

ness to in some relation. Thus, *Cui canis cognōmen adhaeret*, "To whom the name of 'dog' sticks fast."—HOR. So, *Homērō Virgilium comparo, lit.*, "I put Virgil along side of Homer, I compare V. with H."

828.—Verbs governing the dative under this Rule are such as the following, viz. :

1. *Accēdo, accresco, accumbo, acquiesco, adno, adnāto, adequito, adhaereo, adsto, adstipulor, advolvor, affulgeo, allabor, allaboro, annuo, appireo, applaudo, appropinquo, arrideo, aspiro, assentior, assideo, assisto, assuesco, assurgo.*

2. *Antecello, anteco, antesto, anteverto.*

3. *Collūdo, concino, consono, convivo.*

4. *Incumbo, indormio, indubito, inhio, ingemisco, inhaereo, insideo, insideo, insisto, insisto, insūdo, insulto, invigilo, illacrymo, illūdo, immineo, immorior, immoror, impendo.*

5. *Intervenio, intercedo, intercido, interjaceo.*

6. *Obrēpo, obluctor, obtreco, obstrepo, obmurmuro, occumbo, occurro, occurso, obelo, obsisto, obvenio.*

7. *Postfero, posthabeo, postpōno, postscribo*, along with an accusative.

8. *Praecēdo, praecurro, praece, praesideo, praelūceo, praeniteo, praesto, praeverto.*

9. *Succēdo, succumbo, sufficio, suffragor, subresco, suboleo, subjaceo, subrēpo.*

10. *Supervenio, supercurro, supersto.* But most verbs compounded with *SUPER* govern the accusative.

829.—*Obs.* 3. Some verbs compounded with *ab, de, ex, circum,* and *contra*; also, compounds of *di* and *dū*, meaning generally "to differ," are sometimes followed by the dative; as, *Sibi dissentit*, "He dissents from himself."

830.—*Obs.* 4. Many verbs compounded with prepositions, instead of the dative, take the *case of the preposition*, which is sometimes repeated. Some intransitive verbs so compounded, either take the dative, or, acquiring a transitive signification by the force of the preposition, govern the *accusative* by 718, 719; as, *Helvetiū reliquos Gallōs virtūte praecedunt*, "The Helvetii surpass the other Gauls in bravery."

831.—**RULE XXXIII.** Verbs govern the dative which signify to *profit or hurt*;—to favor or assist, and the contrary;—to *command and*

obey, to serve and resist;—to threaten and to be angry; to trust; as,

*Nē alteri nocēda,
Ego tibi favēbo,
Pārēto regi,
Glōriæ servil,
Puerō irascitur,
Mihi crēde,*

You should not hurt another.
I will favor you.
You must obey the king.
He is a slave to glory.
He is angry with the boy.
Trust me.

832.—EXPLANATION.—It is clear that with verbs of these meanings the dative expresses the person or thing *interested* in the good or harm done or intended.

833.—Obs. 5. The verbs under this Rule are such as the following:

1st. To profit or hurt; as,

Prōficio, prōsum, placeo, commodo, prospicio, caveo, metuo, timeo, consulo.
Likewise, *noceo, officio, incommodo, displiceo*, etc.

2d. To favor or assist, and the contrary; as,

Faveo, grātulor, grātificor, grātor, ignosco, indulgeo, parco, adūlor, plaudo, blandior, lenōcinor, palpor, assentor, auxiliōr, subvenio, succurro, patrōcinor, medeor, medicor, opitulor, dērogo, detraho, invideo, aemulor.

3d. To command and obey, to serve and resist; as,

Impero, praecipio, mando; moderor, for modum adhibeo; pōreo, auscillo, obēdio, obsequor, obtempero, mōrem gero, mōrigeror, obsecundo; famulor, servio, inservio, ministro, ancillor; repugno, obsto, reluctor, renitor, resisto, refrāgor, adversor.

4th. To threaten and to be angry; as,

Minor, comminor, irascor, succenseo.

5th. To trust; as,

Fido, confido, crēdo, diffido.

Note.—*Fido* sometimes and *confido* often have the ablative: *aliō ducē confidere*, "to trust in another leader."

To these, add *nūbo*, "to veil oneself for, to marry (used of the bride); *excello, haereo, supplico, cēdo, despēro, operor, praestōlor, praevaricor; recipio*, "to promise;" *renuncio; respondeo*, "to answer," or "satisfy;" *suādeo, persuādeo*, "to persuade;" *tempero, studeo; vaco*, "to be at leisure for."

834.—Obs. 6. *Juvo*, "to assist;" *jubeo*, "to bid;" *rego* and *guberno*, "to rule;" *laedo*, "to hurt;" *offendo*, "to offend;" govern the accusative: *Multum nōs apud Plancum juvare potes*, "You can help me much with Plancus."

835.—Obs. 7. A few of these verbs, besides those which are regularly transitive, and govern the accusative along with the dative, take an *accusative* instead of the dative: *Mare et terrās temperat*, "He governs earth and sea;" *Dūritiam legū moderātus est*, "He moderated the severity of the laws." Others, sometimes, have a preposition with the accusative or ablative. Thus, *congruo*, "to agree," is used with the prepositions *ad*, *in*, *inter*, and *cum*, with slightly different meanings.

836.—Obs. 8. Some verbs have *different meanings*, according as they govern the accusative or dative. Thus:

<i>Haec nobis conveniunt,</i>	These things agree with us.
<i>Caesarem convēnit,</i>	He had an interview with Caesar.
<i>Timeo tē,</i>	I fear you.
<i>Timeo tibi,</i>	I am apprehensive for you.
<i>Consulo tē,</i>	I consult you.
<i>Consulo tibi,</i>	I consult for your interests.
<i>Caveo tē, or a tē,</i>	I am on my guard against you.
<i>Caveo tibi,</i>	I am concerned for your safety.

837.—Obs. 9. Very rarely in the poets the dative is used to express the *object of motion*: *It clamor coelo*, "The shout goes to the sky," VIRG., which seems to be used in the sense of *ad coelum*. Most of the cases, however, quoted to show that this can be so, may be explained on other and more regular principles; generally as being *datives of interest*.

838.—RULE XXXIV. Ethical Dative.—The datives of personal pronouns are often used to signify that the matter spoken of is regarded with interest (*ἡθος*) by some one; as,

<i>Quid mihi Celsus agit?</i>	How does my friend Celsus do?
<i>Tongilium mihi eduxit,</i>	He obliged me by taking Tongilius with him (ironical).

839.—EXPLANATION.—The Ethical Dative is only a more delicate shade of the *dative of interest*. In the latter, the dative denotes that a person is interested in an action done with reference to him; the Ethical Dative, on the contrary, denotes an interest in an action which has no direct or intentional reference to the person interested.

840.—RULE XXXV. Dative with Impersonals.—The impersonal verbs *licet*, "it is law-

ful," *libet*, "it is pleasing," *expedit*, "it is expedient," govern the dative; as,

Licet nemini patrem verberare, It is not lawful for any one to smite his father.

Ei libebit, quod non licet (et), It will please him to do that which is unlawful for him.

841.—Obs. 1. Those intransitive verbs which govern a dative, if used in the passive impersonally (453), govern the dative still. Thus, *favet mihi*, "he favors me," is, in the passive, *mihi favetur ab eō*. See 457.

842.—Obs. 2. Some verbs are used both personally and impersonally; as, *doleo*, "I grieve;" *dolet mihi*, "it grieves me," i. e., "I grieve." So, also, verbs commonly used impersonally sometimes have a subject in the nominative, and are, of course, used personally. This is the case especially with such nominatives as these: *id, hoc, illud, quid, quod, nihil*, etc.; as, *Nōne hæc tē pudet?* "Are you not ashamed of these things?"

843.—Obs. 3. An infinitive mood or part of a sentence is commonly joined to an impersonal verb, which is to be regarded as its subject; as, *delectat mē studere*, "it delights me to study," i. e., "to study delights me."

844.—RULE XXXVI. Dative of the Agent.—
The dative is often used with the *perfect tenses* of passive verbs, to denote the agent, instead of the ablative with *ā* or *ab*; as,

Mihi consilium captum jamdiū est, A plan has been long formed by me.

845.—EXPLANATION.—This use of the dative is still only an extension of the notion of interest, the apparent agent being the *possessor* or *person interested*. Thus, in the above example: "I have a plan long formed." So, *Cui nōn sunt audiatæ Demosthenis vigiliæ*, "Who is there to whom the night-watchings of Demosthenes are a thing unheard of."

846.—Obs. The dative of the agent is used also with *imperfect tenses* by the poets, rarely by prose writers: *neque cernitur ulli*, "nor is seen by (is visible to) any."—VIRG. *Honestæ bonis viris, nōn occulta quaeruntur*, "Honorable things, not secret ones, are sought by good men (for themselves)."—CIC.

847.—RULE XXXVII. The *dative* is used after the *gerundive* with *esse* to denote the agent, or the person on whom an obligation rests (see 1305, 1306); as,

Caesari ūnō tempore omnia erant agenda,

Caesar had to do all things at one time.

Omnibus calcanda est via lēti,

The path of death is to be trodden by all.

VERBS GOVERNING TWO DATIVES.

848.—RULE XXXVIII. *Dative of end.*—Some verbs, along with the dative of interest (*remote object*), govern also the dative of the *end*, or *design*; as,

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Est mihi voluptātī,</i> | { It is to me a pleasure, <i>i. e.</i> ,
It is, or brings, a pleasure to me. |
| 2. <i>Hoc misit mihi mūnerī,</i> | This he sent as a present to me. |
| 3. <i>Dūcitur honōrī tibi,</i> | { It is reckoned to you for an honor, <i>i. e.</i> ,
It is reckoned an honor to you. |
| 4. <i>Cui bonō fuit?</i> | { To whom was it for an advantage? <i>i. e.</i> ,
For whose advantage was it? |

849.—EXPLANATION.—In these examples, it is manifest that the words *voluptātī*, *honōrī*, *mūnerī*, and *bonō*, each express the *end* or *design* for which the thing spoken of, or referred to, *is*, *is reckoned*, *is sent*, to the object expressed by the other datives, *mihi* and *tibi*, *cui*. See also 851.

The verb *sum*, with the dative of the *end*, may be variously rendered, according to the sense, by such words as, *brings*, *affords*, *serves*, etc. For, the sign of the dative, is often omitted, especially after *sum*.

OBSERVATIONS.

850.—Obs. 1. Verbs governing two datives under this Rule, are chiefly, *sum*, *fio*, *habeo*, *do*, *verto*, *relinquo*, *tribuo*, *dūco*, and a few others.

851.—Obs. 2. Instead of the *dative* of the *end*, a *complement* is often used in agreement with the subject; as, *Amor est exitium pecorī*, for *exitio*, "Love is a ruin to cattle." In this example, *exitium* is the nominative after *est*, by Rule VI., 666.

852.—*Obs.* 3. Of course, transitive verbs may have their object in the accusative as well as these two datives, as in the second example.

853.—*Obs.* 4. The dative of interest (commonly a person) is often to be supplied; as, *est exemplū, indiciū, praesidiū, usui*, etc., scil. *mihi, alicui, hominibus*, or some such word. So, *pōnere, oppōnere, pignori*, scil. *alicui*, "to pledge;" *canere receptui*, scil. *suis militibus*, "to sound a retreat;" *habere cūrae, quaestui, odiū, voluptati, studiū*, etc., scil. *sibi*.

854.—*Obs.* 5. The expression *dictū audiens*, "obedient to word," is sometimes accompanied with a dative of the person obeyed: *Caesari dictū audiens est*, "He is obedient to Caesar."

VERBS GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE AND DATIVE.

855.—**RULE XXXIX.** Verbs of *comparing*, *giving*, *declaring*, and *taking away*, govern the accusative and dative; as,

<i>Comparo Virgilium Homērū,</i>	I compare Virgil to Homer.
<i>Suum cuique tribuito,</i>	Give every man his own.
<i>Narrās fabulam surdū,</i>	You tell a story to a deaf man.
<i>Ēripuit mē mortī,</i>	He rescued me from death.

856.—**EXPLANATION.**—This is a rule of very extensive application. When, together with the *thing done* (expressed by the transitive active verb and its accusative), we express also the remote object *to which* it is done, that object will be put in the dative; thus, in the above examples, the verb and the accusative following it, express the *whole* of that which is represented as done *to*, or *with reference to*, the object expressed in the dative. *Narrās fabulam* expresses all here said to be done (*surdū*) to the deaf man, "you tell a story to him;" and so *ēripuit mē*, together, express what is here done (*mortī*) to death, "he rescued me from it;" and so of other examples. See this more fully illustrated, Gr. Gram., § 153, Obs. 3.

OBSERVATIONS.

857.—*Obs.* 1. Verbs of comparing and taking away, and some others, instead of the dative, often take a *preposition* and its case; as, *Comparare unam rem cum aliā,—ad aliam,—res inter se: ēripuit mē mortī,—a, or ex mortē, etc.*

858.—*Obs.* 2. Instead of the accusative, these verbs have frequently an infinitive mood or a part of a sentence; as, *Dā mihi fallere*, etc., "Grant me to escape notice."—HOR.; *Perfacile factū esse illis probat*, "He proves to them that it is perfectly easy to do."—CAES. This construction is especially common with such verbs as *āio*, *dico*, *inquam*, *persuādeo*, *respondō*, etc., when the thing *said*, *replied*, etc., though a sentence or a paragraph, is to be regarded as the accusative, and the word denoting the person or persons to whom *said*, is put in the dative.

859.—*Obs.* 3. Several verbs governing the accusative and dative are often construed differently; as, *circumdare moenia oppidō*, or *oppidum moenibus*, "to surround a city with walls;" *intercludere commeātum alicui*, or *aliquem commeātū*, "to intercept one's provisions;" *induere, exuere vestem sibi*, or *sē veste*. So the following, *Universos frumentō donāvit*, "He presented all with corn," NEP.; and *Praedam militibus donat*, "He gives the prey to the soldiers," CAES.; *Aspergere sale carnis*, or *aspergere salem carnibus*, "To sprinkle salt on the flesh."—PLIN.

THE DATIVE GOVERNED BY ADJECTIVES.

860.—**RULE XL.** Adjectives signifying *profit* or *disprofit*, *likeness* or *unlikeness*, govern the dative; as,

<i>Ūtilis bellō,</i>	Useful for war.
<i>Similis patrī,</i>	Like his father.

861.—**EXPLANATION.**—The dative under this Rule is used to limit the meaning of the adjective to a particular *object* or *end*, to which the quality expressed by it is directed. Thus, in the first example, *ūtilis* means "useful" in a general sense; *bellō* limits the usefulness intended to a particular object, "war." The dative, thus used, is rendered by its ordinary signs *to* or *for*, but sometimes by other prepositions, or without a preposition, as in the last example.

OBSERVATIONS.

862.—*Obs.* 1. To this rule belong adjectives signifying:

- 1st. *Profit*, or *disprofit*; as, *benignus*, *bonus*, *commodus*, *fēlix*; —*damnōsus*, *dirus*, *exiliōsus*, *fūnestus*, etc.
- 2d. *Pleasure*, or *pain*; as, *acceptus*, *dulcis*, *grātus*, *jūcundus*, *lætus*, *suavis*; —*acerbus*, *amārus*, *ingrātus*, *molestus*, etc.
- 3d. *Friendship*, or *hatred*; as, *aequus*, *amicus*, *blandus*, *cārus*, *deditus*, *fīdus*; —*adversus*, *asper*, *crūdēlis*, *infestus*, etc.

4th. *Perspicuity*, or *obscurity*; as, *apertus, certus, compertus, conspicuus, notus*;—*ambiguus, dubius, ignotus, obscurus*, etc.

5th. *Propinquity*; as, *finitimus, propior, proximus, propinquus, socius, vicinus, affinis*, etc.

6th. *Fitness*, or *unfitness*; as, *aptus, appositus, habilis, idoneus, opportunus*;—*ineptus, inhabilis, importunus*, etc.

7th. *Ease*, or *difficulty*; as, *facilis, levis, obvius, pervius*;—*difficilis, arduus, gravis*. Also those denoting propensity or readiness; as, *pronus, præclivis, præpensus*, etc.

8th. *Equality*, or *inequality*; likeness, or unlikeness; as, *æqualis, æquaevus, par, compar*;—*inaequalis, impar, dispar, discors*;—*similis, æmulus*;—*dissimilis, alienus*, etc.

9th. Several *adjectives compounded* with CON; as, *cognatus, congruus, consonus, conveniens, continens*, etc.

10th. *Verbal adjectives* in BILIS; as, *amabilis, terribilis, optabilis*, and the like.

863.—*Obs. 2.—Exc.* The following adjectives have sometimes the dative after them, and sometimes the *genitive*; viz.: *affinis, similis, communis, par, proprius, finitimus, fidus, conterminus, superstes, conscius, æqualis, contrarius, and adversus*. When the genitive is used, they are regarded as nouns. Thus, *similis tibi*, "like (to) you;" *similis tui*, "a likeness of you." It is said that with *similis, dissimilis*, the genitive is used of resemblance in character.

864.—*Conscius* and some other adjectives govern the dative according to this rule, and, at the same time, a genitive by Rule XVIII.; as, *Mens sibi conscia recti*, "A mind conscious to itself of rectitude."—VIRG.

865.—*Obs. 3.* Adjectives signifying *motion* or *tendency* to a thing, take after them the *accusative* with *ad*, rather than the dative; as, *præclivis, pronus, præpensus, velox, celer, tardus, piger*, etc.; thus, *ad vitium præclivis*, "prone to vice."—OVID.

866.—*Obs. 4.* Adjectives signifying *usefulness* or *fitness*, and the contrary, often take the *accusative* with *ad*, as well as the dative; as, *multas ad res peratiles (nobis) sunt Xenophontis libri*, "Xenophon's writings are very useful to us for many purposes."

867.—*Obs. 5.* *Propior* and *proximus* take after them sometimes the *genitive*, sometimes the *dative*, or the *accusative* following the construction of the preposition *prope*; as, *propior caliginis ær*; *propius verò*; *proximus Pompeium*.

868.—*Obs. 6.* Some adjectives that govern the dative sometimes, instead of the dative, have an *ablative* with a preposition expressed or understood; as, *discors sæcum*; *alienum nostrâ amicitia*.

869.—*Obs.* 7. *Idem* is sometimes followed by the dative, chiefly in the poets; as, *Invitum quī servat, idem facit occidenti*, “He who preserves a man against his will, does the same as one who kills him.” In prose, *idem* is followed commonly by *quī*, *ac*, *atque*, *ut*.

THE DATIVE GOVERNED BY SUBSTANTIVES AND ADVERBS.

870.—**RULE XLI.** Some *Substantives* and *Adverbs*, derived from verbs or adjectives, govern a dative in the same sense as those verbs or adjectives.

Oblemperatio legibus,

Sibi ipsi responsio,

Congruenter naturae vivere,

Obedience to the laws.

A reply to oneself.

To live in harmony with nature.

871.—*Obs.* In such expressions as *voluptas est hostis virtutibus* (pleasure is a foe to many qualities), *amor est exilium pecori* (love is ruin to cattle), the dative is not governed by the noun, but is connected directly with the verb by Rule XXIX. So in *ei venit in mentem* (it came into his mind), *cui corpus porrigitur* (whose body is extended), the datives *ei* and *cui* are simple datives of *interest*. Compare the remarks in 856.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ABLATIVE.

872.—The *ablative case* is used in senses very different from each other. Thus, in the sentences “he lived in a cave,” “he came out of a cave,” the word *cave* would in Latin be in both in the ablative case. In the latter, it would be a *true ablative* (or *removal-case*), expressing *separation from*; but in the former its meaning is much more like that of the dative, if the dative was (814) correctly explained as originally implying *nearness to*. The best authorities, therefore, believe that the ablative, as we find it, is the result of a confusion between the dative and a true ablative, ending in *d*, which existed in the oldest period of the language. See Donaldson, Varron., pp. 274, 275, 284.

The ablative case has two leading uses; it denotes—

I. *Various conditions* of an action, as manner, cause, instrument, time, place, and attendant circumstances.

II. *Separation from*.

THE ABLATIVE OF CAUSE, MANNER, Etc.

873.—RULE XLII. The *cause*, *manner*, *means*, and *instrument*, are put in the ablative; as,

<i>Palleo metū,</i>	I am pale for fear.
<i>Fecit suū mōre,</i>	He did it after his own way.
<i>Aurō ostrōque decōri,</i>	Decked with gold and purple.
<i>Scribo calamō,</i>	I write with a pen.

EXPLANATION.—The *cause* will be known by putting the question, "Why?" or "Wherefore?" the *manner*, by "How?" the *means*, by "By what means?" the *instrument*, by "Wherewith?"

874.—Obs. 1. The *accompaniment* of an action usually has *cum*; but this is usually omitted with terms denoting military forces, if these have an adjective: *decem nāvibus vēnit*, "he came with ten ships."

875.—Obs. 2. The *cause* sometimes takes the prepositions *per*, *propter*, *ob*, with the accusative; or *dē*, *ē*, *ex*, *prae*, with the ablative; as *dēpulsus per invidiam*, "rejected through envy;" *fessus dē viā*, "weary with travel."

876.—Obs. 3. The *manner* is sometimes expressed by *ā*, *ab*, *cum*, *dē*, *ex*, *per*; as, *dē mōre suō*, particularly if the *manner* is expressed by a substantive without an adjective; as, *lēgati cum silentiō auditi sunt*, "the envoys were listened to in silence;"—the *means* frequented by *per* and *cum*; as, *cum meis cōpūs omnibus vexāvīa hostēs*, "with all my forces I harassed the enemy."

877.—Obs. 4. The *instrument* properly so called, seldom admits a preposition, though, among the poets, *ā*, *ab*, *dē*, *sub*, are sometimes used; as, *pectora trājectus ab ense*, "having his breast pierced by a sword;" *exercere solum sub vōmere*, "to work the ground beneath a ploughshare."

878.—RULE XLIII. *Ablative of agent.*—When an active transitive verb is used in the passive construction, its subject, if a *living agent*, is expressed by the ablative with *ā* or *ab*.

Active: *Magister puerum laudat,* The master praises the boy.
Passive: *Puer a magistrō laudatur,* The boy is praised by the master.

879.—Obs. 4. By the poets the ablative of the agent is sometimes used without the preposition; as, *scriberis Variō*, "thou shalt be written of by Varius."—HOR. See also the *dative*, 844-846.

880.—RULE XLIV. *Ūtor, abūtor, fruor, fungor, nitor, potior, vescor*, govern the ablative; as,

Ūtūtur fraude,
Abūtūtur libris,

He uses deceit.
He abuses books.

881.—EXPLANATION.—These verbs are all originally *reflective* (or middle) in sense. Thus, *ūtor* means "I help myself;" *fruor*, "I enjoy myself;" etc.; and therefore the ablative is really an ablative of means. Thus, *vescitur carne*, "he lives on flesh," *lit.*, "he supports himself by means of flesh."

882.—Obs. 1. *Potior* often governs the *genitive*; as, *Potiri urbis*, "To get possession of the city;" *Potiri rerum*, "To possess the chief command."

883.—Obs. 2. *Potior, fungor, vescor, epulor*, and *pascor*, sometimes govern the *accusative*; as, *Potiri urbem*, CIC.; *Officia fungi*, etc.; and also, in ancient writers, *ūtor, abūtor*, and *fruor*. *Dēpasco* and *dēpascor* have the accusative always.

884.—RULE XLV. *Ablative of Price.*—The price of a thing is put in the ablative; as,

Constitit talentō,
Vendidit hic aurō patriam,

It cost a talent.
This man sold his country for gold.

885.—EXPLANATION.—The ablative is used because the price is the *means* by which an exchange is effected.

For the genitive of *indefinite* price, see 799-802.

886.—Obs. 1. The ablative of price is often an adjective without a noun; as, *magnō, permagnō, parvō, paululō, minimō, plurimō, vili, niniō*. These refer, however, to some such noun as *pretiō, aere*, etc., understood; *nōn potest parvō res magna constare*, "a great thing cannot cost little."

887.—Obs. 2. The *verbs of exchanging*, *mūto, commūto, permūto*, are treated like verbs of buying and selling; but sometimes the thing *given* and sometimes the thing *taken*, is regarded as the price, and

put in the ablative: thus, *cūr vallem permittam Sabīna divitias*, "why should I change my Sabine valley for riches?"—HOR., *i. e.*, "why should I *buy* riches at the price of my Sabine valley?" *glandem mutavit arista*, "he exchanged acorns for grain."—VIRG., *i. e.*, he *sold* acorns, and received grain as the price.

888.—RULE XLVI. *Ablative of Description.*

—The ablative of a noun accompanied by an adjective is used to describe a person or thing; as,

Caesar fuit excelsa statura, Caesar was of tall stature.

See Rule XVI (757-759) for the descriptive genitive.

889.—RULE XLVII. *Ablative of Limitation.*

—*Respect wherein*, and the *part affected*, are expressed in the ablative; as,

<i>Pietate filius,</i>	In affection a son.
<i>Jure peritus,</i>	Skilled in law.
<i>Pedibus aeger,</i>	Lame in his feet.

890.—EXPLANATION.—The ablative, under this rule, is used to limit the signification of nouns, adjectives, and verbs, and may be variously rendered to express the nature of the limitation intended; as, *in*, *in respect of*, *with respect to*, *with regard to*, etc.

891.—Exc. 1. The part affected, in imitation of a *Greek* construction, is sometimes expressed in the *accusative*; as, *Nudus membra*, "Bare as to his limbs."—VIRG. See accusative, Rule XI., 728.

892.—Exc. 2. In like manner, a noun or pronoun, denoting that *in regard to* which, or *with respect to* which, any thing is, is said, or is done, is sometimes put in the accusative; as, *Nunc illōs quī in urbe remanserunt*, "Now, in regard to those who remained in the city;" *Quod reliquum est*, "As to that which remains." See 731.

893.—Exc. 3. For such phrases as *integer vitae*; *discrucior animi*; *animi pendeo*; *recreabar animi*; see 779, 785.

894.—REM. When two objects are compared by means of the comparative degree, a conjunction, such as *quam*, *ac*, *atque*, etc., signifying

"than," is sometimes expressed, and sometimes omitted. In the first, the construction of the case falls under other rules; in the second, it falls under the following, viz.:

895.—RULE XLVIII. Ablative of Comparison.—The comparative degree, without a conjunction, governs the ablative; as,

<i>Dulcior melle,</i>	Sweeter than honey.
<i>Praestantior aurō,</i>	More precious than gold.
<i>Perennius aere,</i>	More durable than brass.

896.—EXPLANATION.—The ablative under this Rule is supposed to be a particular application of the last rule: *Sol major est terrā*, "The sun is larger than—i. e., in respect to or comparison with—the earth." When *prae* is used with the ablative, the same notion is apparent: *Prae caeteris fortior*, "Braver before (in presence of) others."

OBSERVATIONS.

897.—Obs. 1. Of these two modes of comparison, the ablative without a conjunction is commonly used when the thing is compared with the *subject* of a preposition; as, *Quid magis est durum saxo, quid mollius undā?* "What is harder than a rock, what softer than water?" But when, in such a comparison, *quam* is used, the second substantive will be in the same case with the first, because in the same construction; as, *Melior est certa pax, quam sperata victoria (est)*, "Better is a sure peace than an expected victory."

898.—Note 1. The construction of the ablative without *quam* is sometimes used, especially by the poets, when the first substantive is the *object* of a verb; as, *Exegi monumentum aere perennius*, "I have finished a monument more lasting than bronze."—HOR. *Cūr olivum sanguine viperinō cauti⁹s vital?* "Why shuns he olive oil with more care than viper's blood?"—HOR. This is always so when the second object of comparison is expressed by a relative; as, *Hic Attalō, quō graviorem inimicum nōn habui, sorōrem in matrīmōnium dedit*, "He gave his sister in marriage to Attalus, than whom I had not a more dangerous enemy."

899.—Obs. 2. But usually, if the thing is *not* compared with a *subject*, *quam* is used; and then there are two cases:

1st. If the *verb* after *quam* is not expressed, but may easily be supplied from the preceding clause, and if the first substantive is in the accusative, the second may be put by attraction in the accusative also; as, *Hominem calidi⁹rem vidi nēmīnem quam Phormi⁹nem*, "I never saw a more cunning fellow than Phormio," instead of *quam Phormio est*.

2d. But if the *verb* after *quam* *cannot be supplied* from the preceding clause, the substantive must be in the nominative with *est*, *fuit*, etc., expressed; as, *Haec sunt verba M. Varronis, quam fuit Clodius, doctioris*, "These are the words of M. Varro, a more learned man than Clodius;" *Argentum reddidisti L. Curidiō, hominī nōn grātiosiorī quam Cn. Calidius est*, "You gave back the silver to L. Curidius, a man no more influential than Cn. Calidius."—CIC.

900.—Obs. 3. *Quam* is frequently *understood* after *plūs*, *minus*, and *amplius*, and sometimes after *māior*, *minor*, and some other comparatives, without a change of case; as, *Capta plūs (quam) quinque millia hominum*, "More than five thousand men were taken."

Note.—These words are also followed by the ablative without *quam*, according to the rule.

901.—Obs. 4. When the second member of a comparison is an *infinitive mood*, or a part of a sentence, *quam* is always expressed; as, *Nihil turpius est quam mentiri*, "Nothing is baser than to lie."

902.—Obs. 5. The comparative is often followed by the ablative of the following nouns, adjectives, and participles, viz.: *opiniōne*, *spē*, *expectatiōne*, *fide*, *dictō*, *solitiō*, *aequō*, *credibili*, *justō*; as, *Citius dictō, tumida aequora placat*, "Quicker than the word he calms the swelling seas,"—VIRG. These ablatives often supply the place of a clause; as, *Gravius aequō*, equivalent to *gravius quam aequum est*, "More severe than is just."

These ablatives are sometimes omitted; as, *Liberius vivebat*, sc. *aequō*, "He lived more freely than was proper;" i. e., "He lived too freely," or "rather freely."

903.—Obs. 6. When *one quality* is compared *with another*, in the same subject, the adjectives expressing them are both put in the positive degree with *magis quam*, or in the comparative connected by *quam*; as, *Ars magis magna quam difficilis*, "An art rather great than difficult." *Triumphus clārior quam grātor*, "A triumph more famous than acceptable." Gr. Gr., 393, 3. B. & K. Gr. Gr. (879).

904.—Obs. 7. *Prō* is used after *quam* to express *proportion*; as, *Praelium atrocius quam prō numerō pugnantium*, "A battle fiercer than was porportionate to the number of the combatants."

905.—Obs. 8. *Alius* is sometimes construed like comparatives, and sometimes, though rarely, is followed by the ablative; as, *Nē putēs aliū sapiente bonōque beatū*, "Think not that any other man is happy except (iū. than) the wise and good."

906.—Obs. 9. The conjunction *ac*, or *atque*, in the sense of *than*, is sometimes used after the comparative degree instead of *quam*; as, *Arctius atque hederā procēra adstringitur ilex*, "More closely than the tall oak is bound with the ivy."

907.—RULE XLIX. Verbs of *plenty* and *scarceness*, for the most part govern the ablative; as,

*Abundat divitiis,
Caret omnī culpā,*

He abounds in riches.
He is free from every fault.

908.—EXPLANATION.—The ablative after verbs of *plenty* may be explained as an ablative of *means* (873), or of *limitation* (889); after verbs of *scarceness*, as an ablative of *separation* (916).

909.—Obs. 1. Verbs of plenty are such as *Abundo, affluo, exūbero, redundo, suppedito, scateo*, etc.; of want, *Careo, egeo, indigeo, vaco, destituor*, etc.

910.—Obs. 2. *Egeo* and *indigeo* sometimes govern the *genitive* after the analogy of adjectives (776); as, *Eget aeris*, "He needs money."—HOR. *Nōn tam artis indigent, quam laboris*, "They do not require art so much as labor."—CIC. *So implentur Bacchī*.—VIRG.

911.—RULE L. Verbs of *loading, binding, clothing, depriving*, and their contraries, govern the accusative and ablative; as,

Onerat nāves aurō,

He loads the ships with gold.

912.—EXPLANATION.—The accusative under this Rule belongs to Rule VIII. The ablative is either an ablative of *means* (873), or an ablative of *separation* (916).

OBSERVATIONS.

913.—Obs. 1. Verbs of loading are *onero, cumulo, premo, opprimo, obruo, impleo, expleo, compleo*; of unloading, *levo, exonero*, etc.; of binding, *astringo, ligo, alligo, devincio, impedio, irrēto, illaqueo*, etc.; of loosening, *solvo, exsolvo, libero, laxo, expedio*, etc.; of depriving, *privo, nūdo, orbo, spolio, fraudo, imungo*; of clothing, *vestio, amicio, induo, cingo, tego, velo, corōno*; of unclothing, *exuo, discingo*, etc.

914.—Obs. 2. These verbs are sometimes followed by the ablative with a *preposition* expressed; as, *Solvere aliquem ex catēnis*, "To loose one from chains."—CIC. The ablative is sometimes understood; as, *complet nāves*, sc. *viris*.—VIRG.

915.—*Obs.* 3. Several of these verbs denoting to fill, likewise govern the *genitive*; as, *Adolescentem suae temeritatis implet*, "He fills the youth with his own rashness." Some of them also vary their construction; as, *induit se vestibus*, or *vestis sibi*; *Abdicare magistratum*, SALL.; *Abdicare se magistratū*, CIC. Compare 859.

916.—**RULE LI. Ablative of Separation.**—Separation from a person or thing is expressed by the ablative case; as,

Nōdosa corpus prohibere cheragra, To save the body from knotty gout.

917.—**EXPLANATION.**—Though this is the fundamental meaning of the ablative case (872), it is for the most part in prose accompanied by a preposition.

918.—**RULE LII. Ablative of Origin.**—The participles *nātus*, *satus*, *ortus*, *ēditus*, and the like, govern the ablative of the source; as,

Mercurius Jove nātus, Mercury born of Jupiter.

Obs.—Sometimes also with these words a preposition is expressed; as *ortus a Germāniā*, "sprung from the Germans," CAES.; *oriundi a Syracūsia*, "having their origin from Syracuse," LIV.

919.—**RULE LIII.** These adjectives, *dignus*, *indignus*, *contentus*, *praeditus*, *captus*, and *frētus*, govern the ablative; as,

<i>Dignus honore</i> ,	Worthy of honor.
<i>Contentus parvō</i> ,	Content with little.
<i>Praeditus virtute</i> ,	Endued with virtue.
<i>Captus oculis</i> ,	Blind (injured in his eyes).
<i>Frētus viribus</i> ,	Trusting in his strength.

920.—**EXPLANATION.**—The ablative with *captus* is to be explained as an ablative of *limitation* (889), with the rest of these adjectives, as an ablative of *means* (873).

921.—*Obs.* 1. Instead of the ablative, *dignus*, *indignus* often take a *subjunctive* clause with *qui*; as, *Dignus qui imperet*, "Worthy to rule;" and sometimes in the poets an infinitive; as, *Dignus amari*, "Worthy to be loved."—CIC.

922.—*Obs.* 2. *Dignus*, *indignus*, and *contentus*, are sometimes followed by the *genitive*; as, *Haud indignus avorum*, "Not unworthy of his ancestors."—VIRG.

923.—**RULE LIV.** *Opus* and *usus*, signifying *need*, require the ablative; as,

Est opus pecuniā,

There is need of money.

Nunc usus viribus,

Now, there is need of strength.

924.—**EXPLANATION.**—The ablative after these nouns is probably used after the analogy of verbs of *scarceness* (908). In this sense, they are used only with the verb *sum*, of which *opus* is sometimes the subject, and sometimes the predicate; *usus*, the subject only.

OBSERVATIONS.

925.—*Obs.* 1. *Opus*, in the *predicate*, is commonly used as an indeclinable adjective, in which case it rarely has the ablative; as, *Dux nobis opus est*, "We need a general."—CIC. So, *Nobis exempla opus sunt*, "Examples are needful for us."—CIC. In these examples, *opus*, as an indeclinable adjective, agrees with *dux* and *exempla*. This construction is most common with neuter adjectives and pronouns, and is always used with those denoting quantity; as, *Quod non opus est, esse carum est*, "What one does not want is dear at any price."—CIC apud SEN.

926.—*Obs.* 2. *Opus* and *usus* are often joined with the *perfect participle*; as, *opus maturato*, "need of haste;" *opus consulto*, "need of deliberation;" *usus facto*, "need of action." The participle has sometimes a substantive joined with it after *opus*; as, *Mihi opus fuit Hirtio convento*, "It behoved me to meet with Hirtius."—CIC. Sometimes the supine is joined with it; as, *Ita dictu opus est*.—TER.

927.—*Obs.* 3. *Opus* is often followed by the *infinitive*, or by the subjunctive with *ut*; as, *Siquid forte, quod opus sit sciri*, "If perhaps there is something which needs to be known."—CIC. *Opus est ut lavem*, "I must bathe." Sometimes it is used absolutely without a case, or with a case understood; as, *Sic opus est*; *Si opus est*.

928.—**Exc.** *Opus* and *usus* are sometimes followed by the *genitive*; as, *Argentī opus fuit*, "There was need of money;" sometimes by an *accusative*, in which case an infinitive is probably understood; as, *Puerō opus est cibum*; scil. *habere*, "The boy has need of (to have) food."—PLAUT.

929.—RULE LV. *Ablative of Measure.*—

The measure of *excess* or *deficiency* is put in the ablative; as,

<i>Sequipedē longior,</i>	Taller by a foot and a half.
<i>Novem pedibus minor,</i>	Less by nine feet.
<i>Quanto doctior, tanto submissionior,</i>	The more learned the more humble.

930.—To this Rule are to be referred the ablatives *tantō, quāto, quō, eō, hōc, aliquantō, multō, paulō, nihilō*, etc., frequently joined to comparatives, and sometimes to superlatives.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF PLACE.

931.—The circumstances of place may be reduced to three particulars: 1. The place *where*, or *in which*;—2. The place *whither*, or *to which*;—3. The place *whence*, or *from which*.

N. B.—The following rules respecting place, refer chiefly to the *names of towns*. Sometimes, though very seldom, the names of countries, provinces, islands, etc., are construed in the same way. With these, however, the preposition is commonly added.

1. *The place WHERE, or IN WHICH.*

932.—RULE LVI. The name of a *town*, denoting the place *where*, or *in which*, is put in the genitive; as,

<i>Vixit Rōmæ,</i>	He lived at Rome.
<i>Mortuus est Milēti.</i>	He died at Miletus.

933.—Exc. But if the name of the *town where*, or *in which*, is of the third declension, or plural number, it is expressed in the ablative; as,

<i>Habitat Carthāgine,</i>	He dwells at Carthage.
<i>Studuit Athēnis,</i>	He studied at Athens.

934.—EXPLANATION.—It is probable that these cases were originally *Locatives*: a case with the termination *i* in the singular. This accounts for the form *ae* in the 1st Declension, which was originally *āi* (55); for the

form **I** (for **ol**) in the 2d Declension; and for such forms as *Carthagini*, *Tiburī*, *rūrī*, in the 3d Declension, which frequently occur in MSS. instead of the ablative in **e**. The Locative case was mostly lost in the **Dative**, and the regular Dative occurs frequently for the Locative; as, *domuī*, for *domī*, "at home," in Cicero.

935.—*Obs.* 1. When the name of a town is joined with an adjective, or common noun in apposition, a preposition is commonly added; as, *Rōmæ in celebri urbe*; or, *in celebri urbe Rōmā*; or, very rarely, *Rōmæ celebri urbe*.

Note.—In this construction, the name of a town, in the third declension, frequently has the ablative singular in **i**: *Habitat Carthagini*, "He lives at Carthage;" *Tiburī genitus*, "Born at Tibur."—**SUET.** See 934.

936.—*Obs.* 2. The name of the town *where*, or *in which*, is sometimes, though rarely, put in the **ablative** when it is of the first or second declension; as, *Tyrō rēx dēcessit*, for *Tyrī*, "The king died at Tyre."—**JUST.**

Obs. 3. The preposition *in* is sometimes expressed before the ablative; as, *In Philippis quidam nunciavit*, "A certain man reported at Philippi."—**SUET.** *At*, or *near* a place is expressed by *ad*, or *apud*, with the accusative; as, *ad*, or *apud Trōjam*, "at, or near Troy."

937.—For **nouns in general**, **Locality** is commonly expressed by the **ablative** with a preposition (*in*, *sub*). But the following ablatives are used **without a preposition**:

1. *Dextrā*, *laevā*, or *sinistrā*, "on the right (left) hand;" *terrā marique*, "on land and sea;" *bellō*, "in the field."
2. The ablatives of *locus*, *terra*, *regio*, *via*, *iter*, if an attributive is joined with them; as, *locō idōneō*, "in a suitable place."
3. The ablative of any noun with the adjective *tōtus*; as, *tōtā Asia*, "in the whole of Asia."

2. The place WHITHER, or TO WHICH.

938.—**RULE LVII.** The name of a *town*, denoting the place *whither*, or *to which*, is put in the accusative; as,

Venit Rōmam,
Profectus est Athēnās,

He came to Rome.
He went to Athens.

Obs. 4. Among the poets, the town *to which* is sometimes put in the dative; as, *Carthagini nuncios mittam*, "I will send messengers to Carthage." —**HOR.** But this is probably better explained as. Dative of interest. See 818.

939.—**Obs. 5.** After verbs of *telling*, and *giving*, when motion *to* is implied, the name of a town is sometimes put in the accusative; as, *Romam erat nuntiatum*, "The report was carried to Rome;" *Messanam literas dedit*, "He sent a letter to Messana."

940.—For *nouns in general*, motion *to* is commonly expressed by the *accusative* with a preposition (*ad*, *in*, etc.); *ducitur in carcerem*, "He is led into prison."

3. *The place WHENCE, or FROM WHICH.*

941.—**RULE LVIII.** The name of a *town whence* or *from which*, *by* or *through which*, is put in the ablative; as,

Discessit Corintho,
Laodicea iter fecit,

He departed from Corinth.
He went through Laodicea.

942.—**Obs. 6.** The place *by* or *through which*, however, is commonly put in the accusative with *per*; as, *Per Thebas iter fecit*.—**NEP.**

4. *Domus* and *rus*.

943.—**RULE LIX.** *Domus* and *rūs* are construed in the same way as names of towns; as,

Manet domi (934),
Domum revertitur (938),
Domō arcessitus sum (941),

He stays at home.
He returns home.
I am called from home.

So also,

Vivit rure or *rūrī* (934),
Abiit rūs (938),
Rediit rure (941),

He lives in the country.
He is gone to the country.
He has returned from the country.

944.—**Obs. 7.** *Humī*, *militiæ*, and *belli*, are likewise construed in the genitive like names of towns; as, *jacet humī*, "he lies on the ground;" *domi et militiæ* (or *belli*), "at home or abroad."

945.—Obs. 8. When *domus* is joined with an *adjective*, the preposition is commonly used; as, *in domo paternā*. So, *ad domum paternam, ex domo paternā*. Except with *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, regius*, and *alienus*; then it follows the rule. When *domus* has another substantive after it in the genitive, it may be used with or without a preposition; as, *dēprehensus est domi, domō, or in domo Caesaris*.

946.—Obs. 9. *Rūs*, and *rūre*, in the singular, joined with an adjective, are used with, or without, a preposition. But *rūra*, in the plural, is never without it.

947.—Obs. 10. The names of countries, provinces, and *all other places* except towns, are commonly construed with a preposition; as, *natus in Italiā; abiit in Italiam; rediit ex Italiā; transit per Italiam*, etc. A few cases occur, however, in which names of countries, provinces, etc., are construed like the names of towns, without a preposition; as, *Pompeius Cypri visus est*, etc., "Pompey was seen at Cyprus."—CÆSAR.

948.—Obs. 11. The word containing an answer to the question *whither?* is often put by the poets in the *accusative* without a preposition; as, *Speluncam Didō dux et Trojānus eandem deveniunt*, "Dido and the Trojan leader come to the same cave."—VIRG. Likewise, the answer to the question *where?* or *whence?* in the ablative, without a preposition; as, *Silvis corpora foeda jacent*, "Foul corpses lie in the woods." So, *cadere nūbibus*, "to fall from the clouds;" *descendere coelō*, "to descend from the sky."

CIRCUMSTANCES OF TIME.

949.—RULE LX. Time *when*, is put in the ablative; as,

Venit hora tertiā,

He came at the third hour.

950.—RULE LXI. Time *how long*, is put in the accusative, rarely in ablative; as,

Mansit paucos dies,

He stayed a few days.

Sex mensibus absuit,

He was absent six months.

951.—EXPLANATION.—A *precise period*, or point of time, is usually put in the ablative,—*continuance of time*, not marked with precision, for the most part, in the accusative,—*time within which*, by the ablative alone, or with a preposition: *viz decem annis unam cepit urbem*, "in ten years he hardly took one city."

952.—Note.—A point of *future time* for which an arrangement is now made, is expressed by *ad* or *in* with the accusative; as, *ad prandium me invitavi in posterum diem*, "he invited me to dine with him next day;" *ad Idus Aprilis revertimini*, "come back by the 18th of April."

OBSERVATIONS.

953.—Obs. 1. All the circumstances of time are often expressed with a *preposition*; such as, *in, de, ad, ante, circa, per*, etc. Sometimes *ad*, or *circa*, is understood before *hoc, illud, id, isthuc*, with *adatis temporis, hœræ*, etc., following in the genitive; as (*ad*) *id temporis*, for *eò temporis*, etc.

954.—Obs. 2. *Precise time*, before or after another fixed time, is expressed by *ante*, or *post*, regarded as adverbs, either with the accusative or ablative; as, *aliquot ante annos*, "a few years before;" *paucis ante diebus*, "a few days before;" *paucos post dies*, "a few days after," etc.; *ante* or *post* preceding the accusative or usually following the ablative.

So, to express *three years before* or *after*, we may have any of these expressions:

Accusative.	Ablative.
<i>Ante</i> , or <i>post</i> <i>três annos</i> .	<i>Tribus annis ante</i> , or <i>post</i> .
<i>Ante</i> , or <i>post</i> <i>tertium annum</i> .	<i>Tertiò anno ante</i> , or <i>post</i> .
<i>Três ante</i> , or <i>post annos</i> .	<i>Tribus ante</i> , or <i>post annis</i> .
<i>Tertium ante</i> , or <i>post annum</i> .	<i>Tertiò ante</i> , or <i>post anno</i> .

955.—Frequently *quam*, with a verb, is added to *ante*, or *post*; as, *Paucis post diebus quam Lucâ discesserat*, "A few days after he had departed from Luca." Sometimes *post* is omitted before *quam*; as, *Diè vigèsimâ quam creatus erat*, "The twentieth day after he was appointed."

956.—Obs. 3. Instead of *postquam*, we sometimes find *ex quò*, or *quum*, or a relative agreeing with the preceding ablative; as, *Octo diebus quibus hæc literæ dabam*, "Eight days after I gave these letters," i. e., the same eight days, at the beginning of which I sent this letter.

957.—Obs. 4. The adverb *abhinc* is used to express time since an event, joined with the accusative or ablative, without a preposition; as, *Factum est abhinc bienniò*, or *biennium*, "It was done two years ago."

CIRCUMSTANCES OF MEASURE.

958.—RULE LXII. *Measure* or *distance* is put in the accusative, and sometimes in the ablative; as,

<i>Murus est decem pedes altus,</i>	}	The wall is ten feet high.
<i>Urbs distat triginta millia, or triginta</i>		The city is distant thirty miles.
<i>millibus passuum,</i>		
<i>Iter, or itinere unius diei,</i>		One day's journey.

OBSERVATIONS.

959.—*Obs.* 1. The accusative or ablative of measure is put after such adjectives and verbs of dimension as *longus, latus, crassus, profundus, altus*; *Patet, porrigitur, eminet*, etc. The names of measure are *pēs, cubitus, ulnus, digitus, palmus, mille passuum*, "a mile," etc.

960.—*Obs.* 2. The accusative or ablative of distance is used only after verbs which express motion or distance; as, *eo, curro, dūco, absuin, disto*, etc. The accusative, under this rule, may be governed by *ad* or *per*, understood, and the ablative by *a*, or *ab*.

961.—*Obs.* 3. When the measure of more things than one is expressed, the *distributive numeral* is commonly used; as, *Mūrī sunt decem pedes alti*, "The walls are each ten feet high." Sometimes *denum pedum*, for *decem*, is used in the genitive, governed by *ad mensuram*, understood. But the genitive is used in the plural only to express the measure of things.

962.—*Obs.* 4. The distance of the place where any thing is said to be done, is usually expressed in the ablative or in the accusative with a preposition; as, *Sex millibus passuum ab urbe conedit*; or, *ad sex millia passuum*, "He encamped six miles from the city."—CAES.

963.—*Obs.* 5. Sometimes the place from which distance is estimated is not expressed, though the preposition governing it is, and may be rendered *off, distant*, etc.; as, *Ab sex millibus passuum abfuit*, "He was six miles off, or distant" (scil. *Rōmā*, from Rome).

For the measure of difference (excess or deficiency), see 929.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

964.—When a noun or a pronoun, together with a participle or an adjective, form a clause by themselves, and are not grammatically connected with the rest of the sentence, they are said to be *absolute* (loosed from the other words of the sentence).

965.—RULE LXIII. *Ablative Absolute.*—Words used absolutely are put in the ablative case, called the ablative absolute; as,

<i>Tarquinio regnante, Pythagoras venit,</i>	{ While Tarquin was king (<i>lit.</i> T. reigning), Pythagoras came.
<i>Telis coniectis, aciem perfregērunt,</i>	{ By pouring in darts (<i>lit.</i> darts having been poured in), they broke through the line.
<i>Natura duce, errari non potest,</i>	{ If nature is our guide (<i>lit.</i> nature (being) guide), no mistake can be made.

966.—**EXPLANATION.**—It is clear that the absolute clause in the first of these examples tells the *time* of the action; in the second, tells the *means*; in the third, tells the *condition* or *circumstances* under which the principal assertion holds true; and the ablative was doubtless used in Latin for the case absolute, because that case by itself expresses *Time, Means, or Attendant Circumstances*.

967.—**Obs. 1.** As there is no *Perfect Participle Active* in Latin (except in the case of deponent verbs), this Participle in English must in Latin usually be changed into the Passive, and put in the ablative absolute, agreeing with what was before its own object; thus, "Caesar, having landed his army, hastens against the enemy," cannot be rendered exactly in Latin, since there is no word precisely answering to "having landed;" but it may be translated by a slight change: "Caesar, his army having been landed, etc.," *Caesar, exercitū expositū, ad hostes contendit*.

968.—**Obs. 2.** But *Deponent verbs*, having the perfect participle (of passive form) with active meaning, admit of a literal rendering of the English; thus, "Caesar, having said these things, dismissed the council," *Caesar, haec locutus, concilium dimisit*. Sometimes both forms are combined: *Caesar, equis omnium remotis, cohortatus suis, proelium commisit*, "Caesar, having removed the horses of all, having exhorted his men, joined battle."

969.—**Obs. 3.** Very rarely the ablative absolute is used when the participle might more naturally *agree with a noun* in the main sentence: *Legio ex castris Varronis, adstante ipso*, "A legion from the camp of Varro, while V. himself was standing by,"—where we should expect *adstantis ipsius* to agree with *Varronis*.

970.—**Obs. 4.** The force of the participle, as representing a clause, is enhanced by the addition of *nisi* (later, also, *quanquam, quasi, velut*, etc.), *nisi tē in ista sententia manente*, "unless you remain firm in that mind."

971.—**Obs. 5.** Some word, phrase, or clause of a sentence, sometimes supplies the place of the substantive, and has a participle with it in the ablative; as, *Nondum comperit quam regionem hostes pelissent*, "It being not yet ascertained what country the enemy had gone to;" *Audito Dariū appropinquare*, "It being heard that Darius was drawing near."

972.—*Obs. 6.* The verb *sum* having no present participle, two nouns, or a noun and adjective, are used in the case absolute without a participle, which is supplied in English by the word *being*; thus, *sē duce*, “he (being) leader;” *sē consule*, “he (being) consul,” or, “in his consulship;” so, *C. Duiliū et Q. Corneliū Acutū consulibus*.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE VOCATIVE.

973.—The vocative is used to designate the person or thing addressed, but forms no part of the proposition with which it stands; and it is used either with or without an interjection.

974.—**RULE LXIV.** The vocative case indicates the object spoken to; as,

Rectē tē, Cīre, beatūm ferunt, { With reason, Cyrus, do they proclaim thee happy.

975.—**RULE LXV.** The interjections *O*, *heu*, and *proh*, are construed with the vocative; as,

O formōse puer!

O fair boy!

976.—To these may be added other interjections of calling or addressing; as, *ah*, *au*, *ehem*, *ehēu*, *eho*, *ēja*, *hem*, *heus*, *hui*, *iō*, *ohē*, and *vah*, which are often followed by the vocative; as, *Heus Syre*, *Ohē libelle*.

977.—*Obs. 1.* In exclamations, the person or thing wondered at, is put in the accusative, either with or without an interjection. See 725.

978.—*Obs. 2.* A substantive in apposition with a vocative is sometimes in the nominative; as, *Audi tū, populus Albānus*, “Hear, O thou people of Alba.” Sometimes even without apposition: *Praei verba, pontifex maximus*, “Repeat before me the words, O chief pontiff.”

979.—*Obs. 3.* The interjections *Hei* and *Vae* govern the dative. See 727.

980.—*Obs. 4.* *Ecce* and *en* usually take the nominative; as, *Ecce nova turba atque rixa*. *En ego*. See 726.

CASES GOVERNED BY PREPOSITIONS.

981.—RULE LXVI. *Twenty-eight* prepositions, *ad, apud, ante*, etc., govern the accusative; as,

Ad patrem,

To the father.

982.—RULE LXVII. *Fifteen* prepositions, *ā, ab, abs*, etc., govern the ablative; as,

Ā patre,

From the father.

EXPLANATION.—The twenty-eight prepositions which govern the accusative are those contained in the list 469, and the fifteen governing the ablative are those in 470.

983.—Note.—*Ab* is used before vowels and *h*; *ā*, or *ab* before consonants. *Abs* is very seldom used except in the phrase, *abs tē*.

OBSERVATIONS.

984.—Obs. 1. *Clam*, one of these fifteen, is sometimes followed by the accusative; as, *clam vōs*, “without your knowledge.” When followed by a genitive or dative, a substantive may be understood, or it may be regarded as an adverb; as, *Clam patris*, TER.; *Mihi clam est*, PLAUT.

985.—Obs. 2. *Tenus*, after a plural noun, commonly governs it in the genitive; as, *labrōrum tenus*, “up to the lips;” and always follows its case. It is properly an indeclinable noun, “the direction.”

986.—Obs. 3. *Cum* is appended to the ablative of personal pronouns, and often to the relative (245): *mēcum, nobiscum, quibuscum* or *cum quibus*.

987.—RULE LXVIII. The prepositions *in, sub, super*, and *subter*, denoting *motion to*, or *tendency towards*, govern the accusative; as,

Vēnit in Urbem,

He came into the city.

Amor in tē,

Love towards thee.

Sub jugum missus est,

He was sent under the yoke.

Insidit super agmina,

It fell upon the troops.

988.—RULE LXIX. The prepositions *in* and *sub*, denoting *situation*, govern the ablative; *super* and *subter* the accusative, or, sometimes, the ablative; as,

Jacet in terrâ,
Mediâ in urbe,
In poetis,
Sub moenibus,

He lies upon the ground.
In the middle of the city.
Among the poets.
Under the walls.

989.—Obs. 4. The few apparent exceptions to these rules are either corrected in the best editions, or are instances of what is called "*locutio praeagnans*," where a preposition of *rest* is connected with a verb of *motion*, or *v. v.* This is very common in Greek,

990.—Obs. 5. *Super*, in the sense of "concerning," governs the ablative: *Rogitans super Hectoris multa*, "Asking much about Hector."

991.—Obs. 6. The preposition *in*, with the accusative, usually signifies *into*, *towards*, *until*, *for*, *against*; with the ablative *in*, *upon*, *among*. With both cases, however, considerable variety of translation is necessary to convey correctly the idea of the original. The following are instances: "In the case of," *tâlis in hoste fuit Priamô*.—VIRG. "On account of," *in quô factô domum revocatus*;—*In sex mensibus*, "within six months;" *in dies*, "from day to day;" where there is progressive increase or decrease. So, *in hōrâs*, "from hour to hour;" *in capita*, "per head;" *in pueritiâ*, "during boyhood;" *in hōc tempore*, "at this time," etc.

992.—Obs. 7. The *preposition* is frequently *understood* before its cases; as, *Dēvenēre locōs*, VIRG.; *Homo id aetâtis*, CIC.; *Propior montem*, SALL.; in which *ad* is perhaps understood. So, *Nunc id prōdeo*, sc. *ob*.—TER. *Maria aspera jūro*, sc. *per*. *Sē locō movēre*, sc. *ē*, or *dē*. *Quid illō faciâs?* sc. *in* or *dē*, "What can you do in this case?"

993.—RULE LXX. A preposition in *composition* often governs its own case; as,

Adeāmus urbem,
Ezeāmus urbe,

Let us go to the city.
Let us go out of the city.

EXPLANATION.—By "its own case" is meant the case it governs when not in composition. This rule only takes place when the preposition may be separated from the verb, and placed before the case without altering the sense. Thus, *adeāmus urbem* and *eāmus ad urbem* express the same thing.

994.—*Obs.* 8. The *preposition* is often *repeated* after the compound word; the case is then governed by the preposition repeated; as, *ex navibus expositi*, "being landed from the ships."—*Cæsar*.

Note.—Some verbs never have the preposition repeated after them; such as, *Affaris*, *alloquor*, *allatro*, *alluo*, *accolo*; *circum* with *venio*, *eo*, *eto*, *sedeo*, *volo*; *obeo*, *praedereo*, *abdico*, *effero*, *everto*, etc. Some compounds with *inter* and *praeter*, commonly omit the preposition. The compounds of *in*, *ob*, and *sub*, generally take the dative (826); those of *super* generally the accusative.

995.—*Obs.* 9. Some verbs compounded with *sub* or *ex* are followed by an accusative or ablative; as, *Exire limen*, "To pass the threshold," *TER*; *Exire septis*, "To get out of the enclosure," *VIRE*. Some words compounded with *prae* take an accusative; as, *Tibur aquae praeflunt*, "Streams flow past Tibur," *HOR*. When the accusative is used, the verb has become a transitive one. (712.)

CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

996.—*RULE LXXI.* *Adverbs* modify *verbs*, *adjectives*, and other *adverbs*.

<i>Bene scribit,</i>	He writes well.
<i>Fortiter pugnat,</i>	Fighting bravely.
<i>Ægregiæ fidelis,</i>	Remarkably faithful.
<i>Satis bene,</i>	Well enough.

OBSERVATIONS.

997.—*Obs.* 1. Adverbs are sometimes joined with nouns, when used *adjectively*; as, *Homerus planè orator*, "Homer evidently an orator."

Obs. 2. The adverb is usually placed near the word modified or limited by it.

Negatives.

998.—*Obs.* 3. *Two negatives* in Latin, as well as in English, destroy each other, or are equivalent to an affirmative; as, *Nec nō sensērunt*, "Nor did they not perceive;" i. e., *et sensērunt*, "and they did perceive." So, *Nōn poteram nōn exanimārī metū*, "I could not but be overcome with fear."—*CIC*. *Nōn sum nescius*, i. e., *scio*; *haud nihil est*, "it is not nothing," i. e., "it is something;" *nōnnullī*, "not none," i. e., "some;" *nōnnunquam*, "not never," i. e., *sometimes*; *nōn nemo*, "not nobody," i. e., "somebody," etc.

999.—*Obs. 4.* *Æc.* In imitation of the Greek, however, two negatives in Latin, as well as in English, sometimes make a stronger negative; as, *Neque ille haud objiciet mihi*, "He will not by any means object to me." *Debebat Epicūrus nullum nummum nemini*, "Epicurus owed not a penny to anybody." *Neque*, and *nec*, and sometimes *nōn*, are especially thus used after a negative; as, *Nōn mē carminibus vincet, nec Orpheus, nec Linus*.

1000.—*Obs. 5.* *Nōn* sometimes seems to be omitted after *nōn modo*, or *nōn solum*, when followed in a subsequent clause by *nē quidem*; as, *Mihi nōn modo irasci* (i. e. *nōn irasci*), *sed nē dolere quidem impune licet*. But in these cases the verb in the second clause is negated by *nē*, and belongs to both clauses.

1001.—*Obs. 6.* Certain *adverbs* are joined to *adjectives*, and also to adverbs, in all the degrees of comparison, for the purpose of imparting greater force to their signification; as,

1st. To the *positive* are joined such adverbs as, *apprimē, admodum, vehementer, maximē, perquam, valdē, oppidō*, and *per*, in composition; as, *gratum admodum*, "very agreeable;" *perquam puerile*, "very childish;" etc. In like manner, *parum, multum, nimium, tantum, quantum, aliquantum*; as, *parum firmus; multum bonus*.

1002.—2d. To the *comparative* are joined, *paulō, nimis, aliquantū, eō, quō, hōc, impendit, nihil*; as, *Es gravior est dolor quō culpa major*, "Grief is more severe in proportion as the fault is greater."—*Cic.* Sometimes, also, *parum, multum*, etc., as with the positive.

1003.—3d. To the *superlative* are joined *longē, quam, facile*, meaning "certainly," "undoubtedly;" also, *tantō, quantō, multō*, etc.; as, *facile doctissimus*, "certainly the most learned;" *longē bellicosissima* (sc. *gens*), "by far the most warlike;" *quam maximās potest cōpiās armat*, "he arms as great forces as possible."

1004.—4th. *Quam* (and also *ut*) is also used as an intensive word with the *positive*, but in a sense somewhat different, resembling an exclamation; as, *quam difficile est!* "how difficult it is!" *quam*, or *ut crudelis!* "how cruel!" *flens quam familiariter*, "weeping how affectionately," i. e., very affectionately; *quam severē*, "how severely," i. e., very severely.

CASES GOVERNED BY ADVERBS.

1005.—**RULE LXXII.** Some adverbs of *time*, *place*, and *quantity*, govern the genitive; as,

Pridiē ejus diē,
Ubique gentium,
Satis est verbōrum,

The day before that day.
 Everywhere.
 There is enough of words.

1006.—1. Adverbs of *time* governing the genitive are, *interea*, *postea*, *inde*, *tunc*; as, *interea loci*, "in the meantime;" *postea loci*, "afterwards;" *inde loci*, "then;" *tunc temporis*, "at that time." (771.)

1007.—2. Of *place*, *ubi* and *quō*, with their compounds, *ubique*, *ubicunque*, *ubique*, *quōvis*, etc. Also, *ecce*, *hūc*, *hūcine*, *unde*, *usquam*, *nusquam*, *longē*, *ibidem*, etc.; as, *unde terrarum*, or *gentium*; *longē gentium*; *ibidem loci*. Also *hūc*, *ecce*, and *quō*, expressing degree; as, *Ecce audacias—vēcordiae—miseriarum*, etc., "To that pitch of boldness—madness—misery," etc.

1008.—3. Of *quantity*, *abundē*, *affatim*, *largiter*, *nimis*, *satis*, *parum*, *minimē*; as, *abundē glōriæ*; *affatim divitiarum*; *largiter auri*; *satis eloquentiæ sapientiæ parum est illi*, or *habet*, "he has enough of glory, riches," etc.; *minimē gentium*, "by no means." (762, 771.)

1009.—Obs. 1. *Ergō* (for the sake of), *instar*, and *partim*, also govern the genitive; as, *dōnari virtutis ergō*, "to be presented on account of virtue." *Instar* is properly a neuter noun, meaning "an image;" *equum instar montis*, "a horse like (an image of) a mountain."

1010.—Obs. 2. *Pridiē* and *postridiē* govern the genitive or accusative; as, *Pridiē Kalendārum*, or *pridiē Kalendās*, sup. *ante*; *Postridiē Kalendārum*, or *Kalendās*, sup. *post*.

1011.—Obs. 3. *En* and *Ecce* govern the nominative or accusative; as, *En causa*; *Ecce homo*, or *hominem*; sometimes a dative is added; as, *Ecce duās arās tibi*.—VIRG. In such constructions, a verb may be understood.

1012.—Obs. 4. Certain prepositions used adverbially by the poets, are followed by the dative; as, *Mihi clam est*, "It is unknown to me." *Contra nobis*.

SYNTAX OF PRONOUNS.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1013.—The *nominative* cases of the Personal Pronouns are not expressed except when necessary for emphasis, being sufficiently indicated by the person-endings of the verb:—

Sentimus calere ignem,
Nēs consules dāsumus,

We feel that fire is hot.
 We, the consuls, fall in our duty.

1014.—*Obs.* 1. There is, properly speaking, no personal pronoun of the *third* person. The place of it is commonly supplied by the distinctive pronoun *is*, and sometimes by the demonstrative *ille*. See 239.

1015.—*Obs.* 2. The *plural* of the first person is often used for the singular: *nōs* for *ego*, *nōbis* for *mihi*; and so also the possessive *noster* for *meus*. But the plural of the second person is not, as in English, used for the singular.

1016.—*Obs.* 3. In the *genitive plural* the forms *nostrum*, *vestrum*, are used as partitive genitives (771), and in connection with *omnium*: *ūnus nostrum*, "one of us" (not *nostrī*); *omnium vestrum voluntās*, "the wish of you all."

1017.—*Obs.* 4. The forms *nostrī*, *vestrī* (and so also the genitives, *meī*, *tui*, *sui*), are not true plurals, but are really Genitives sing. neuter of the Possessives *noster*, *vester* (*meus*, *tuus*, *suus*); and thus a gerundive is used in the gen. sing. neut. to agree with them, without regard to their reference: *memor nostrī*, "mindful of (our interest) us"; *cōpia placandī tui*, "an opportunity of pacifying (your mind) you (of a woman)"; *vestrī adhortandī causā*, "for the sake of stimulating (your courage) you."

II. REFLECTIVE PRONOUNS.

1018.—A *Reflective Pronoun* is one which implies that the subject acts upon himself; and, consequently, such pronouns have no nominative case, since the subject of the sentence is their nominative for the time being: *mē consolōr*, "I console myself;" *tibi nocēs*, "you harm yourself;" *Balbus sē diligit*, "Balbus loves himself." In the last instance, *Balbus* being the subject, and the person to whom *sē* refers, shows that *sē* is singular and masculine; but in *puellae sē admirantur*, "girls admire themselves," the subject, *puellae*, makes *sē* feminine and plural.

1019.—The *oblique cases* of the First and Second Personal Pronouns are used sometimes in a reflective, and sometimes in a reciprocal sense:

Omnes nōs amāmus,

We all love ourselves. (Reflective.)

Inter nōs colloquimur,

We converse with each other. (Reciprocal.)

1020.—In *simple sentences* the Reflective Pronoun of the Third Person, *sē*, and its Possessive, *suus*, are used chiefly in reference to the *subject*:

Nicias tuā suī memoriā delectatur,

{ Nicias is pleased at your recollection
of him.

*Beastis hominēs utuntur ad suam
utilitatem,*

Men use animals for their own advantage.

Obs. Possessive pronouns, being equivalent to the genitive of the corresponding Personal, often have a genitive in apposition to the person implied in them. See 628.

IV. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1028.—

Hic is the demonstrative of the *First Person*: *this near me*.

Iste is the demonstrative of the *Second Person*: *that near you*.

Ille is the demonstrative of the *Third Person*: *that yonder*.

Jūdex hic noster,

This judge of ours.

Mūlā istam mentem,

Change that purpose of yours.

Jacet ille nunc prōstrātus,

Yonder he lies now prostrate.

1029.—*Obs.* 1. When two things have been mentioned, **hic** commonly, but not always, refers to the *latter*, as being conceived to be nearer to the speaker, and **ille** to the *former*. Compare the French *celui-ci* and *celui-là*. *Caesar beneficiis magnus habebatur, integritate vitae Cato. Ille mansuetudine clarus factus, huic severitas dignitatem addiderat*, "Caesar was counted great for his generosity, Cato for the purity of his life. The former had gained renown by his gentleness; on the latter, sternness had conferred distinction."

1030.—*Obs.* 2. **Ille** often denotes "that *well-known*:" *Epaminōndās ille moriens apud Mantinēam*, "That famous E. dying near Mantinea."

1031.—*Obs.* 3. From being the pronoun of the second person **iste** came to be applied to that which is opposite to the speaker, particularly in courts of law; and in this way it gained the notion of *depreciation* or contempt which often attaches to it: *Ex quibus generibus hominum istae copiae comparantur*, "From what sorts of men those (vile) forces are got together."

V. DISTINCTIVE PRONOUNS.

1032.—The *Distinctive Pronouns* are **is**, **idem**, and **ipse**, which are all derived from the same root, and correspond in use exactly to the Greek *αὐτός*. They all refer to objects as distinguished from others by the *words of the sentence*, and not, as do the Demonstratives, by their existing in this or that part of space. See Donaldson, *Lat. Gr.* p. 74.

1033.—**Is** refers to some person or thing distinguished by the context:

Asinius mortuus est. Is quum haberet filiam unicam, eam haerēdem bonis suis instituit,

Asinius died. This man having an only daughter, left her heir to his property.

1034.—*Idem* (*the same*) generally refers an additional predicate to a subject already mentioned :

Cicero orator erat, idemque philosophus,

Cicero was an orator and also (*lit.* the same) a philosopher.

1035.—*Ipse* (*self, very,*) gives emphasis to a word with which it agrees :

Quaeram ex ipsa muliere,

I will ask the woman herself.

Tulliola fuit praesto natali suo ipso die,

Tullia was there, just on her birth day.

1036.—*Obs.* 1. In use *is* corresponds to the oblique cases of *Αἰρός*, used without a noun; *Idem* answers to *ὁ Αἰρός*; and *ipse* to *Αἰρός*, used in agreement with a noun or pronoun.

1037.—*Obs.* 2. *Is* is often joined to a *conjunction*, in the sense of our "and that too:" *Vincula verò, et ea sempiterna*, "Bonds indeed, and that too lasting for ever."

1038.—*Obs.* 3. *Is* and *idem* are constantly used as *antecedents* to the relative pronoun; and then *is*—*qui* sometimes means "such—as," and *idem*—*qui*, "the same—as" (690): *Neque tū is es, qui quid sis nescias*, "Nor are you such a one as not to know what you are;" *Eodem modo mē decēpit quō tū*, "He has deceived me in the same way as (he has) you."

Note.—After *idem*, instead of *qui*, we sometimes have *ac, atque, ut*: *Eisdem ferē verbis expōnimus ut disputātum est*, "We set the matter forth in nearly the same words as those it was discussed with."

1039.—*Obs.* 4. *Ipse*, when joined to a personal pronoun, agrees with the *subject* or *object*, according to the degree of emphasis: *Cato sē ipse interēmī*, "Cato slew himself;" *Frātre m suū, dein sē ipsum interfecit*, "He slew his brother, and afterwards himself."

VI. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The construction of the Relative Pronoun is sufficiently explained in 688-708.

VII. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

1040.—*Questions* are of two kinds :

- (1.) *Fact-questions*, which inquire about a *fact*: *i. e.*, whether a statement is true or not. These expect for their answer "yes" or "no." Such is, "Did Brutus kill Caesar?"
- (2.) *Word-questions*, which inquire about the *words* which would correctly state a fact, assuming the fact itself to be real.

These expect for their answer some noun, verb, or adverb. Such are, "Who killed Caesar?" "When did Brutus kill Caesar?" "How did Brutus kill Caesar?"

Note.—It is to be observed that we naturally ask Fact-questions with the rising inflection; and Word-questions with the falling inflection.

1041.—*Interrogative Pronouns* and interrogative adverbs are used in asking *word-questions*.

The interrogatives *quis* and *quid* are regularly used as *substantives*, i. e., without nouns; and *qui* and *quod* as *adjectives*, i. e., in agreement with nouns.

Quis mē vocat?

Who calls me?

Quod nefarium stuprum nōn per illum?

What monstrous wickedness has not come about through him?

1042.—*Obs.* 1. Sometimes *quis* appears to be used adjectively: *quis cum senātor appellāvit*, "what senator accosted him?" but in such cases the noun is rather to be regarded as an appositive. (622.)

1043.—*Obs.* 2. Sometimes *qui* is used without a noun: then it rather means "what sort of—": *quī sis, nōn unde nātus sis, reputā*, "consider who you are, not whence you were born."

1044.—*Obs.* 3. Sometimes *quis* and *quem* are used in reference to females.

1045.—*Obs.* 4. If only two persons or things are spoken about, *uter* is used, and not *quis*: *quaeritur ex duobus uter dignior, ex pluribus quis dignissimus*, "we ask, of two which is the worthier, of several which is the worthiest."

1046.—*Note.*—*Uter* is sometimes found as a relative: *haec ei molesta erunt, in utrō culpa erit*, "these things will be vexatious to that one of the two in whom the fault shalt be."—Cic.

VIII. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

1047.—When a speaker refers to some member or members of a class, which he is either unable or unwilling to specify distinctly, he makes use of an *indefinite pronoun*. "Some men say"—"a certain man went"—"any one can say." But he may suggest that the individuals referred to are more or less definitely selected and contemplated in his mind. The several indefinite pronouns in Latin, accordingly, differ from each other in regard to the range or latitude of choice which the speaker has in his thoughts. They may be arranged in the following order:

Quis means "any one," "a man," without any further suggestion.

Quisque means "each one" of the class, referred to separately.

Quilibet (*quivis*) means "any one" of the class, selected at pleasure.

Quidam means "some one" in particular, known to the speaker.

Aliquis (*quispiam*) means "some one" in particular, not necessarily known.

Quisquam (*ullus*) means "any at all," hardly any, perhaps none to be found.

1048.—*Quis*, "any one," is always *enclitic*: i. e., attached in sound to a preceding word, very often to the *relative*, *si*, *nisi*, *nē*, *num*, and the inseparable *ec*-, which makes it interrogative.

Proprium est quod quis aere merced- What a man has bought with money
tus est, is his own.

Ecquid attendis? Do you mark at all?

1049.—*Obs.* 1. *Qui* and *quod* are used *adjectively*: *si quis etiam inferis sensus est*, "if there is any feeling to the shades."

1050.—*Quisque*, "each," regards all the members of a class separately. It has four chief uses:

(1.) In connection with the *reflective* pronoun, after which it generally stands.

Suum quisque noscat ingenium, Let each man learn his own capacity.

1051.—(2.) In connection with the *relative* pronoun. It then stands in the relative clause, though "each" stands in English in the antecedent clause—

Quam quisque nūrit artem, in hac se Let each man exercise himself in the
exerceat, art which he has learned.

1052.—(3.) In connection with *superlatives* (often two), it implies that the assertion in the predicate is regulated in its intensity by the degree of the quality attributed by the adjective:

Altissima quaeque flumina minimō The deepest rivers slip along with
sonō labuntur, least sound.

1053.—*Obs.* 2. Often the two superlatives belong to different clauses, and then *ut quisque* begins the first, and *ita* the second: *Ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillimē esse aliōs improbōs suspicatur*, "The better a man is, the more hard does he find it to suspect others to be scoundrels."

1054.—(4.) In connection with *ordinal* numerals, to give them the notion of exactness or of regular recurrence :

<i>Decimus quisque fustī necatur,</i>	Every tenth man is beaten to death.
<i>Primō quōque tempore ad senātum refertur,</i>	At the earliest possible moment a motion is made to the Senate.

1055.—*Quilibet* and *quivis*, *any you please*, give the widest range of selection. If the class consists of two only, *utervis*, *uterlibet*, are employed.

<i>Quivis homo potest quemvis turpem de quolibet rāmōrem prōferre,</i>	Any man can put forth any disgrace- ful report about anybody.
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1056.—*Quidam*, *a certain one*, refers to some particular one, known to the speaker.

<i>Nōn pugnas narrat, quod quidam facit,</i>	He does not talk of his battles as a certain person (I could name) does.
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1057.—*Obs.* 3. *Quidam* is often used to modify some strong epithet or metaphor: often with *quasi*, "as it were:" *Omnēs bonae artes quasi cognātiōne quādam inter se continentur*, "All good arts are bound together as it were by a kind of kinship."

1058.—*Aliquis*, *some one*, refers to some particular one, though it may not be known which.

<i>Feret haec aliquam tibi fama salutem,</i>	This fame will bring you some safety.
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1059.—*Obs.* 4. The indefinite pronouns and adverbs (*aliquando*, *aliquamdiū*, etc.), compounded with the inseparable prefix *ali-*, require for the most part the English *some* (emphatically opposed to *much*, *all*, etc.), in their translation: *est hoc aliquid, tametsi nōn est satis*, "this is something, yet it is not enough;" *vult dijūdicārī; sēro, verum aliquando tamen*, "he wants to have the matter settled: late, but still at some time."

1060.—*Obs.* 5. *Quispiam* is used nearly in the same way as *aliquis*, but without quite so much emphasis. *O stultum hominem, dixerit quispiam*, "O fool, some one may say." *Quispiam* is, however, used also after negatives, and then has nearly the force of *quisquam* (1061), with which it is sometimes confounded in MSS.

1061.—*Quisquam*, *any at all*, *any single*, always implies that the speaker conceives that hardly any one member of the class will answer. It is, therefore, used in sentences which are negative, or virtually negative.

<i>Quamdiū quisquam erit qui te defendere audeat, vivēs,</i>	{	As long as a single man shall be found bold enough to defend you, you shall live.
<i>Sine sociis nemo quidquam tale cōnātur,</i>		Without companions no one attempts any thing at all of the kind.
<i>Quid est, quod quisquam afferre possit,</i>	}	What is there which any one can advance?

1062.—*Obs. 6.* *Quisquam* is always used *substantively*, and has for its adjective *ullus*; *num censēs ullum animal sine corde esse posse*, “do you think that any animal can be without a heart?”

SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

GENERAL REMARKS ON SENTENCES AND THEIR COMBINATIONS.

1063.—*Simple* Sentences (616) may be of three kinds. They may contain the statement of—

- (1.) An *Assertion*: “The soldier fights bravely.”
- (2.) A *Question*: “Does the soldier fight bravely?”
- (3.) A *Command*: “Fight bravely, O soldier.”

When used in this *independent* way they may be called *Principal* sentences.

1064.—But it is possible to use them, or at least their matter or substance, in a *dependent* way, by making them the *object* or *subject of a verb*. Thus:

- (a.) “Caesar says—that the soldier fights bravely.”
- (b.) “Caesar asks—whether the soldier fights bravely.”
- (c.) “Caesar orders—that the soldier fight bravely.”

In each of these last sentences it is clear that the matter or substance of the previous assertion, question, command, is used as the object of the verbs *says*, *asks*, *orders*, respectively. Those simple sentences are, therefore, so far used just as *nouns substantive* might be used; and, therefore, they may be said to be used *substantively* or *nominally*.

1065.—We may say, therefore, that what is in—

1063. (1.) A *Principal* assertion becomes in 1064 (a.) a *Nominal* assertion.

1068. (2.) A *Principal* question becomes in 1064 (b.) a *Nominal* question.

1068. (3.) A *Principal* command becomes in 1064 (c.) a *Nominal* command.

1066.—*Complex* Sentences (616) consist of *two parts*, one of which is dependent upon the other in such a way that it is only used for the purpose of making more clear some point about the other. Thus, "Caesar marched towards Rome, when he had crossed the Rubicon," is a complex sentence. The first part of it is an assertion, independent, and capable of standing by itself. The second part is an assertion too; but it contains the word "when," which makes it incapable of standing by itself, and shows that it is here given, not for its own sake, but only to tell us the *time* of the action asserted in the first part. (Prac. Eng. Gram., 599, 3.

1067.—We may say, therefore, that in a *Complex* sentence—

The part capable of standing alone is a *Primary* sentence.

The part incapable of standing alone is a *Secondary* sentence or clause.

1068.—Further, the *Complex Sentence* given in 1066, since it contains an assertion, is capable of being used as the *object* of a verb. Thus we can say, "The historian relates—that Caesar marched towards Rome, when he had crossed the Rubicon." Here the words, *Caesar marched towards Rome*, are used as the object of the verb *relates*, and they make, therefore, a *Nominal* assertion; whereas in 1066 they formed a *Principal* assertion.

1069.—We see, therefore, that Primary sentences (1067), *i. e.*, such as *can* stand alone, may be used either as Principal sentences or as Nominal sentences; and that Secondary sentences (1067), *i. e.*, such as *cannot* stand alone, may be attached to Primary sentences, whether used principally or nominally.

1070.—Lastly, we may attach one *Secondary* sentence to *another*, to make some point about it clear. Thus, "Caesar marched towards Rome, when he had crossed the Rubicon, which was the limit of his province." The words, *which was the limit of his province*, form a secondary sentence (for they are incapable of standing by themselves), but they are attached to the previous secondary sentence, in order to tell us something about the Rubicon.

The following Table presents the above remarks in one view, and contains, besides, the names of the moods of the verb proper to be employed in each case, where the rules are sufficiently general to be of service:

1071.—

All sentences are	{ Primary (1067) used as	{ Principal (1068).	{ Assertions, Questions, Commands,	Indicative (1079).
		{ Nominal (1064).	{ Assertions, Questions, Commands,	Indicative (1101).
	{ Secondary (1067), attached to		{ Principal sentences, Nominal sentences, Secondary sentences,	Imperative (1110).
				Infinitive (1185).
				Subjunctive (1182).
				Subjunctive (1200).
				Subjunctive (1291).

1072.—*Note 1.* There is a further subdivision of secondary sentences, which, though important, is omitted in the above table, since no distinction of mood is based upon it. This division is as follows:

Secondary Sentences are—

- (A.) **Adjectival**, *i. e.*, qualifying a **noun** in the Primary sentence just as an **adjective** might do. These are introduced by the **Relative** Pronoun, and the noun qualified is its antecedent. For example: "The man is wise—who speaks little." Here the secondary sentence, "who speaks little," describes the antecedent, *man*, in precisely the same way as the adjective, "taciturn," might do.
- (B.) **Adverbial**, *i. e.*, qualifying the **verb** (or the **action**) in the Primary sentence just as an **adverb** might do. These are introduced by the various subordinating conjunctions (495), which may be called for shortness, **subjunctions**. For example: "He lies still—where he died." Here the secondary sentence, "where he died," limits the verb *lies*, just as the adverb, "yonder," might do.

Note 2. In the above table (1071) no mood is assigned to two of the heads, because in those cases several rules operate. In the other cases, too, there are certain exceptions and limitations which will be mentioned in their proper places.

For the agreement of a verb with its subject in **Person** and **Number**, see 634, 649.

VOICES.

1073.—The **Active Voice** of a transitive verb represents the action as proceeding from the subject (263), and affecting an object: *Brūtus Caesarem occidit*, "Brutus killed Caesar."

The **Passive Voice** represents the action as directed towards the subject (263): *Caesar a Brūtō occisus est*, "Caesar was killed by Brutus."

Therefore in changing from the Active to the Passive construction—

1074.—**RULE LXXIII.** The **object** of an Active verb becomes the **subject** of the Passive;

and the *subject* of the Active becomes the *ablative* of the agent (878), or of the means (873); as,

(Act.) <i>Filius rem paternam absumit,</i>	The son wastes his father's substance.
(Pass.) <i>Rēs paterna a filio (878) absumitur,</i>	His father's substance is wasted by the son.
(Act.) <i>Bellum opēs urbis absumpsit,</i>	War wasted the resources of the city.
(Pass.) <i>Opēs urbis bello (873) absumptæ sunt,</i>	The resources of the city were wasted by war.

1075.—RULE LXXIV. Verbs which govern *another case* besides their direct object in the Active, may retain that case in the Passive; as,

<i>Accūsor furā,</i>	I am accused of theft.
<i>Virgilius comparātur Homērō,</i>	Virgil is compared to Homer.
<i>Doceor grammaticam,</i>	I am taught grammar.
<i>Nāvis onerātur aurō,</i>	The ship is loaded with gold.

This Rule may be subdivided into the five following:

I. Verbs of *accusing, condemning, acquitting, and admonishing*, in the Passive, govern the Genitive. See 793.

II. Verbs of *valuing*, in the Passive, govern such genitives as *magnī, parvī, nihili*, etc. See 799.

III. Verbs of *comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away*, in the Passive, govern the Dative. See 855.

IV. Verbs of *asking and teaching*, in the Passive, govern the Accusative. See 734.

V. Verbs of *loading, binding, clothing, depriving*, and their contraries, in the Passive, govern the Ablative. See 907, 911.

Obs. 1. The *remote object* of the active voice is never, in Latin, converted into the subject of the passive, except in a few instances, which are manifest Græcisms. See Gr. Gram. 610. B. & K. Gr. Gram. 1039. In English, however, there are some expressions in which this is allowed. See An. and Pr. Eng. Gr., 814.

Hence, where, in some cases, the Greek and the English idioms admit of two forms of expression, the Latin admits of only one, *e. g.*, "This was told to me," or, "I was told this," is rendered into Latin by the first form; thus, *Hoc mihi dictum est*. But we cannot say, according to the second form, *Hoc dictus sum*.

1076.—*Obs.* 2. *Intransitive* verbs, having no object (263), can have no true passive. They are, however, used with the passive form as impersonals. See 453.

Obs. 3. *Deponent* verbs with a passive form, have an active meaning, transitive or intransitive. See 304, 305.

USE OF THE MOODS.

1077.—The *Finite Moods*, with endings distinctive of Time, Number, and Person, are the Indicative, the Imperative, and the Subjunctive. The *Infinitive Mood* has forms only to discriminate actions or states as unfinished, finished, or to be expected.

1078.—The three Finite Moods may be thus characterized:

The *Indicative Mood* represents a fact as *real*.

The *Imperative Mood* represents a fact as *commanded*.

The *Subjunctive Mood* represents a fact as *conceived*.

Note.—The difference between the Indicative (the *mood of Reality*), and the Subjunctive (the *mood of Conception*), will be felt, if such a sentence as the following be considered: *Aliis nocent, ut in aliis liberatis sint*, "They injure some, that they may be generous to others." Here, *aliis nocent* is represented as a fact actually *realized* and existing. But the latter clause only states something which is *conceived* in the mind, and may or may not be realized.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

1079.—RULE LXXV. The *Indicative Mood* is used in making *assertions* of facts; as,

Sol occidit,

The sun sets, or is setting.

Note.—In this Rule only principal assertions are meant. (1063.).

USE OF THE TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Present (*Present Imperfect*) Tense is used to express:—

1080.—1. *Acts* or states *continuing* (imperfect) at the *present* time: *Nunc scio quid sit amor*, "Now I know what love is."—VIRG.

1081.—2. Facts which are *generally true*; true now and always: *Voluptas sensibus nostris blanditur*, "Pleasure coaxes our senses."
—CIC.

1082.—3. Facts really *past*, which are vividly stated as *present* (*Historical Present*): *Dicto parere, desiliunt ex equis, prouolant in primum*, "They obeyed orders: they leap from their horses, they fly forward to the front."
—LIV.

1083.—4. Facts existing at the *present*, and also in the *time* immediately *preceding*. In this use, the temporal adverbs *jam*, *jamdiu*, *jamdiudum*, are generally employed; and, in English, *have* is used: *Pestem in nos omnes jamdiu machinans*, "You have been this long while plotting ruin for us all."
—CIC.

1084.—4. Facts really *future*, in secondary sentences, if the primary contain a future: *Si urgemus obsessos, perficitur bellum*, "If we (shall) press the besieged hard, the war will be finished."

1085.—Obs. 1. In the passive voice, the present tense represents its subject as at present acted upon, or as the object of an action present and continuing, and is usually rendered into English by the verb *to be*, and the perfect participle, as *amatur*, "he is loved," and this rendering will always be correct when the English verb in the present passive expresses *continuance*; as, *he is loved, feared, hated, respected*, etc.

1086.—Obs. 2. But there are many verbs in which this rendering of the present would be incorrect, as it does not express the present receiving of an action, but rather the present and continuing *effect* of an act, which act itself is now past. In all such cases, it is more properly the rendering of the *perfect* than of the *present*, and it is often so used. Thus, *domus aedificata est*; *opus peractum est*; *epistola scripta est*, may be properly rendered, "the house is built"; "the work is finished"; "the letter is written;" because in the English, as well as in Latin, the building of the house, the finishing of the work, and the writing of the letter, are represented as acts now past, and which are present only in their effects. The proper rendering of such verbs in the present passive, in English, is by the verb *to be*, and the verbal substantive in *ing* in the passive sense; thus, *domus aedificatur*, "the house is building"; *opus peragitur*, "the work is finishing"; *epistola scribitur*, "the letter is writing." When this mode of expression is not authorized, and when the other would be improper, it will be necessary to express the precise idea of the present by some other form of expression. See *An. and Pr. Eng. Gr.*, App. V., I., and II., p. 235.—*Practical English Grammar*, App. IX. p. 324. These same remarks are also applicable to the next tense.

The Imperfect (*Past-Imperfect*) Tense is used to express—

1087.—1. A fact continuing (imperfect) in *past* time: *Annus subleuē nēbat*; *ea texēbat*, "An old woman was spinning a woof; she (the girl) was weaving."
—TER.

Obs. This tense, strictly speaking, corresponds to the past-progressive in English (*An. and Pr. Eng. Gr.*, 474, 2.—*Principles of Eng. Gr.*, 199, 2).

It is often rendered, however, by the past tense in its ordinary form, and should always be so, when the verb expresses a *continued* act or state; as, *amabat*, "he loved;" *timēbat*, "he feared."

1088.—2. A *fact customary* at past time: *Majores nostri libertis non multo secus ac servis imperabant*, "Our ancestors used to govern their freedmen pretty nearly as they did their slaves."—CIC.

1089.—3. A *fact attempted*, but not accomplished: *Porsena eum terrēbat*, "Porsena tried to frighten him."

The *Future* Tense is used to express—

1090.—Facts which will occur in *Future time*: *Crās ingens iterābimus aequor*, "To-morrow we shall again be traversing the vast ocean."—HOR.

1091.—Obs. The Future is sometimes an *imperative* in force (1116): *Hæc tibi erunt curæ*, "Let these things your care" (*lit.* shall be for a care to you).—CIC.

The *Perfect* Tense is used—

1092.—1. As a *present-perfect*, to express a fact as completed (*perfect*) at the *present* time: *Veni, ut pecūniam tibi solvam*, "I have come to pay you the money."

1093.—2. As a Perfect-Indefinite (*Aorist*), to represent a fact as *simply past*: *Livius fabulam dedit annō ante nātum Ennium*, "Livius exhibited a play the year before the birth of Ennius."

Obs. 1. The first use corresponds to the English present-perfect (An. and Pr. Gr., 407); the second, or *Perfect-Indefinite*, corresponds to the English past tense (An. and Pr. Gr., 415). In this sense it is commonly used in historical narratives, like the Greek aorist; thus, *Caesar exercitum finibus Italiae admovit, Rubicōnem transiit, Rōmam occupavit*, "Caesar marched his army," etc.

1094.—Obs. 2. The Perfect Tense is used after *postquam, ut primum, simul ac*, etc., where, in English, we use the Past-Perfect: *Caesar, postquam cōpiās vidit mātūravit*, "Caesar, as soon as he had seen the forces, made haste." (1249.)

1095.—Obs. 3. The Perfect sometimes expresses the completeness of a fact with so much force as to imply that it does *not exist* in the Present: *Fuit ingens glōria Troicūm*, "The great glory of the Trojans was (and is no more), i. e., has had its day."—VIRG.

The Pluperfect (*Past-Perfect*) Tense is used to express—

1096.—A fact as completed (Perfect) at a point of *past* time: *Pausanias eodem locō sepultus est, ubi vitam posuerat*, "Pausanias was buried in the same place where he had laid down his life."

1097.—*Obs.* 1. The Aorist and the Past-Perfect are often used in connection with the Past-Imperfect, when the last represents a fact as *continued*, in contrast with *completed* facts: *Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant*, "All were still, and with eager attention were keeping their eyes fixed upon him." *Irruerant Danaï et tectum omne tenebant*, "The Danaans had rushed in, and were occupying the whole dwelling."—VIRG.

The **Future-Perfect** Tense is used to express—

1098.—A *fact* as *completed* (Perfect) at a point of *future* time: *Ut sementem feceris, ita metes*, "As you shall have sowed, so shall you reap."

1099.—*Obs.* 1. The Future-Perfect is often used to indicate the *certainty* or *rapidity* of the result; and often then it occurs in two connected clauses: *Si te videro, respiravero*, "If I shall have seen you, I shall at once breathe again."

TENSES IN EPISTOLARY STYLE.

1100.—As *letters* often did not reach the person addressed till long after they were written, the Romans frequently made allowance for this interval, and adapted the tenses they used to the time at which the letter would be read; i. e., they often used the *past*-imperfect for the *present*-imperfect, and the *past*-perfect for the *present*-perfect:

<i>Etsi nihil habēbam novī, quod post accidisset quam dedissem ad te Philogenī literās, tamen quum Philotimum Rōmam remitterem, scribendum aliquid ad te fuit.</i> — Cic., Att. vi. 2.	Though I <i>have</i> nothing new that <i>has</i> occurred, at least since I <i>put</i> my last into the hands of Philogenes for you, yet as I <i>am</i> sending Phil- otimus back to Rome, I <i>am</i> bound to write something to you.
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Obs. 1. The terms *yesterday*, *to-day*, *to-morrow*, and often the word *here*, are avoided for the same reason.

Obs. 2. This change of the tenses occurs chiefly at the beginning and end of letters, where the writer has it most forcibly impressed on his mind that he is not in conversation.

1101.—RULE LXXVI. The *Indicative Mood* is used in asking *Questions* about *Facts*.

*Quota hōra sōl occidet?
Num negāre audēs?*

At what o'clock will the sun set?
Do you venture to deny it?

Note.—Of course, this Rule refers only to *Principal Questions*. See the table in 1071.

1102.—*Obs.* 1. In the first example above, the words *sol occidet*, by themselves, express an assertion, "The sun will set." It is only the presence of the *interrogative pronoun quō*, and not (as in English) a change in the order of the words, which shows that a question is asked. Such questions are *Word-questions*. See 1040, 1041.

Obs. 2. In the second example, the particle *num* shows that a question is asked: but this is a *Fact-question* (1040), since the answer "no" is expected.

INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES.

1103.—The *interrogative* particles *ne* (enclitic) and *num* are used in asking *Fact-questions* (1040).

Pergisne eam artem illūdere? Do you go about to scorn that art?

Num locupletiorēs quaeris testēs? Do you require more trustworthy witnesses?

1104.—*Obs.* 3 The particle *ne* is *enclitic*, and is always appended to the first word of the question, except sometimes when united with *nōn*, as in *canis nōnne similis lupō*, "is not a dog like a wolf?"

1105.—*Obs.* 4. When *ne* is the particle used, it is not indicated what answer the speaker anticipates. But if *num* is employed, the answer *no* is expected. See examples above.

1106.—*Obs.* 5. When *ne* is appended to *nōn* (*nōnne*), the answer *yes* is expected: *nōnne animadvertis*, "do you not observe?"

1107.—*Double questions* are those fact-questions which present an alternative. The first member commonly has *utrum*, *num*, or *ne*, and the second almost always *an*, rarely *ne*. Sometimes the particle is omitted in the first member.

Utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est, Is that your fault or ours?

Iene est quem quaero, annōn, Is that the man I am seeking or not?

Sunt haec tua verba, necne, Are these your words or not?

Obs. 6. *Annōn* and *necne*, "or not," are written as single words.

1108.—*Obs.* 7. *An* is sometimes apparently used before *single* questions; but there is always an alternative implied, though not expressed: *An Pamphilus vēnit?* ("Have you any thing else to say,) or is Pamphilus really come?"

1109.—*Obs.* 8. The following table gives the *sequence* of the Interrogative Particles, when there are two or three alternatives:

*First alternative.***Utrum****-Ne**

(Omitted)

(Omitted)

*Second.***An****An****An****-Ne***Third.***An****An****An**

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1110.—RULE LXXVII. The *Imperative Mood* is used in giving commands, directions, advice, entreaties.

Dissolve frigus,

Thaw away the cold.

Si quid in tē peccāvi, ignosce,

If I have done you any wrong, pardon me.

TENSES OF THE IMPERATIVE.

1111.—The Present gives directions with reference to the *immediate present*, or without reference to any definite time. It is also used in salutations.

Recognosce mēcum noctem illam,

Review with me that night.

Carpe diem,

Seize the (present) day.

Salvē ! Avē !

Hail to thee ! farewell !

1112.—The Future gives directions with reference to the future, and is particularly used in *laws, wills, etc.*

Hominem mortuum in urbe nē sepe-

Thou shalt not bury nor burn a

lito, nēve arito,

corpsae in the city.

Servus meus liber esto,

My slave shall be free.

1113.—Obs. 1. In negative commands (*prohibitions*), *not* is expressed by *nē* (very rarely by *nōn*), and where there are two or more consecutive prohibitions by *nē* — *nēve* (*neu*), or *nēve* — *nēve* (rarely *nec*).

1114.—Obs. 2. The *present* imperative is rarely used in prohibitions. Instead of this, very often the imperative *nōlī* (418) with the infinitive was used: *nōlī tē oblivisci Cicerōnem esse*, “do not forget that you are Cicero.” So, also, *cave*, “beware;” *cave faciās*, “see you do it not.” Also, the Present Imperfect or Present Perfect of the subjunctive: *tū nō quæsieris*, “do not you inquire”—the latter especially in the second singular.

1115.—*Obs.* 3. The *affirmative* imperative is often expressed by various circumlocutions: *cūrā ut valeās*, "look after your health;" *fac bonam spem habēās*, "take heed that you have a good hope;" and often by the subjunctive alone. See 1198.

1116.—*Obs.* 4. The Future Indicative is sometimes used for the Imperative: *in dextram partem taciti transibitis*, "pass quietly to the right."—*LIV.* See 1091.

1117.—*Obs.* 5. In a few cases the forms of the future imperative were used in place of those of the present: *scito, scitōte*, "know ye;" *sic habēto*, "be sure."

THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

1118.—*RULE LXXVIII.* The *Infinitive Mood* is an indeclinable verbal substantive, which is used in the nominative or accusative case, in connection with a verb; as,

Mentiri turpe est,
Cupio discere,

To lie is base.
I desire to learn.

1119.—*EXPLANATION.*—In the first of these examples it is clear that *mentiri*, "to lie," or "lying," is the subject of *est*, and is therefore in the *nominative*; and that *turpe* is the complement of *est* in the neuter, because *mentiri* (being indeclinable, 35) is neuter. In the second example, *discere*, "to learn," or "learning," is used as the object of the transitive verb *cupio*, and is therefore in the *accusative* case.

1120.—*Obs.* 1. There are some passages, particularly in the poets, in which the infinitive seems to be used for *other cases* than the nominative or accusative. But many of these may be explained by the consideration that a phrase may have the construction of a simple verb. Thus: *Parātus sum frumentum dare*, "I am prepared to give (*for giving*) corn," *CIC.*, is equivalent to *volo dare*. So again, *Quibus in otio vivere cōpia erat*, "Who had an opportunity to live (*of living*) at ease," *SALL.*, is equivalent to *Quibus licēbat vivere*.

1121.—*Obs.* 2. The poets, however, use the infinitive freely after adjectives, which in prose would require a *Genitive* (755): *cedere necius*, for *cēdendi*, "not knowing how to yield;" *cantāre periti*, for *cantandi*, "skilled in singing."

1122.—*Obs.* 3. The Infinitive is rarely joined with *aptus*, *utilis*, *idōneus*, *nātus*, where we should expect the *Dative* (860), or *ad* with the

accusative: *frūgēs consūmere nātī*, "born to eat up fruits;" *apta veterēs mutāre figurās*, "capable of changing old shapes."

1123.—*Obs.* 4. The Infinitive appears to be used as the *ablative* after *dignus*, *indignus*: *dignus laudāri*, "worthy to be praised" (921); and also in connection with the ablative of a participle in the absolute construction. (971.)

1124.—*Obs.* 5. The Infinitive is very rarely found governed by *prepositions*: *Nīl sibi legātum prāter plōrāre*, "Nothing bequeathed to him except mourning."—HOR. *Inter optimē valere et gravissimē aegritare nihil interest*, "Between the soundest health and the severest sickness there is no difference."—CIC.

1125.—*Obs.* 6. The Infinitive sometimes has *ipsum* agreeing with it, and, rarely, other adjective pronouns: *Cum vivere ipsum turpe sit nobis*, "Since life itself is dishonorable to me."—CIC. *Meum intelligere nullā pecūnia vendo*, "I sell my intelligence at no price."—PETRON.

TENSES OF THE INFINITIVE.

1126.—The Infinitive has *three tenses*: the Present (better called the *Imperfect*), the *Perfect*, and the *Future*. They represent, respectively, their action as unfinished, finished, or to be expected, at the time denoted by the principal verb.

1127.—The Present (*Imperfect*) Infinitive describes an action as *going on* at the time of the principal verb:

<i>Intelligis mē vigilāre,</i>	You know that I am watching.
<i>Intellexisti mē vigilāre,</i>	You knew that I was watching.
<i>Intelligēs mē vigilāre,</i>	You will know that I am watching.

1128.—The *Perfect* Infinitive describes an action as *finished* at the time of the principal verb:

<i>Dico tē vēnisse,</i>	I assert that you came.
<i>Dixi tē vēnisse,</i>	I asserted that you had come.
<i>Dicam tē vēnisse,</i>	I shall assert that you came.

1129.—The *Future* Infinitive describes an action as future, or *to be expected*, at the time of the principal verb:

<i>Crēdo tē ventūrum esse,</i>	I believe that you will come.
<i>Crēdidi tē ventūrum esse,</i>	I believed that you would come.
<i>Crēdam tē ventūrum esse,</i>	I shall believe that you will come.

1130.—*Obs.* 1. It can be seen that the time (tense) of the principal verb has nothing to do with the tense of the dependent infinitive, though it sometimes causes a change in the English translation of it.

1131.—*Obs.* 2. The verb *memini*, "I remember," in a narrative of events, at which the speaker was present, is joined with the Present (*Imperfect*) Infinitive, though the action remembered is finished: *Memini Catonem mecum disserere*, "I remember that Cato discussed (Cato's discussing) with me." But if the sentence is not a narrative, but a statement of a result, the perfect infinitive is used: *Meministi me distribuisse*, "You remember that I divided (in a former part of the speech)." —Cic.

1132.—*Obs.* 3. With verbs expressing *duty*, *possibility* (expressed in English by *ought*, *might*, etc.), the existence of the duty or possibility in *past* time, is in Latin properly expressed by putting those verbs in *past* tenses, with the *Imperfect* Infinitive dependent on them; whereas, in English, the Perfect Infinitive is employed, in consequence of the insufficient distinctions of tense in such verbs: *possum (debeo) ire*, "I am able (I ought) to go;" *potui (debui) ire*, "I might (I ought to) have gone," *lit.* "I was able (I was bound) to go."

1133.—*Obs.* 4. Those verbs which have *no third stem* (no supine) can have no Future Infinitive. The want of it is supplied by *futūrum esse*, or *fore*, with *ut* and the subjunctive: *Spero fore ut medearis*, "I hope that you will cure." The same circumlocution is also sometimes employed in cases where the regular Future Infinitive might be formed: *Nunquam pulavi fore ut supplex ad te venirem*, "I never thought it would happen that I should come to you as a suppliant" (for *me supplicem ventūrum esse*). (1362.)

1134.—*Obs.* 5. *Fore* is sometimes used in connection with the perfect participle (passive or deponent) making a *Future Perfect* Infinitive: *Dico me satis adeptum fore*, "I say that I shall have obtained enough." —Cic.

SUBJECT OF THE INFINITIVE.

1135.—When a sentence containing an assertion is to be used as the object or subject of a verb (i. e., *nominally*, 1064), the verb in the assertion is changed into the infinitive mood, and its subject into the accusative case. Thus, *tū nōn ista audivistī*, "you have not heard those things," is an assertion (Principal, 1063). If I wish to make that assertion either the subject of *mirum est*, "it is wonderful," or the object of *miror*, "I wonder," I must change its subject, *tū*, to *tē*, and its verb, *audivistī*, to *audivisse*: *tē nōn ista audivisse mirum est*, or *miror*, "it is wonderful (or I wonder) that you have not heard those things." *Tē nōn ista audivisse* form a *nominal assertion*,

1136.—RULE LXXIX. The subject of the infinitive is put in the accusative; as,

Gaudeo tē valēre,

I am glad that you are well.

EXPLANATION.—Under this Rule, the infinitive with its subject forms a distinct proposition, and is equivalent to the indicative or subjunctive mood in English, together with the connective “*that*.” Thus, in the example, *tē valēre* contains the simple proposition, “You are well.” The equivalent of the English “*that*,” connecting it as a subordinate clause with the preceding verb, is implied in the infinitive form. The English particle “*that*,” may therefore be called the *sign* of the accusative before the infinitive, being used to connect the infinitive clause with the preceding. It may often be omitted, however, in translating, as it frequently is in English; thus, *aiunt rēgem adventāre*, “they say the king is coming,” or, “that the king is coming.”

EXCEPTION.

1137.—Historical Infinitive.—The verb governing the infinitive is sometimes omitted. Especially is this the case in historical narration, when the infinitive follows a *nominative* case in the sense of the Imperfect Indicative, or the aorist; as, *Catilina cum expeditis in primā acie versari*, “Catiline with the light troops keep moving in the foremost rank.” See 641. When thus used, it is sometimes said to be governed by *coepit* or *coeperunt* understood. Cases occur, however, in which this supplement cannot be made; as, *Vērū ingenium ejus haud absurdum; posse facere versūs, jocum movēre*, etc., “However, her talent was by no means contemptible; she could make verses, get off a joke, etc.”

1138.—RULE LXXX. *Omission of the Subject.*—Verbs signifying *willingness, determination, ability, lawfulness, duty, beginning*, with their contraries, govern the infinitive without a subject-accusative; as,

Studeo ex tē audire quid sentias, I desire to hear from you what you think.

1139.—Obs. 1. The infinitive without a subject is used after such verbs as *cupio, opto, volo, nolo, molo*;—*possum, queo, nequeo, valeo, cogito, cōnor, tendo, disco, doceo, debeo*, etc. By the poets it is used after *juge, parat* for *noli*, and sometimes after *aveo, fugio, gaudeo*, etc. In all such

cases it expresses an act or state of the subject of the *governing verb*, which is therefore to be regarded as also the subject of the infinitive.

1140.—*Obs.* 2. The verbs *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *cupio*, etc., admit also the *accusative* with the infinitive. Thus, "I desire to be merciful," may be either *cupio esse clemens*, or *cupio me esse clementem*. For the *nominative*, *clemens*, when the subject of the infinitive is omitted, see 1145.

1141.—*Obs.* 3. If the subject is *indefinite* and *general* it is not expressed: *Facinus est vincire civem Romanum*, "To bind (i. e., for any one to bind) a Roman citizen is a crime."

COMPLEMENT OF THE INFINITIVE.

1142.—**RULE LXXXI.** The *Complement* (Predicate noun or adjective), with the infinitive, agrees with its subject, or with the word of its reference; as,

Volo me eruditum esse, } I desire to be learned.
Volo eruditus esse, }

Mihi negligent esse non licuit, It was not permitted me to be careless.

1143.—**EXPLANATION.**—In the first of these examples, *eruditum* is in the *accusative* to agree with *me*, the expressed subject of the infinitive. In the second, *eruditus* agrees with *ego*, the understood subject of *volo*. In the third, it agrees with *mihi*, which is the word of its reference, though *mihi* cannot be regarded as the subject of *esse*. *Esse* is often understood.

1144.—*Obs.* 1. This is the usual construction with *licet*: *vobis jam licet esse fortunatissimis*, "you may now be most fortunate." (For other verbs so used see 676.) But sometimes the *accusative* is used, agreeing with the understood subject of *esse*: *Civi Romanus licet esse Gaditanum*, "A citizen of Rome may become a man of Gades."

1145.—*Obs.* 2. Of course, when the subject of the infinitive is omitted (1138), a complementary noun will be in the *nominative* to agree with the principal subject. Besides the verbs mentioned (1139), many passive verbs, of *saying*, *showing*, *believing*, etc., are used in the same way: *Aristaeus oleae inventor fuisse dicitur*, "Aristaeus is said to have been the discoverer of the olive;" for which we might have had, *Aristaeum inventorem fuisse dicitur*, "It is said that Aristaeus, etc."

1146.—*Obs.* 3. The passive personal construction is quite common with *video*: *Videor deceptus esse*, "I seem to have been deceived," instead of *Videtur me esse deceptum*, "It seems that I, etc."

INFINITIVE AS SUBJECT OR OBJECT.

1147.—RULE LXXXII. One verb being the *subject* of another, is put in the infinitive ; as, .

Facile est queri,
Mentiri turpe est,

To complain is easy.
To lie is base.

1148.—RULE LXXXIII. One verb governs another, as its *object*, in the infinitive ; as,

Cupio discere,

I desire to learn.

1149.—EXPLANATION.—It does not matter whether the Infinitive have or have not a subject. In either case, the Infinitive with its connected words (*subject, object, adverb, complement, etc.*), may by these rules be made the subject or the object of another verb, in the Nominative or the Accusative case. (See 1118.)

1150.—Obs. 1. The Infinitive as a *subject* is used—

- (a) With *est* and its complement: *dulce et decōrum est prō patriā mori*, "sweet and comely is it to die in our country's cause;" *tē venīre pergrātum est*, "your coming (*lit.*, that you should come) is very delightful."

1151.—(b) With an *impersonal* verb, or a verb used impersonally: *peccāre nēmīnī licet*, "sinning (to sin) is allowed to no man;" *senātui placuit Crassum Syriam obtinēre*, "Crassus's holding Syria pleased the Senate (it pleased the Senate that Crassus should hold Syria)."

1152.—Obs. 2. The Infinitive as an *object*, is used with such verbs as naturally have a *thing* or a *fact*, not a person, for their object. These are verbs expressing—

- (a) *Knowledge, opinion, declaration (verba sentiendi et declarandi):* *scimus tē venisse*, "we know that you have come;" *sentimus calere ignem*, "we feel that fire is hot;" *promittebat se venturum esse*, "he promised that he would come."

1153.—(b) *Wish, desire, command, etc.*: *sapientem civem me et esse et numerari volo*, "I wish myself both to be and to be accounted a wise citizen;" *optat arare caballus*, "the nag would like to draw the plough;" *Caesar castra vallō muniti vetuit*, "Caesar forbade the camp to be fortified with a rampart."

1154.—(c) *Satisfaction, surprise, etc.*: *gaudeo tē valere*, "I am glad that you are well;" *miror tē ad mē nihil scribere*, "I wonder at your not writing to me."

1155.—*Obs. 3.* If the verbs mentioned in *Obs. 2* (1152, a) are used in the *passive*, the Infinitive is retained, and the subject accusative often becomes the nominative to the passive, instead of being retained in an impersonal construction (1151). Thus: *dicunt Caesarem mortuum esse*, "they say that Caesar is dead," may become *dicitur Caesar mortuus (1145) esse*, instead of *dicitur Caesarem mortuum esse*.

1156 — *Obs. 4.* It is clear that it is only the verbs in 1152 (*Obs. 2. a*) which have in a strict sense an *assertion* for their object, and therefore that it is only with them that what were called (1064) *nominal assertions* can be used. But since all the verbs referred to in 1150-1154 may have for their subject or object an Infinitive mood with an accusative case for its subject, and this is the form of a nominal assertion (1135), it will be found convenient to give the name *nominal assertion* to all such combinations of an *accusative with an infinitive*, whether they are in strictness assertions or not.

1157.—*Obs. 5.* Certain phrases equivalent to a verb may have a similar object: *fūma est Gallōs adventare*, "there is a report that the Gauls are coming."

1158.—*Obs. 6.* When a relative clause has the same verb as the proposition with the infinitive on which the relative clause depends, but without the repetition of the verb, the subject of the verb in the relative clause is put by attraction in the accusative; as, *Platōnem ferunt idem sensisse quod Pythagoram*, "They say that Plato thought as Pythagoras did." But, if the verb of the relative clause is expressed, its subject must be in the nominative; as, *Platōnem ferunt . . . idem sensisse quod Pythagorās sensit*.

The same analogy is observed with the conjunction *quam* after a comparative. 899, 1st and 2d.

Obs. 7. Several of the verbs referred to in 1152-4 take the subjunctive or the indicative with various subjunctions. (495.) These cases will be mentioned further on. See 1203-4, 1222-3, 1230-3, 1258

1159.—*Obs. 8.* An Infinitive Sentence (nominal assertion) is often used in *exclamations*, being the object or subject of a verb understood: *mēne incepto desistere victam* (sc. *credendum est*, "can it be supposed) that I should be overcome and give up the design?" *at tē nōn Rōmæ fore* (sc. *quantum doleo*, "how I grieve) that you are not going to be at Rome."

1160.—*Obs. 9.* The poets, and later prose writers, even Livy, sometimes use the Infinitive to express *purpose*: *pecus egit altīs visere montes*, "he drove his flock to visit the lofty mountains," Hor.; *legati veniunt speculārī*, "ambassadors come to spy out."—Livy.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1161.—The *Subjunctive Mood* is used when the writer wishes to represent that he is not stating a fact, but a *thought* or *conception*. See 1078.

All the uses of the Subjunctive may be ultimately referred to this fundamental distinction. Its name implies that it is generally employed in sentences which are *subjoined*, as dependent clauses, to other sentences which stand independently; i. e., to Primary sentences. And even in those cases where it appears to stand alone (except in some kinds of hypothetical sentences), it is probably to be explained by understanding some antecedent clause to which it may be considered to be attached.

TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

1162.—The Subjunctive Mood has *four tenses*, two for incomplete action (*Imperfect* tenses), and two for complete action (*Perfect* tenses), these having reference to present and past time respectively. Thus we have:

- (1) For *incomplete* action, the Present (*Present Imperfect*): *scribam*.
the Imperfect (*Past Imperfect*): *scriberem*.
- (2) For *complete* action, the Perfect (*Present Perfect*): *scripserim*.
the Pluperfect (*Past Perfect*): *scripsissem*.

1163.—The particular tense of the subjunctive to be employed in each case is determined by the tense of the principal verb with which it is connected. In this point of view, the *tenses of the Indicative Mood* are arranged in *two classes*.

- I. *Tenses not Past*: i. e., those which speak of a fact as present or future. These are often called Principal tenses. They are: the Present (*Present Imperfect*), the Perfect Definite (*Present Perfect*), the *Future*, and the *Future Perfect*.
- II. *Tenses Past*: i. e., those which speak of a fact as past. These are often called Historical tenses. They are: the Imperfect (*Past Imperfect*), the Perfect Indefinite (*Aorist*), and the Pluperfect (*Past Perfect*).

Accordingly, we have the following Rule for

The Sequence of Tenses.

1164.—RULE LXXXIV. *Tenses not Past* are followed by *Present* Tenses of the Subjunctive. *Tenses Past* are followed by *Past* Tenses of the Subjunctive.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Tenses not Past.</i>	1165.				
	<i>Audio</i>	{ <i>quid agās,</i> <i>quid egeris,</i>	I hear	{ what you are doing. <i>Imperf.</i> what you have done. <i>Perf.</i>	
	<i>Audiet</i> (Pres.-Perf.)	{ <i>quid agās,</i> <i>quid egeris,</i>	I have heard	{ what you are doing. <i>Imperf.</i> what you have done. <i>Perf.</i>	
	<i>Audiam</i>	{ <i>quid agās,</i> <i>quid egeris,</i>	I shall hear	{ what you are doing. <i>Imperf.</i> what you have done. <i>Perf.</i>	
	<i>Audiero</i>	{ <i>quid agās,</i> <i>quid egeris,</i>	I shall have heard	{ what you do. <i>Imperf.</i> what you have done. <i>Perf.</i>	

<i>Tenses Past.</i>	1166.				
	<i>Audiēbam</i>	{ <i>quid agerēs,</i> <i>quid egiēs,</i>	I heard	{ what you were doing. <i>Imperf.</i> what you had done. <i>Perf.</i>	
	<i>Audiet</i> (Aorist)	{ <i>quid ageris,</i> <i>quid egiēs,</i>	I heard	{ what you were doing. <i>Imperf.</i> what you had done. <i>Perf.</i>	
	<i>Audieram</i>	{ <i>quid ageris,</i> <i>quid egiēs,</i>	I had heard	{ what you were doing. <i>Imperf.</i> what you had done. <i>Perf.</i>	

1167.—Obs. 1. The *Historical Present* (1082) being in *form* a Tense not Past, but in *sense* a Tense Past, is sometimes followed by a Present, and sometimes by a Past tense of the Subjunctive. A Past tense is, however, the more usual: *Princeps Gallos hortatur, ut arma capiant*, "The chief urges the Gauls that they take up arms."—CAES. *Servis suis imperat Rubrius, ut januam clauderent*, "Rubrius ordered (*lit.* orders) his slaves that they should shut the gate."—CIC.

1168.—Obs. 2. The *Present Perfect* Subjunctive is sometimes used as an *Aorist* Subjunctive after a Tense Past of the Indicative, when the subordinate clause is conceived simply as a distinct historical statement: *Tam parātus fuit hostium animus ad dimicandum ut ad galeas induendas tempus defuerit*, "So ready was the spirit of the enemy for fighting, that time was wanting for putting on the helmets."—CAES.

1169.—Obs. 3. Sometimes a *Tense Past* in the Primary sentence is followed by a *Present* of the Subjunctive, if the result of a past action extends to the present time: *Adeo excellēbat abstinētia Aristides ut unus post hominum memoriā Justus sit appellatus*, "So much did Aristides excel in self-control, he alone within the memory of man has (up to the present time) been called the Just."—NEP.

1170.—Obs. 4. When the *Past Imperfect* Subjunctive is used in the third form of the Hypothetical Period (1267), it is really present in sense, and may, therefore, be followed by a Present tense: *Memorāre*

possent quibus in locis maximās cōpiās populus Rōmānus fūderit, "I could now tell (if I chose) in what places the Roman people routed the largest forces."—SALL. But even in these cases the general rule is usually observed.

1171.—Obs. 5. Sometimes the *Perfect* Indicative, when we must regard and translate it as a Present Perfect, is followed by a Past Subjunctive, as if it were the Aorist: *Hōc animō semper fui, ut invidiam virtūtis partem glōriam putārem*, "I have always been of such a mind as to consider odium gained by manly conduct to be glory."—CIC.

1172.—Obs. 6. The Subjunctive Mood has no *Future* of its own. When such a tense is needed it is supplied by the Periphrastic Conjugation (328), with *sim* or *essem*, according to the general rule: *Et quisquam dubitabit, quid virtūtis perfectūrus sit*, "And will any one doubt, what he is likely to accomplish by virtue?"—CIC. *Rescripsi quam mihi grātum esset factūrus*, "I wrote in answer how much pleasure he would do me."—CIC. If the Future Subjunctive Passive is required, we must use *futūrum sit (esset) ut*.

1173.—Obs. 7. If a Subjunctive Mood is attached to an Infinitive clause, its tense will, of course, be governed by that of the verb on which the Infinitive depends, since the Infinitive has no time of its own. (1126.)

VARIOUS USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The *Subjunctive Mood*, expressing the action of the Verb as a Conception and not as a Fact, is employed in various ways according to the nature of the conception implied by it. Most of these occur only in secondary (dependent) sentences; but there are some cases, as will be seen, in which it is used in Principal Assertions, Questions, and Commands.

1174.—A. The *Subjunctive Mood*, then, is used in the statement of *all conceptions* which imply—

- I. A *Possibility (Potential Subjunctive)*; as, *haec sint falsa sēnē*, "these statements may certainly be false."
- II. A *Doubt (Deliberative Subjunctive)*; as, *quid facerem*, "what was I to do?"
- III. A *Desire (Optative Subjunctive)*; as, *stet haec urbs praedāra*, "may this famous city stand firm."
- IV. A *Purpose (Final Subjunctive)*; as, *edimus ut vivāmus*, "we eat that we may live."
- V. A *Consequence (Consecutive Subjunctive)*; as, *tantus erat timor omnium, ut nēmo urbe excēderet*, "so great was the terror of all, that no man left the city."

1175.—B. The *Subjunctive Mood* is used in the statement of *some conceptions* which imply—

- I. *Time (Temporal Subjunctive)*; as, *Antigonus, quum adversus Seleucum dimicâret, occisus est*, "Antigonus, while he was fighting against Seleucus, was slain."
- II. *Cause (Causal Subjunctive)*; as, *Quae quum ita sint, hoc dico*, "Since these things are so, I assert this."
- III. *Condition (Conditional Subjunctive)*; as, *Manent ingenia senibus, modo permaneat industria*, "Old men's abilities remain to them, if only their industry remains."
- IV. *Concession (Concessive Subjunctive)*; as, *Ut desint virēs, tamen est laudanda voluntās*, "Though strength may fail, yet the wish must be commended."

1176.—C. Besides these uses, the Subjunctive Mood is constantly employed in secondary sentences *attached to* other sentences which contain a *Subjunctive Mood* or an *Infinitive*.

This is called the *Attracted Subjunctive*.

Note.—It will be seen that the Indicative Mood is often employed in sentences similar to those which come under B and C.

A. I. SUBJUNCTIVE IN CONCEPTIONS OF POSSIBILITY.

1177.—RULE LXXXV. *Potential Subjunctive.*—The Subjunctive Mood is used in Principal Assertions to express that a fact is possible, as;

Forſitan quiſpiam dixerit, Perhaps some man may say.

1178.—EXPLANATION.—In this way the Subjunctive is used to state with deference or modesty a fact which might be expressed more decidedly by the Indicative. The negative in such cases is *nē* (not *nōn*): *Nē ſit ſanē ſummum malum dolor, malum certē eſt*, "Pain may not indeed be the greatest evil, but an evil it certainly is."—CIC.

1179.—Obs. 1. The *Present Perfect Subjunctive* is very often employed in this sense, particularly in the first person, or in the second or third, if the subject be actually or virtually indefinite: *Brūtī jūdicium, pāce tuā dixerim, longē antepōno tuō*, "The judgment of Brutus, with your leave I would say, I far prefer to yours."—CIC. *Nē aequāveritis Hannibali Philippum*, "You would not make out Philip equal to Hannibal."—LIV.

A. II. SUBJUNCTIVE IN CONCEPTIONS OF DOUBT.

1180.—RULE LXXXVI. *Deliberative Subjunctive.*—The Subjunctive is used in Principal Questions which imply perplexity; as,

Quid hōc homine faciātis, What are you to do with this man?

1181.—EXPLANATION.—In such questions, which ask what is to be done under certain circumstances, it is generally implied that a negative answer is looked for; “nothing,” or “no.” Here again the negative is *nē*: *Nē doleam*, “Must I not grieve?”—CIC.

1182.—RULE LXXXVII. *Nominal Questions.*—The Subjunctive Mood is used in Questions, the matter of which is made the subject or object of a verb expressing knowledge or doubt.

These may be called *Nominal Questions* (see 1064), but they are generally named Indirect Questions; as,

Ipsē animus nescit, quālis sit animus, { The mind itself knows not of what
nature the mind is.

1183.—EXPLANATION.—In this case the question as asked (the Principal Question, 1063) would be *quālis est* (1101) *animus*, “of what nature is the mind?” The matter or substance of this question is made in the example the object of the verb *nescit*, and is therefore used as a noun. (1064.)

1184.—Obs. 1. Of course, questions of either kind, Word-questions or Fact-questions (1040-1), may be used in this way. If a *word-question* is thus made a nominal one, the same interrogative pronoun or interrogative adverb is employed which appears in the direct question, as in the above example. So, also: *Multae gentes nondum sciunt cūr lūna deficiat*, “Many nations are still in ignorance why the moon is eclipsed;” in which case the direct (Principal) question would be, *cūr lūna deficit*?

1185.—Obs. 2. If a *Fact-question* is made a nominal one, the same interrogative participles are used which are employed in asking the direct (Principal) question: *ne*, *num*, *nōne* (1103); but *num* involves

then no anticipation of a negative answer (1105): *Existit quaestio, num quando amici novi veteribus sint antepōnendī*, "A question arises, whether at any time new friends are to be preferred to old ones."—CIC.

1186.—*Obs.* 3. If **Double** (Alternative) **Fact-questions** (1107) are used nominally, the particles employed are as follows:

<i>Quæritur</i>	<i>utrum</i>		<i>an</i>		<i>an</i> .
"	<i>-ne</i>		<i>an</i>		<i>an</i> .
"	(omitted)		<i>-ne (an)</i>		<i>-ne</i> .
"	<i>num</i>		<i>an</i>		<i>an</i> .

Oportebit vidēre, utrum malitiā aliud agatur aliud simulatur an stultitiā an necessitudinē an occasione, "It will be necessary to see whether it is from malice that one thing is done, another pretended, or from folly, or from necessity, or from opportunity." *Dubitabant copiosius educere an castra defendere præstāret*, "They doubted whether it was better to lead out the troops or to defend the camp."

1187.—*Obs.* 4. Very often *necne* or *annōn* (or not) is used in the second member of a double question, and the interrogative word may be omitted in the first: *Parthi transierint necne nemo dubitat*, "No one doubts whether the Parthians have crossed or not."

1188.—*Obs.* 5. The particle *an* is used in some *single* nominal questions, especially after *haud scio*, *nescio*, *dubito*, *incertum est*. It is generally then implied that an affirmative answer is expected; and, therefore, such expressions are nearly equivalent to "I almost think:" *Dubito an Venusiam tendam*, "I am half inclined to direct my course to Venusia."

EXCEPTIONS.

1189.—*Exc.* 1. The **Indicative Mood** is used after such expressions as *nescio quia*, *nescio quōmodo*, in which the interrogative pronoun or adverb has come to be so closely connected with *nescio* that the phrases are equivalent to indefinite pronouns or adverbs, and the questions are regarded as principal (direct) instead of nominal (indirect): *Nescio quōmodo, dum lego, assentior, quam posui librum, assensio omnis elabitur*, "Somehow (I know not how), while I read, I assent, when I have laid down the book, all that agreement slips away," CIC.; where if *nescio* were regarded as a governing verb, we should have had *assentior, elabitur*.

1190.—*Obs.* 1. Similarly, the Indicative is employed after such expressions as *mīrum quantum*, *immāne quantum*: *Id mīrum quantum profuit*, "This was of wonderful advantage, (lit. it is wonderful how much this profited)." —LIV.

Exc. 2. The **Indicative** in other nominal (indirect) questions is often found in Plautus and Terence, and sometimes in the later *poets*: *Plūs scīs quid opus factū est (for sit)*, "You know better what must be done." —TER.

1191.—*Obs.* 2. In the few cases in which the *Indicative* is apparently used in *prose* writers, either the question must be regarded as principal (direct), being independent of the verb; as, *dic, quaeso, num te illa terrent*, "Tell me, I pray, do (not whether) these things frighten you?" Cic.; or the introducing particle is not interrogative but relative; as, *Quaeramus, ubi maleficium est*, "Let us seek there, where the crime actually is," Cic.; where *ubi* is a relative adverb, with its antecedent *ibi* understood.

1192.—*Obs.* 3. It is, therefore, very important to distinguish between the *similar forms* of *relative* and *interrogative* words. Thus, *quae tū sciās scio*, means, "I know what it is you know;" but, *quae tu sciās scio*, means, "what you know I know also," "I know those things which you know."

For the *Infinitive* used in some nominal questions in *oratio obliqua*, see 1296, C.

A. III. SUBJUNCTIVE IN CONCEPTIONS OF DESIRE OR COMMAND.

1193.—**RULE LXXXVIII.** *Optative Subjunctive.*—The Subjunctive Mood is used in Principal sentences, to express a fact as desired; as,

Valeant cives mei, sint beati, { May my fellow-citizens prosper, may
they be happy.

1194.—**EXPLANATION.**—The Subjunctive Mood, thus used optatively, may be supposed to be governed by some such word as *opto*, "I desire," understood, with or without *ut*, "that."

1195.—*Obs.* 1. The optative subjunctive is often accompanied by *utinam*: *utinam tam facile vera invenire possim, quam falsa convincere*, "would that I could as easily prove what is true as refute what is false."—Cic.

1196.—*Obs.* 2. The *Present tenses* of the optative subjunctive suggest that a wish is attainable; the *Past tenses*, that it is unattainable: *utinam modo cōnata efficere possim*, "O that I may only be able to accomplish my aims," Cic.; *utinam cum Caesare societatem nunquam cōlassis aut nunquam dirēmissēs*, "would that you had never entered into a league with Caesar, or else had never broken it off."—Id.

1197.—*Obs.* 3. The *First Person Plural* of the *Present* tenses is used to express mutual encouragement: *teneāmus eum cursum*, "let us hold on that course," Cic.; *meminerimus etiam adversus infimās justitiam esse servandam*, "let us remember that even towards the most helpless, justice must be maintained."—Id.

1198.—*Obs.* 4. It is this use of the Subjunctive which explains its employment in place of the *Imperative* (1114), and therefore the negative almost always employed is *nō*: *nō funestam hanc pugnam morte consulis feceris*, "do not make this battle ruinous by the death of the consul." —*Liv.* But *nōn* is sometimes found if great stress is required in the negative, or if the negative belongs to a single word: *a legibus nōn recedāmus*, "we must *not* abandon the laws."—*Cic.*

1199.—*Obs.* 5. The optative subjunctive is often used in *asseverations*, imprecations, etc.: *nē sin saluus, si aliter scribo ac sentio*, "may I be ruined if I write otherwise than as I think," *Cic.*; often with *ita*: *ita vivam ut maximōs sumptūs facio*, "so may I live (i. e., may I live only on this condition) as I am making the greatest expenditure."—*Cic.*

1200.—**RULE LXXXIX. Nominal Commands.**—The Subjunctive Mood is used in commands, the matter of which is made the subject or object of a verb. (See 1064.)

Ad Idūs Aprīlēs reverterentur (imperāvit), "(He ordered that) they should return by the 18th of April."

1201.—**EXPLANATION.**—In this case the Principal (direct) command would be *ad Id. Apr. revertimini*. When the matter of this is made the object of *imperāvit*, expressed or understood, *revertimini* becomes *revertentur*, and *ut*, "that," may be either expressed or omitted. The past tense is used by Rule LXXXIV. (1164), because the governing verb, *imperāvit*, is in a Tense Past, and not in consequence of the observation in 1198.

1202.—*Obs.* 1. The Subjunctive in Nominal Commands occurs very frequently in *oratio obliqua* (1296, D). In this case the governing verb expressive of the command is often omitted, being implied by the principal verb, which introduces the whole speech. Thus, in the above example, the verb *imperāvit* does not occur in the passage in Caesar, but is implied in *respondit*, "he answered," which introduces all that Caesar said.

1203.—*Obs.* 2. Most verbs expressing command are followed, according to this rule, by the subjunctive introduced by *ut* or *nō*; but *ut* is often understood. *Jubeo*, however, generally takes the infinitive, and *impero*, also, the infinitive passive, and the thing commanded then takes the form of a nominal assertion (1135): *Caesar pontem rescindi jubet*, "Caesar orders the bridge to be torn down;" *nōn hunc in vincula dūci imperābis*, "will you not command this man to be led into prison?"

1204—*Obs.* 3. *Other verbs* expressing desire, permission, command, prohibition, often take an *infinitive*, such as *cupio*, *volo*, *nōlo*,

- (4) *Equites praemisit, qui iter explorarent,* { He sent horsemen before him, who were to (that they might) examine the road.

1208.—*Obs.* 1. The notions of Desire and of Purpose are so closely allied, that it is of little importance whether the subjunctive with *ut* or *nē*, after verbs of *desire, exhortation, persuasion* (such as *opto, volo*, "I wish;" *hortor*, "I exhort;" *censeo, statuo, decerno*, "I determine," etc.), be ranged under this rule or the preceding. *Tē hortor ut hōs librōs studiōsē legās*, "I urge you to read (that you read) these books with care," Cic.; *precor nē mē dēserās*, "I pray you not to (that you may not) desert me."—*Id.*

1209.—*Obs.* 2. The examples in *Obs.* 1 show that Final Sentences may often be translated by the *English Infinitive*. The Latin Infinitive, however, is very rarely so used. Sep 1160.

1210.—*Obs.* 3. Final Sentences introduced by *quōd*, generally contain a *comparative*: *Lēgem brevem esse oportet, quō facilius ab imperitiis teneatur*, "A law ought to be short, whereby (in order that) it may the more easily be grasped by the unlettered."—Cic.

1211.—*Obs.* 4. Rarely *ut nē* is used instead of *nē*: *Quod ut nē accidat cavendum est*, "We must take heed that this do not happen."—Cic.

1212.—*Obs.* 5. Final sentences are introduced by the *Relative Pronoun* *quī*, especially after verbs of *sending, coming, giving, choosing*, and such like: *Dēlegisti quōs Rōmae relinquerēs*, "You picked out whom to leave at Rome," Cic.; *Homini natura addidit rationem, quī regerentur animi cupiditatēs*, "Nature hath given reason to man, that by it (*lū*, by which) the passions of the soul might be governed."—Cic.

1213.—*Obs.* 6. The *Relative Adverbs*, *quōd*, "whither," *unde*, "whence," etc., are used in the same way as the Relative Pronoun in introducing final sentences: *Locum destinant quō (= in quem) pretiosissima congerent*, "They fix upon a place to which (*lū*, whither) they should bring together their most valuable effects."—*Liv.*

1214.—*Obs.* 7. It may be useful to enumerate here together the *various modes* in which *purpose* may be expressed in Latin. Thus, to express "the envoy came to sue for peace," we may use—

- (1.) *Ut* (*nē, quōd*), with subjunctive: *legātus vēnit, ut pācem rogāret.*
- (2.) *Quī*, with subjunctive: *legātus vēnit, quī pācem rogāret.*
- (3.) *Causā*, with genitive of gerund or gerundive: *legātus vēnit pācem rogandī causā*, or *pācis rogandae causā*. (1380.)
- (4.) *Ad*, with accus. of gerundive: *legātus vēnit ad pācem rogandam*. (1388.)
- (5.) The future participle active: *legātus vēnit pācem rogātūrus*. (1355.)
- (6.) The accusative supine: *legātus vēnit pācem rogātum*. (1360.)

1215.—*Obs.* 8. *Verbs of fearing* (*timeo, metuo, vereor*, etc.) usually have the object of fear expressed by a final sentence, introduced by *ut* or

nē, the word "fear" being equivalent to "I doubtingly hope." *Ut* is used if the matter feared about be desired, *nē* if it be not desired. So that in these cases *ut* must be translated by "that—not," and *nē* by "that." *Om-nēs laborēs tē excipere video ; timeo ut sustineās*, "I see you undertake all sorts of labors ; I fear that you will not (i. e., I doubtingly hope that you may) endure them."—Cic. *Vereor nē, dum minuire velim labōrem, augeam*, "I fear that I may (i. e., I doubtingly hope that I may not) increase your labor, while I mean to lessen it."—Cic.

1216.—Obs. 9. Instead of *ut*, *nē nōn* is often used in these cases : *Timeo nē nōn perficiam quod suscipi*, "I am afraid that I may not accomplish what I have undertaken." This occurs especially when the primary sentence is negative.

1217.—Obs. 10. When *negative indefinite pronouns* or adverbs (*no one, nowhere, never*, etc.), occur in final sentences, the negative attaches itself in Latin to the introducing particle : *nē quis*, not *ut nemo*, "in order that no one," etc. See 1225.

A. V. SUBJUNCTIVE IN CONCEPTIONS OF A CONSEQUENCE.

1218.—RULE XCI. *Consecutive Subjunctive.*

—The Subjunctive Mood is used in sentences which express a consequence or result ; as,

Nemo tam dēmens est ut suā voluntātē maereat, No one is so mad that he will suffer of his own choice.

1219.—EXPLANATION.—These sentences are always secondary ; and though they speak of facts, yet since these facts are *conceived* as being the consequences of other facts, the Subjunctive Mood is employed in them, and not the Indicative.

1220.—*Consecutive Sentences* are of two kinds :

- (a) *Adverbial*, introduced by (1) *ut*, "so that—."
- (2) *ut nōn*, "so that—not—."
- (3) *quā, quōminus*, "but that—."
- (b) *Adjectival*, introduced by (4) the relative pronoun *quī*.

Additional Examples.

- (1) *Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is vulgō haberetur filius,* Tarquinius loved Servius so much, that the latter was currently regarded as his son.

- (2) *Saepe fit ut ii, qui debeant, nōn respondeant ad tempus,* { It often happens that men who are in debt do not meet their engagements at the proper time.
- (3) *Vix mē contineo, quā in illum involem,* { I can scarcely restrain myself from flying at him.
- (4) *Mājus gaudium fuit quam quod universam hominēs caperent,* { The joy was too great for men to take in all at once.

1221.—*Obs.* 1. Very often the primary sentence contains an *antedecent* term, such as *ita, tam, sic, tālis*, etc.: *Innocentia est affectio tālis animi, quae noceat nēmīni*, "Innocence is that kind of affection of the mind which is hurtful to no one."

1222.—*Obs.* 2. A *Consecutive Sentence* often stands as if it were the *subject* of the primary sentence. This is the case when the primary sentence consists of an impersonal verb or expression; such as, *accidit, contingit, fit*, "it happens;" *restat, reliquum est*, "it remains;" *sequitur, proximum est*, "it follows;" etc.: *Si haec nuntiatio vērā nōn est, sequitur ut falsa sit*, "If this proposition is not true, it follows that it is false."—*Cic.* *Ita factum est ut hostis nōn resisterent*, "So it came to pass that the enemy made no resistance."

1223.—*Obs.* 3. A *Consecutive Sentence* often stands as if it were the *object* of the verb in the primary sentence: *Temperantia efficit ut appetitiōes rectae ratiōni pareant*, "Temperance causes that the appetites submit to right reason."—*Cic.*

1224.—*Obs.* 4. Sometimes a *Consecutive Sentence* stands as an *appositive* to a noun in the primary sentence: *damnātum poenam sequi oportebat ut igni cremārētur*, "It was necessary that the punishment of being burnt with fire should follow his condemnation (*lit.* him condemned)."—*CAES.*

1225.—*Obs.* 5. When *negative indefinite pronouns* or adverbs (*no one, nowhere*, etc.) occur in consecutive sentences, the negative attaches itself to the indefinite. See 1217. Thus we have:

	In Final Sentences.	In Consecutive Sentences.
That no one,	nō quis,	ut nēmo.
That none,	nō ullus,	ut nullus.
That never,	nō unquam,	ut numquam.
That nowhere,	nō usquam,	ut nusquam.

1226.—*Obs.* 6. *Consecutive* sentences introduced by the *relative pronoun*, are used especially after the adjectives *dignus, indignus, idōneus*, etc., to denote what one is *worthy of*, or *fit for*: *Livianae fabulae nōn satis dignae sunt quae iterum legantur*, "The plays of Livius are not well worthy of being read a second time."—*Cic.*

1227.—*Obs.* 7. A *Consecutive* sentence with *quī* is used after such verbs as *sunt*, "there are some;" *nōn dēsunt*, "there are not wanting;" *reperiuntur*, "there are found," when the antecedent of *quī* is

indefinite: *Sunt qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem*, "There are some who think death to be the departure of the soul from the body."—CIC.

1228.—*Exc.* 1. But in these cases the *Indicative Mood* is sometimes used when the *fact* is made prominent: *Sunt bestiae quaedam, in quibus inest aliquid simile virtutis*, "There are some animals in whom there is some principle like virtue."—CIC. Often, too, especially in the poets, *sunt qui*, *est qui*, etc., are treated like a *simple indefinite* pronoun (compare 1189), and thus take the indicative: *Sunt quos juvat*, "To some it is a joy."—HOR.

1229.—*Obs.* 8. In this way the subjunctive with *quod* is used after *est*, "there is a reason;" *nōn habeo*, "I have no reason," etc.: *Nōn est quod querāre*, "There is no reason for your complaining." It must be observed that *nōn habeo quod dicam*, means, "I see no reason for my speaking;" but *nōn habeo quid dicam*, means, "I do not know what to say." Compare 1192.

1230.—*Obs.* 9. *Consecutive* sentences with *quān* are used only after primary sentences which are actually or virtually negative; i. e., those containing a negative, an interrogative anticipating a negative answer, or such words as *vix*, "scarcely;" *parum*, "too little," etc. *Quān* is used—

1231.—(a.) After negative sentences containing verbs of *hinder- ing*, *refusing*, etc.: *Nōn possumus recūsāre, quān alii a nobis dissentiant*, "We cannot object that others should differ from us."—CIC. *Haud multum abfuit quān Ismenias interficeretur*, "But little was wanting to Ismenias' being killed," i. e., "A little more and he would have been killed."—LIV.

1232.—(b.) After negative sentences containing expressions of *doubt*, *possibility*, etc.: *Nōn erat dubium quān Helvētīi plurimum possent*, "There was no doubt that the Helvetii had most power."—CAES.

1233.—(c.) After negative sentences, implying that a *result always follows*: *Nullus fere diēs est quān Satrius meam domum ventilet*, "There is hardly a day that Satrius does not keep coming to my house."—CIC.

1234.—*Exc.* 2. Sometimes the accusative with the *Infinitive* is used where *quān*, with the subjunctive might be employed: *Quis dubitat patēre Eurōpam?* "Who doubts that Europe is exposed?"—CURT.

1235.—*Exc.* 3. *Quān* is used with the *Indicative* in animated questions ("why not," = *quid nō*), and also in expostulations with the Imperative: *Quān conscendimus equōs?* "Why not to horse at once?"—LIV. *Quān tū hoc audi*, "Nay, but do you hear me?"—TER.

1236.—*Obs.* 10. *Consecutive* sentences with *quōminus* (*quō minus*, "whereby the less"), are used, like those with *quān*, after words and

phrases signifying *hindrance*, such as *impedio*, "I hinder;" *per mē stat*, "it is owing to me:" *Nōn recusābo quōminus omnes mea scripta legant*, "I will not object to all men's reading my writings."—CIC. *Per Afrānium stetit, quōminus dimicārētur*, "It was owing to Afranius that there was no engagement."—CAES.

B. I. STATEMENTS OF TIME—TEMPORAL SENTENCES.

1237.—Temporal Secondary Sentences, which state the time of the action spoken of in the primary sentence, are introduced by *quum*, *quando*, *ubi*, "when;" *postquam*, "after;" *simulac* (*simul atque*), "as soon as;" *ex quō*, "since;" *priusquam*, *antequam*, "before;" *dum*, *dōnec*, *quoad*, "while," "until;" *quamdīū*, "as long as;" *quotiēs*, "as often as." These particles usually take the *Indicative*, but in some special cases some of them take the *Subjunctive*.

1238.—RULE XCII. The temporal particles *dum*, *dōnec*, *quoad*, "until," generally take the *subjunctive* if they imply Purpose as well as Time; as,

Differant in aliud tempus dum dēfer- Let them put it off to another time,
vescat ira, till their anger cools down.

EXPLANATION.—In this example it is implied that the accomplishment of the purpose of becoming composed is the limit of the time during which the matter should be postponed.

1239.—Obs. 1. *Dum* and *quoad* also mean, "as long as," and they then take the *Indicative*: *Ut aegrōto, dum anima est, spēs esse dicitur, sic ego, quoad Pompēius in Italiā fuit, spērāre nōn destitī*, "As there is said to be hope for a sick man as long as there is life, so, as long as Pompey was in Italy, I did not cease to hope."—CIC. ¹

1240.—Obs. 2. In the later writers, *dōnec* ("until," "while") sometimes takes the *Subjunctive*, even without the notion of Purpose: *Rhēnus servat violentiam cursūs dōnec oceanō miscēatur*, "The Rhine maintains the strength of its stream till it mingles with the ocean."—TAC.

1241.—RULE XCIII. The temporal particles *antequam*, *priusquam*, "before," take the sub-

junctive if they imply Purpose or a general truth; as,

Præquam aggrediâre, adhibenda Before you make an attempt you should
est præparatio diligens, employ diligent preparation.

EXPLANATION.—In this example it is implied that careful preparation is necessary in order that afterwards you may make an attempt with success.

1242.—Obs. 1. The Subjunctive is often used with these particles when the connection between the preceding and the following event is very general: *Tempestas minatur, antequam surgat*, "A tempest threatens before it rises," SEN.; "it may threaten without rising, but the threatening is a natural antecedent of its rising.

1243.—Obs. 2. The *Subjunctive* of the *past tenses* especially, is often employed after *antequam*, *præquam*, when it is hard to see any thing more than a mere note of time: *Ducentis annis, antequam Rómam caperent, in Italiam Galli transcenderunt*, "The Gauls crossed into Italy two hundred years before they took Rome."—LIV.

Obs. 3. The *elements* of *antequam*, *præquam*, are often separated; *ante*, or *præ* ("sooner") being placed in the primary sentence, and *quam* ("than") introducing the secondary sentence: *Non ante finitum est prælium, quam tribûnus interfectus est*, "The battle was not finished (sooner than) before the tribune was slain."—LIV.

1244.—RULE XCIV. The temporal particle *quum* (*cum*) is constantly followed in historical narrative by the past tenses of the subjunctive; as,

Antigonus, quum dimicâret, occisus Antigonus, when he was fighting,
est, was slain.
Alexander, quum interemisset Clitum, vix à se manûs abstinuit, Alexander, when he had slain Clitus,
hardly kept his hands off himself.

1245.—EXPLANATION.—In these cases, it can often be seen that the secondary sentence states not only the Time but the *Cause* of the event mentioned in the primary. With the Past Imperfect, *quum* may often be best translated "while," and with the Past Perfect, "after."

1246.—Obs. 1. *Quum*, with the Past Perfect Subjunctive is constantly used to supply the place of the wanting *Perfect Participle* of the *active* voice. Thus, in the second example above, *quum interemisset* may be translated "having slain." (1847.)

1247.—*Obs. 2.* Sometimes **quum** is used with the subjunctive in a sort of *consecutive* sense: *Fuit tempus quum rura colerent hominēs neque urbem haberent*, "There was a time when (i. e. such that in it) men tilled the fields and had no city."—**VARR.** But in a similar sentence, Cicero says, *Fuit quoddam tempus quum in agris hominēs vagābantur*, "There was a certain time when (in which) men wandered in the fields."

1248.—*Obs. 3.* **Quum** is used with *similar* tenses of the *Indicative* to express absolute identity of time: that the doing of one action implies the doing of the other: *Praeclārē facis quum puerum diligis*, "You act nobly in loving the boy," **CIC.**; *Quum tacent, clamant*, "In holding their peace, they in effect cry aloud."—**CIC.**

1249.—*Note.*—The Temporal particles **postquam**, **ut**, **ubi**, **simulac**, etc., have commonly the *Aorist Indicative* (1094), where in English the Past Perfect is employed: *Pompēus, ut equitātē suam pulsum vidit, acis excessit*, "Pompey, when he had seen his cavalry beaten, went out of the battle."—**CAES.** But the *Past Perfect* may be used if some lapse of time has occurred, especially if this is defined: *Hannibal annō tertio postquam domō profugerat, in Africā venit*, "Hannibal came to Africa in the third year after he had fled from home."—**NEP.**

B. II. STATEMENTS OF CAUSE—CAUSAL SENTENCES.

1250.—*Causal Secondary Sentences*, which state the cause of the action spoken of in the primary sentence, are introduced by **quod**, **quia**, "because;" **quoniam**, **quando**, **quandoquidem**, "since;" **quum**, "since;" and the relative **qui**, "who" (in the sense of **quum** is, "since he"). Of these, all but **quum** and **qui** are regularly followed by the *Indicative*.

1251.—**RULE XCV.** Causal sentences, introduced by **quum** or **qui**, have their verbs in the Subjunctive Mood; as,

<i>Quum una domō jam capī nōn possint in aliās domōs exeunt,</i>	}	Since they cannot all be contained in one house, they move off into other houses.
<i>Magna culpa Pelopis, qui nōn erudierit filium,</i>	}	Great was the fault of Pelops, who (= since he) did not instruct his son.

1252.—*Obs.* 1. Sometimes the writer chooses to represent what is really a *cause* rather as an independent *fact*, and then uses the *Indicative*: *Habeo senectutē magnam grātiā, quae mihi sermōnis aviditatem auxit, pōtōnis et cibī sustulit*, "I am very grateful to old age, which (= for it, not since it) has increased my passion for conversation, and taken away that for eating and drinking," *Cic.*; where *auzerit, sustulerit*, might have been employed.

1253.—*Obs.* 2. The force of *quī* in causal sentences is increased by the particles *quippe, utpote, ut, praesertim*: *Inde consul, ut quī jam ad hostes preventum cerneret, cum coactō agmine prōcēdebat*, "Thence the consul, since he saw he had now come up with the enemy, advanced with compact line."—*Liv.* But *quippe quī* sometimes takes the *Indicative*, particularly in *Livy* and *Sallust*: *Animus fortunā nōn eget, quippe quae probitatem neque dare neque eripere potest*, "The soul needs not fortune, since she can neither give nor take away goodness."—*Sall.*

1254.—*Obs.* 3. *Quippe* is used alone with the *Indicative* in giving an ironical reason: *Quippe velor fātis*, "Because, I suppose, I am forbidden by the fates," *Virg.*; *Movel mē quippe lūmen cūriāe*, "I suppose that luminary of the senate-house disturbs me."—*Cic.*

1255.—*Obs.* 4. The other causal particles, *quod, quia*, etc., may take the *Subjunctive* if the cause is stated on some *other authority* than the writer's: *Aristides nōnis ob eam causam expulsus est patriā quod praeter modum justus esset*, "Was not Aristides banished for this reason, that he was just beyond measure (as his fellow-citizens alleged)?"—*Cic.*

1256.—*Obs.* 5. If it is implied that a *supposed reason* is *not true* in fact, the *Subjunctive* is used with *nōn quod, nōn quia, nōn quōd, nōn quā*, which may be followed by *sed quia* (*quod*), with the *Indicative* of the true reason: *Pugiles etiam quum feriunt adversārium ingemiscunt, nōn quod doleant animōve succumbant, sed quod profundendā vōce omne corpus intenditur*, "Boxers, even in smiting their opponent, heave a groan: not because they are in pain, or are sinking in spirit, but because in uttering the sound the whole body is put on the stretch."—*Cic.*

1257.—*Obs.* 6. Sometimes *quod* is followed by the *subjunctive* of a verb, meaning to *say* or *think*, though the object of that verb is really the reason, as felt by the subject of the verb: *Rediit paulō post, quod sē oblitum nescio quid diceret*, "He returned a little later, because he had forgotten something, as he said (*lit.*, because he said he had forgotten)."

1258.—*Obs.* 7. Often *quod* (with the *Indicative* or *Subjunctive*, according to *Obs.* 4, 1255) is used with those verbs and expressions which denote *surprise, satisfaction*, etc. (*verba affectuum*), such as *gaudeo, juvat, miror*, etc. In these cases the accusative with the infinitive may be employed. (See 1154.) But the latter mode of expression (the form of a nominal assertion, 1135), merely points out the object of the feeling: whereas *quod* implies that the circumstances actually hold or exist. Thus: *utile est Gaium adesse*, merely implies that it is an advantage

for Gaius to be present, whether he is present or not. But *utile est quod Gaius adest* means, It is an advantage that Gaius is present *as he is*. *Mag-*

1258. *Quod* sometimes merely announces the subject of remark; *quod scribis te venturum*, as, "for your writing that you mean to come."

B. III. STATEMENTS OF CONDITION—CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

1259.—A *Conditional Secondary Sentence* is one which states a condition or circumstance under which something else holds true. The *Secondary* clause, which contains the condition, is called the *Condition* (or *Protasis*), and the *Primary* clause, which states what does or would follow from it, is called the *Conclusion* (or *Apodosis*). The two clauses together form a whole, which is called the *Hypothetical Period*. Thus, *Si bellum omittimus, pāce nunquam fruēmur*, "If we give up the war, we shall never enjoy peace," is a hypothetical period, of which *si bellum omittimus* is the condition, and *nunquam pāce fruēmur* is the conclusion.

The condition is most commonly introduced by *si*, "if," *nisi* (*nī*), "if not, unless;" sometimes by *dum*, *dummodo*, *modo*, "provided that."

1260.—The *Hypothetical Period* always asserts the connection of the conclusion with the condition. But as the speaker may or may not, beside this, wish to make some suggestion about the truth or probability or falsehood of the condition he assumes, we find that in Latin there are *three main kinds* of the Hypothetical Period, each with some peculiarity of form and meaning.

Hypothetical Period—First Form.

1261.—RULE XCVI. When the *Indicative* occurs in both clauses, nothing more is implied than that the conclusion depends on the condition:

Si sunt arae, sunt etiam nūmina, { If there are altars, there are also
divinities.

1262.—EXPLANATION.—The *Indicative Mood* being used in both clauses, it is possible that they *may be real*; but *nothing is suggested further* as to the likelihood of their proving so. So: *Erras si id*

crēdis, "You are mistaken if you believe that."—**TER.** *Perficiētur bellum, si urgēmus obsessōs*, "The war will be finished if we press the besieged."—**LIV.** In these cases the speaker merely tells the circumstances under which a particular conclusion will follow, but does not hint what his opinion is as to the probability of the conclusion being actually reached.

1263.—**Obs. 1.** Often in this form the conclusion contains an *Imperative Mood*, or the *Subjunctive* used in an optative or potential sense (1177, 1193): *Si quicquam invenies mē mentitum, occidito*, "If you find that I have told any lie, kill me," **TER.**; *Si sciens fallo, tum mē pessimō lētō afficiās*, "If I knowingly deceive, then mayst thou visit me with the worst death."—**LIV.**

1264.—**Obs. 2.** Sometimes *si* is *omitted* in the condition of this and of the other forms of the hypothetical period: *Negat quis, nego; ait, aio*, "(If) a man says no, I say no; (if) he says yes, I say yes."—**TER.**

Hypothetical Period—Second Form.

1265.—**RULE XCVII.** When the *Present Tenses* of the *Subjunctive* are used in both clauses, it is implied that the speaker knows that the supposition is a mere conception or imaginary case, which *may* probably *never* be realized.

Si negem, mentiar, If I were to deny it, I should tell an untruth.

1266.—**EXPLANATION.**—In this form the *Subjunctive Mood* is used, since the condition is presented as a mere *conception*. But the tenses being present, it is *possible* that the condition, and therefore the conclusion which depends on it, may yet be realized. *Dies deficiat, si velim enumerare*, "The day would fail, if I should choose to enumerate;" *Si sciēris aspidem occultē latere uspiam, improbē fēceris nisi monueris alterum nē asideat*, "If you should have become aware that an asp were lying concealed in some place, you would be acting wrongly if you did not warn your neighbor not to sit there."—**CIC.**

Hypothetical Period—Third Form.

1267.—**RULE XCVIII.** When the *Past Tenses* of the *Subjunctive* are used in both clauses, it is

implied that the speaker knows, or believes, that the supposition is a mere conception which *cannot now* be realized.

Necdessem jam tē verberibus, nisi iratus essem, I would have beaten you to death, if I had not been angry.

1268.—EXPLANATION.—The *past tenses subjunctive* in the Hypothetical Period (both perfect and imperfect), allude to past time, or at any rate to an obstacle in past time affecting the present state of things. In either case, it is now too late to alter matters, and therefore these tenses generally imply not only the non-existence of a state of things, but also impossibility. The Past Imperfect implies non-existence at the present time, and the Past Perfect, non-existence at a past time. Thus: *Sapientia nōn expeteretur, si nihil efficeret*, "Wisdom would not be sought after (as it is), if it produced no result (but it does produce results);" *Delētus exercitus foret, nī fugientes silvæ texissent*, "The army would have been destroyed (which it was not), unless the woods had sheltered the fugitives (as they did)."

1269.—Obs. 1. The forms in which the Hypothetical Period usually appears are those given in the three preceding rules. But we sometimes find *mixed forms*, in which the Condition and Conclusion do not answer to each other so strictly as in the examples given. Thus we find—

1270.—(a) In the *Third Form*, the Past *Imperfect* in the Condition, and the Past *Perfect* in the Conclusion, or *vice versâ*, in which cases the tenses retain their strict meaning: *Si hās inimicitias cavere potuisset, viveret*, "If he had (then) been able to guard against these enmities (as he was not), he would now be alive (as he is not)," CIC.; *Si hoc optimum factū iudicarem, unius usuram hōræ isti gladiatōri ad vivendum nōn dedissem*, "If I had judged (as I did not and do not) this the best thing to do, I would not have granted (as I did) to that gladiator the enjoyment of a single hour for life." —CIC.

1271.—(b) The *Condition* of the *Second Form* joined with the *Conclusion* of the *First Form*: *Quæ sī rejiciamus, illa quoque, unde hæc nāta sunt, rejiciemus*, "if we reject these things, we shall reject those, also, from which these are derived;" *Neque amicitiam tuāri possumus, nisi æquē amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus*, "Nor can we maintain friendship, unless we love our friends as ourselves."

1272.—(c) The *Condition* of the *Third Form* with the *Conclusion* of the *First Form*. This case is generally only an apparent exception, the true conclusion being understood. This is the case:—

1273.—(1) When the conclusion contains one of the Indicative tenses of the *periphrastic conjugations* (328, 329): *Si mē triumphāre prohibērent, testēs cūlātūrus fui rerum a mē gestarum*, "If they had attempted to prevent my triumphing, I should have called up (i. e., I was intending to call up, and should have done so) witnesses of my achievements."—LIV. *Si privātus esset, tamen ad tantum bellum is erat delīgendus*, "If he had been in a private station, still he was the man who ought to have been selected for such a war."—CIC.

1274.—(2) When the conclusion contains a verb of *duty, power*, etc. (*dēbeo, possum*): *Hunc patris locō, si ulla in tē pietās esset, colere dēbebās*, "This man you were bound to respect as a father (and would have done so) if there had been any dutiful feeling in you."—CIC.

1275.—(3) When the conclusion contains the verb "*to be*" with such adjectives as *longum, rectum, aequum, satis*, etc.: *Longum est, si tibi narrem*, "It is long (or would be so) if I were to tell."—TER.

1276.—(4) With *other verbs*, especially if accompanied by such adverbs as *paene, prope*, almost: *Pons iter paene hostibus dedit, nī unus vir fuisset*, "The bridge all but offered a passage to the enemy (and would have done so completely), had it not been for one man."—LIV. This construction is very common in Tacitus: *Quod nī properē pernōtūisset, haud multum ab exitiō legātī aberant*, "And if this had not speedily become known (they would have put an end to the officer, for even as it was) they were not far from doing so."

1277.—Obs. 2. The *conclusion* of the *Second* or *Third* form is *omitted* when the condition has *ac si, quasi, velut si, ceu*, "as if," "as it were": *Sed quid ego his testibus ūlor quasi res dubia aut obscura sit*, "But why do I resort to these witnesses, as (I should do) if the matter were doubtful or obscure?"

1278.—Obs. 3. The *condition* of the *Second* or *Third* form is sometimes *omitted*: *Canēs venāticōs dicerēs*, "You would have said they were hounds (if you had not known the contrary)." *Tū velim ad mē veniās*, "I should like you to come to me (if you can)."

1279.—Obs. 4. The particle *si* is sometimes *omitted*: *Rogēs mē, nihil fortasse respondeam*, "(If) you should ask me, I should, perhaps, make no answer." *Partem opere in tantō, sineret dolor, Icare habirēs*, "Some place in this great work, Icarus, had grief permitted, thou wouldst have had."—VIRG. See 1264.

Obs. 5. For the changes in the Hypothetical Period, when it stands as object or subject of a verb (i. e., is used *nominally*), see 1304.

1280.—Obs. 6. The *Relative Pronoun* *qui* is sometimes found introducing sentences apparently conditional: *Hæc qui videt, nōnns cōga-*

tur confiteri deos esse, "Would not a man who should see these things (*i. e.*, if he should see), be constrained to confess that there are gods?" *Epicūrus se unus, quod sciam, sapientem profiteri est ausus*, "Epicurus was the only man, so far as I know (*i. e.*, if I know this point), who presumed to profess himself a wise man."

B. IV. STATEMENTS OF CONCESSION—CONCESSIVE SENTENCES.

1281.—Concessive Secondary Sentences are those in which a point is admitted or granted. Accordingly, they are closely connected in sense with the Hypothetical Period; and some of the particles introducing them are merely *compounds* of *si*: *etsi*, *etiamsi*, *tametsi*, "although." These are governed by the same rules as to mood and tense as the different forms of the Hypothetical Period. Thus: *Homo, quod crebrō videt, nō miratur, etiamsi, cūr fiat, nescit*, "A man does not wonder at what he sees constantly, though he knows not why it happens."—*Cic. Rectum est in contentionibus, etiamsi nobis indigna audiamus, tamen gravitatem retinere*, "It is right in disputes, though we may hear things unworthy of us, still to retain our dignity."—*Cic. Etiamsi in nos nō is esset, qui est, tamen ornandus videretur*, "Although he were not to me what he is, yet he would seem to deserve to be complimented."—*Cic.*

N. B. The concessive particle is sometimes omitted. Comp. 1264, 1269.

1282.—RULE XCIX. *Concessive sentences* take the *subjunctive* if they are introduced by *licet*, *quamvis*, *ut*, *nē*, *quum*, "although;" as,

Vita brevis est, licet supra mille annos exeat, Life is short, though it may extend beyond a thousand years.

1283.—EXPLANATION.—Of these so-called Conjunctions, *licet* is really an impersonal verb (454) "it is allowed," and is followed by the *Final* Subjunctive without *ut*. *Quamvis* (or more rarely *quantumvis*) means "as much as you please," and the subjunctive following it is really *Potential*: *quamvis ille felix sit*, "though he be fortunate," *i. e.*, "let him be as fortunate as you please." *Ut* and *nē* are to be explained by understanding *fac* or *sine*, "suppose" or "allow:" *Ut quaeras omnia, nōn reperies*, "Though (grant that) you examine all things, you will not find."—*Cic.* *Quum*, as a Concessive particle, is nearly allied to *quum*, *Causal*, as indicating a logical connection between the clauses: *Phocion fuit perpetuū pauper quum divitissimus esse posset*, "Phocion was always poor, though he had it in his power to be very rich."—*Nep.*

1284.—RULE C. Concessive sentences introduced by **quamquam** generally have the *indicative*; as,

Quamquam festinus, nōn est mora longa, Though you are in haste, the delay is not long.

1285.—Obs. 1. **Quamquam** is, in the later writers, particularly Tacitus, constantly used with the *Subjunctive*. This occurs also in Cicero, where the concession is made in reference to the judgment of another: *Quamquam sint in quibusdam malis*, "Although they are (as you assume) in some evils."

1286.—Obs. 2. **Quamvis**, in the later writers (Tacitus) and the poets, is often found with the Indicative, having thus lost its etymological meaning: *Quamvis solus avem coelo deiecit ab alto*, "Though he alone brought down the bird from the high heaven."—VIRG.

1287.—Obs. 3. Sometimes **quamvis** is joined with **licet**, with the Subjunctive: *Quamvis licet virtuti delubra consecremus*, "Although we may consecrate fanes to virtue."

1288.—Obs. 4. Often **quamquam** (more rarely **etsi**) is used in *Primary* sentences, meaning "and yet," Greek *καίτοι*: *quamquam quid loquor*, "And yet why do I speak?"—CIC.

1289.—Obs. 5. **Quamquam**, **quamvis**, and **etsi**, are sometimes used with *adjectives* or *participles*: *quamquam haud dissimulans*, "Although not disguising."—Suet. **Quamvis** is also used with an intensive force with *adverbs*: *Stultitiam accusare quamvis copiose licet*, "You may revile folly as copiously as you please."

1290.—Obs. 6. Occasionally the *Relative Pronoun* **qui** is used in a concessive sense with the Subjunctive, being then equivalent to *licet* is (*ego*, etc.): *Saepe videmus fractos pudore qui ratione nulla vincerentur*, "We often see men overcome by shame, though they were moved by no reason." *Tū aquam a pumice postulas, qui ipse sitiat*, "You demand water from a pumice stone, though it is itself parched with thirst."

C. ATTRACTED SUBJUNCTIVE.

1291.—RULE CI. Attracted Subjunctive.—The Subjunctive Mood is used in secondary sentences which are attached, as an *essential part of*

the thought, to sentences containing the *Subjunctive*, or to the construction of the accusative with the *Infinitive* (nominal assertions); as,

<i>Quis fidem habeat ei, qui amicos suos decēperit,</i>	Who can put faith in a man who has deceived his own friends?
<i>Nōn crēdo eum, qui sapiens sit, miserum esse posse,</i>	I do not believe that he, who is wise, can be unhappy.

1292.—**EXPLANATION.**—The reason of this rule is that such secondary sentences contain a reference to the statements or opinions of others than the writer, and therefore they must be regarded by him rather as *Conceptions* than as facts. (Compare 1255.) Thus, in the examples above, the secondary sentences may be supposed to contain parenthetically the notion “you admit,” “it is agreed,” or such like. The name “*Attracted Subjunctive*,” or “Subjunctive by Attraction,” is given to this use of the mood in order to imply that the Subjunctive is not employed by reason of the nature of the thought, but because of its being *under the influence* of the preceding verb.

1293.—**Obs. 1.** The *Indicative Mood* is employed in secondary sentences in this position—

- (a) If the writer wishes to make the thought his own: *Referunt apud Suvōs silvam esse infinitā magnitudine, quae appellatur Bacinis*, “They report that there is among the Suevi a forest of immense size, and this (I tell you) is called Bacenis.”—CAES.

1294.—(b) If the secondary sentence merely states a simple fact or general truth periphrastically: *Dent operam consules, praetores, quique consularēs sunt ad urbem, nē quid rēpublica detrimenti capiat*, “(It is decreed that) the consuls, praetors, and the consulars who are near the city, see to it that the republic receive no harm,” CAES. (= *consularēs ad urbem*). *Marius Plotium dilexit, cūjus ingenio putabat ea, quae gesserat, posse celebrāri*, “Marius was fond of Plotius, by whose talent he thought that his exploits could be celebrated,” CIC. (= *rēs a se gestās*).

REPORTED SPEECH (*Ōrātiō Obliqua*).

1295.—The words of a speech may be reported in *two ways*—

- (1) Giving the *words exactly* as they were uttered; as, Ariovistus said: “I will not give back the hostages to the Aedui, whatever you may say.” This is called *Direct Speech* (*Ōrātiō recta*).

- (2) Giving the *sense only*, the first and second persons being changed to the third; as, Ariovistus said that he would not give back the hostages to the Aedui, whatever he (Caesar) might say. This is called *Indirect Speech* (*ōrātio obliqua*).

1296.—In *ōrātio obliqua* the matter of the whole speech is made the object of the verb which introduces it (he said, he answered, he asked, he commanded, etc.), and therefore—

- A. All the *assertions* become *nominal assertions*, and have their verbs in the Infinitive Mood, with the subjects in the accusative. (1135.)
- B. All the *real questions* become *nominal questions*, and have their verbs in the Subjunctive Mood. (1182.)
- C. All *rhetorical questions*, which are really disguised assertions, have their verbs in the *Infinitive*, with the subject in the accusative. These are most commonly questions in the *First* or *Third* Person.
- D. All the *commands* become *nominal commands*, and have their verbs in the Subjunctive Mood. (1200.)
- E. All the *secondary sentences*, being now attached to either Subjunctive or Infinitive clauses, have their verbs in the Subjunctive *by Attraction*. (1291.)
- F. If the Indicative Mood occurs in a secondary sentence, it expresses an assertion which the narrator makes his own, and does not attribute to the speaker. (1298.)
- G. All sentences, which contained the Subjunctive in the speech as delivered, retain the Subjunctive.
- H. All Pronouns of the First or Second Person are changed to the *Third Person*, and the Reflective Pronouns *sē, suus*, sometimes *ipse*, generally take the place of *ego, nōs, meus, noster*, sometimes of *tū, vōs, tuus, vester*.
- I. Most commonly the verb which introduces the speech is in a Tense past, and then the tenses of the Subjunctive will be *past* (1164). But sometimes the introducing verb is in a Tense not past, and then the tenses of the Subjunctive may be *present* (1164), as they sometimes are even after a Tense past.

The above rules will be best understood by studying the following passages in which the same speeches are given in both modes of reporting. The capital letters inserted in the *ōrātio obliqua* refer to the above rules.

1297.—*Ōratiō Recta.*

Dīco ita loquitur:

Sī pācem populus Rōmānus cum Helvētiis faciet, in eam partem ibunt atque ibi erunt Helvētiū ubi tū eōs constitueris atque esse volueris: In bellō persequi perseverās, reminiscere et veteris incommodi populi Rōmāni et pristinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum. Quod imprōvisō ūnum pāgum adortus es, cum ī quī flūmen transierant suis auxilium ferre nōn poterant, nē ob eam rem aut tuas magnopere virtutī tribueris aut nōs dēspexeris. Nōs ita ā patribus mājōribusque nostris didicimus ut magis virtūte quam dolo contendāmus aut insidiis nitāmur. Quārē nē commiseris ut hic locus ubi constitimus ex calamitāte populi Rōmāni et interneciōne exercitūs nōmen capiat aut memoriam prōdat.

1298.—Respondit Caesar:

Eō mīhi minus dubitātiōnis datur quod eās rēs, quās vōs (lēgātī Helvētī) commemorāvistis, memoriā teneo: atque eō gravius fero quō minus meritō populi Rōmāni accidērunt; quī sī alicūjus injūriæ sibi conscius fuisset, nōn fuit difficile cavēre: sed eō dēceptus est quod neque commissum ā sē intelligēbat quārē timēret, neque sine causā timendum putābat. Quod sī veteris contumēliae oblivisci velim,* num etiam recentium injūriarū, quod mē invītō iter per prōvinciam per vim tentāstis, quod Aeduōs, quod Ambarrōs, quod Allobrogēs vexāstis, memoriā dēpōnere possum? Quod ventrā victoriā tam insolenter gloriāminī quodque tamdiū vōs

Ōratiō Obliqua.

Is ita cum Caesare ēgit:

Sī pācem populus Rōmānus cum Helvētiis faceret (E, I) in eam partem itūrōs (A) atque ibi futūrōs (A) ubi eōs Caesar constituisset (E, I) atque esse voluisset (E, I): sīn bellō persequi perseverāret (E, I) reminisceretur (D, I) et veteris incommodi populi Rōmāni et pristinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum. Quod imprōvisō ūnum pāgum adortus esset (E, I) cum ī quī flūmen transissent (E) suis auxilium ferre nōn possent (E) nē ob eam rem aut suae (H) magnopere virtutī tribueret (D) aut ipsōs (H) dēspiceret: sē (H) ita ā patribus mājōribusque suis (H) didicisse (A) ut magis virtūte quam dolo contenderent (G, I) aut insidiis niterentur (G, I). Quārē nē committeret (D, I) ut is (H) locus ubi constitissent (E, I) ex calamitāte populi Rōmāni et interneciōne exercitūs nōmen caperet (G, I) aut memoriam prōderet (G, I).—CAES. B. G. i., 13.

Hic Caesar ita respondit:

Eō sibi (H) minus dubitātiōnis dari (A) quod eās rēs quās lēgātī Helvētī (H) commemorāssent (E, I) memoriā tenēret (E, I): atque eō gravius ferre (A) quō minus meritō populi Rōmāni accidissent (E, I): quī sī alicūjus injūriæ, sibi conscius fuisset (G), nōn fuisset difficile cavēre: sed eō dēceptum quod neque commissum ā sē intelligeret (E) quārē timēret (G) neque sine causā timendum putāret (E). Quod sī veteris contumēliae oblivisci vellet (G, I) num etiam recentium injūriarū, quod eō invītō iter per prōvinciam per vim tentāssent, (E) quod Aeduōs, quod Ambarrōs, quod Allobrogēs vexāssent (E) memoriā dēpōnere posse? (C) Quod suā (H) victoriā tam insolenter gloriārentur (E), quod que tam diū sē (H) impūne injūrias

* It is believed that *velim* is the true transcription, being the potential subjunctive, used instead of the Indicative, in forming the condition of Hypothetical Period No. I. But Madvig gives *volo*.

impūne injūriās tulisse admīrāmini eōdem pertinet. Consuērum enim dii immortalēs, quō gravius hominēs ex commūtatiōne rerum doleant, quōs prō scelere eōrum ulcisci velint, his secundiōrēs interdum rēs et diūturniōrem impūnitātem concēdere. Cum *haec* ita sint, tamen si obsidēs a vobis mihi dabuntur uti ea quae pollicemini factūrōs intelligam, et si Aeduis dē injūriis quas ip-si sociisque eōrum intulistis, item si Allobrogibus satisfactis, *equidem* cum vobis pacem faciam.

tulisse admīrārentur (E), eōdem pertinere (A). Consuēsse (A) enim deōs (A) immortalēs, quō gravius hominēs ex commūtatiōne rerum doleant (G) quōs prō scelere eōrum ulcisci velint, his secundiōrēs interdum rēs et diūturniōrem impūnitātem concedere. Cum *ea* (H) ita sint, tamen si obsidēs ab iis (H) sibi (H) dentur (E) uti ea quae polliceantur (E) factūrōs intelligat (G, H) et si Aeduis dē injūriis quas ipsi sociisque eōrum intulerint (E), item si Allobrogibus satisfaciant (E) sēsē (A, H) cum iis (H) pacem esse factūrum. CAES. B. G. i., 14.

1299.—Caesar ita locūtus est:

Ariovistus mē consule, cupidissimē populū Rōmānī amicitiam appellavit: cūr hunc tam temerē quisquam ab officio discessūrum iudicet? *Mihi* quidem persuādētur, cognitīs meis postulātis atque aequitāte conditionum perspectā, eum neque meam neque populū Rōmānī grātiā repudiātūrum. Quod si furōre atque amentia impulsus bellum intulerit, quid tandem verēmini, aut cūr dē vestra virtūte aut dē meī diligentia dēspērātis? Factum ējus hostis periculum patrum nostrōrum memoriā cum, Cimbris et Teutonīs a Cāio Mariō pulsīs, nōn minōrem laudem exercitus quam ipse imperātor meritis vidēbātur. Ex quō iudicārī potest quantum habeat in se bonī constantia: propterea quod, quas aliquamdiū inermōs sine causā timuerant, lōs postea armātōs ac victōrēs superāvērunt.

Vehementer eōs incūsavit:

Ariovistum (A) sē (H) consule, cupidissimē populū Rōmānī amicitiam appellasse (A): cūr hunc tam temerē quicumque ab officio discessūrum iudicāret (Obs. 2.) *Sibi* (H) quidem persuādērī (A) cognitīs suis (H) postulātis atque aequitāte conditionum perspectā, eum neque suam (H) neque populū Rōmānī grātiā repudiātūrum. Quod si, furōre atque amentia impulsus, bellum intulisset (E, I) quid tandem verērentur (B) aut cūr dē sua (H) virtūte aut dē ipsius (H) diligentia dēspērarent? Factum ējus hostis periculum patrum nostrōrum (Obs. 4) memoriā, cum Cimbris et Teutonīs a Cāio Mariō pulsīs nōn minōrem laudem exercitus quam ipse imperātor meritis vidēbātur (F). Ex quō iudicārī posse (Obs. 1) [*al.* posset] quantum haberet (G, I) in se bonī constantia: propterea quod, quōs aliquamdiū inermōs sine causā timuissent, hōs postea armātōs atque victōrēs superāssent (E).—CAES. B. G. i., 40.

1300.—Obs. 1. In the above passage, *posse* is undoubtedly the true reading, because the relative pronoun *quō* is in that place merely a demonstrative with a conjunction, "but from this" (701), and therefore it does not introduce a secondary sentence, but another assertion; and accordingly the sentence comes under A and not under E. The reading *posse* is adopted by LONG and KRANER.

1301.—*Obs.* 2. In line 4 of the above passage it might be supposed that *cūr quisquam judicāret*, being a rhetorical question, and equivalent to the implied assertion "no one ought to judge," should be *cūr quemquam judicāre*, according to C. But the question as asked in *oratio recta* would have the potential subjunctive (1177), and therefore the subjunctive is retained in the *oratio obliqua* by G.

Obs. 3. Sometimes, also, in secondary sentences, introduced by *quia*, *quum interim*, etc., the Infinitive Mood is found instead of the Subjunctive, some such verb as *diceret* or *putāret* (cf. 1257) being understood: *Aegerrimē plēbs ferēbat jacere tamdiū irritās sanctionēs quae de suis commodis ferrentur, quum interim de suppliciis suis latam legem confestim exercērī*, "The plebeians were very indignant that regulations which were passed for their advantage should remain so long without effect, while (they saw that) a law made for their punishment was instantly put in force."—LIV.

1302.—*Obs.* 4. In line 15 above, it will be observed that the first personal pronoun (*nostrorum*, and so, *nōs*, elsewhere) is retained as not referring to the speaker himself, but to the side or party of the writer or narrator.

1303.—*Obs.* 5. When a *Hypothetical Period* occurs in the *oratio obliqua*, the law of the sequence of tenses (I) will often make the second form appear like the third. The following sentences may be taken as examples of the changes of each of the three forms when recurring in *oratio obliqua*.

First Form: Si hoc dicis errās.

Censet, si hoc dicāt eum errāre.

Censēbat, si hoc diceret, eum errāre.

Second Form: Si hoc dicās, errās.

Censet, si hoc dicat, eum errātūrum esse.

Censēbat, si hoc diceret, eum errātūrum esse.

Third Form: Si hoc dicerēs (dixissēs), errārēs (errāvissēs).

Censet, or } Si hoc diceret, eum errātūrum esse.

Censēbat, } Si hoc dixisset, eum errātūrum fuisse.

THE GERUNDIVE AND GERUND.

1304.—The *Gerundive* is a Verbal Adjective of the Passive Voice. It is sometimes called the *Future Participle Passive*; but it is rather Imperfect in meaning, and seems to be connected in form with the Imperfect Participle Active.

The *Gerundive* has *three uses*:—

I. It is used as a *complement* of the verb *sum*, and therefore in

the nominative or the accusative case. In this connection it forms what is called (329) the Second Periphrastic Conjugation, and implies *duty* or *necessity*: i. e., that something ought to be done or must be done.

II. It is used with verbs of *taking, giving, causing*, etc., in agreement with their object if Active, and with their subject if Passive, to imply the purpose of the act of giving, taking, etc.

III. It is used as a *substitute* for the *Gerund* in certain cases.

I. THE GERUNDIVE AS THE COMPLEMENT OF SUM.

1305.—RULE CII. The *Gerundive* is used as the *complement* of the verb *sum*, to express duty or necessity; and the *agent*, or the person on whom the obligation rests, if expressed, is put in the *dative* case; as,

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| (1) <i>Diligentia nobis adhibenda est,</i> | We must observe diligence. |
| (2) <i>Resistendum est senectuti,</i> | We must resist old age. |
| (3) <i>Suo cuique iudicio utendum est,</i> | Each man must use his own judgment. |

1306.—EXPLANATION.—A. *Gerundive of Transitive Verbs.*
—The first of these examples is an instance of the Gerundive formed from a *Transitive Verb*. It shows that the accusative object of the Active verb is made the subject of the verb *est*, and that the Gerundive is used as the complement (666) of *est* in precisely the same way as the Perfect Participle is used in forming the Perfect Tenses Passive. The Dative *nobis* must be regarded as the Dative of Interest (845-7) with *est*, and not as in strictness the Agent governed by the Gerundive.

1307.—B. *Gerundive of Intransitive Verbs.*—The second and third of these examples are instances of the Gerundive formed from *Intransitive Verbs*. Since these have no accusative object in the Active, *resisto* governing the Dative, and *utor* governing the Ablative, they can, of course, have no subject in the Passive (see 263), and if used at all in the Passive form must be used Impersonally (453). Thus: *resistimus senectuti* will become in the Passive form *senectuti resistitur*, or in the Gerundive *resistendum est*. But with regard to the third example, it is

to be observed that *utor* is a Deponent Verb, and, *the only form which is uniformly Passive from Deponent Verbs being the Gerundive*, the Impersonal construction is only possible with the Gerundive. Thus, *ūtitur suo iudiciō* can have no Impersonal Passive construction except the one given in Example 3.

1308.—*Obs. 1.* It is thought by some writers that the neuter form in the above Impersonal construction is not the Gerundive but the *nom-inative of the Gerund*. Thus: *omnibus moriendum est*, "all must die," is explained as if *moriendum* were the subject and not the complement of *est*: "dying is to all." But it is believed that the explanation of all Impersonal Passive constructions is the same; namely, that the *real subject* is the *abstract notion of the action* implied by the verb, and that in strictness the *predicate* in all cases is some such general notion as *is (has been, must be) done*. Thus: *a militibus pugnātur* should be explained "the action of fighting *is done* by the soldiers." It may be considered that this abstract notion is expressed by the Infinitive Mood understood: *τὸ πugnᾶν a militibus pugnātur*, in which instead of a general predicate such as *fit, factum est*, etc., a *cognate predicate* was preferred. If the Infinitive be really the understood subject, the fact that a participle or the Gerundive in the predicate is always in the neuter gender is in accordance with the general rule for a Complement (666), the Infinitive being a neuter noun.

1309 — *Obs. 2.* On the above theory of this construction, when the Intransitive Gerundive is accompanied by its case, as in Examples 2 and 3, that case must be considered to be governed by the *understood infinitive*, and not by the Gerundive, which is only a general expression, such as "must be done," which happens to be expressed by a form cognate to the understood infinitive. Thus: in *resistendum est senectūti*, the real construction is: *τὸ resistere senectūti est resistendum*; *suo cuique iudiciō utendum*, is *τὸ suo iudiciō ūti est cuique utendum*, in which sentences *resistendum* and *utendum* really stand in a cognate way for some such general predicate as *faciendum*; "the business of withstanding old age is *to be done*;" "the task of using his own judgment is *to be done* by each man."

1310.—*Obs. 3.* The *Agent* with the Gerundive Construction is, according to the Rule, nearly always in the *Dative*. But it is sometimes expressed by the *Ablative with a*, particularly if the use of the Dative might cause ambiguity. Thus Cicero says, *Aguntur bona multōrum civium, quibus est a vōbis consulendum*, "The property of many citizens is at stake, whose interests ought to be consulted by you;" whereas, if he had said *quibus vōbis*, it might be understood that *quibus* expressed the persons on whom the obligation rested.

1311.—*Obs. 4.* Besides the cases referred to in Obs. 3, there are a few other passages in Cicero in which *a* with the ablative is used for the agent without apparent reason: *Hæc a mē in dicendō prætereunda nōn sunt*, "These things I must not pass over in speaking."

1312.—*Obs. 5.* Very rarely in the best writers is the *Impersonal Construction* used in the case of *Transitive Verbs*,

which properly have the Personal Constructive: *Canēs paucōs et acrēs habendum est*, "One should keep few dogs but active ones," VARR.; for *Canēs pauci et acrēs habendi sunt*. So Cic. *Sen.* ii. 6, *tāquam aliquam viam longam confeceris, quam nobis quoque ingrediendum sit*, "As if you have completed a long journey, which we too must enter upon." *Aeternis poenis in morte timendum est*, "They must fear eternal punishments in death."—LUCR. 1, 112.

1313.—*Obs.* 6. Of course, when the Gerundive Construction is made the object or subject of a verb, it takes the form of a **nominal assertion** (1135), and the verb *est*, *sunt*, etc., becomes the infinitive, and the Gerundive is in the accusative case to agree with the subject: *Neque Hispaniam negligendam esse ratus est*, "Nor did he judge that Spain ought to be neglected."

1314.—*Obs.* 7. The Gerundive sometimes appears to have the meaning of **possibility** or **fitness** chiefly in connection with *vix*, or in interrogative or conditional sentences which imply a **negative**: *Vix erat credendum*, = *vix credi poterat*, "It could hardly be believed."—CAES. *Si Circē et Calypsō mulierēs appellandae sunt*, "If Circe and Calypso can be called women."—CIC. The Gerundive is sometimes used without *est* (*sunt*) as an attributive adjective in this sense: *Labōrēs nōn fugiendos*, "Labors which cannot be avoided;" *Potentia vix ferenda*, "Power hardly to be endured"—CIC.

II. THE GERUNDIVE WITH VERBS OF *Taking, Giving, Etc.*

1315.—**RULE CHII.** The Gerundive is used with verbs of *Taking, Giving, Caring for*, etc., to imply that something is to be done to their object if the verbs are active, and to their subject if the verbs are passive:

<i>Urbem duz militibus diripiendam dedit</i> (<i>Active</i>).	The General gave up the city to the soldiers to plunder.
<i>Urbs a duce militibus diripienda data est</i> (<i>Passive</i>).	The city was given up by the General to the soldiers to plunder.

1316.—*Obs.* 1. This construction is common with the verb *cūrāre*, "to take care of:" *Caesar pontem in Ararī faciendum cūrat*, "Caesar has a bridge constructed over the Saône, *lit.*, takes care of a bridge to be made."

1317.—*Obs. 2.* The *Infinitive Mood* is sometimes used in this connection by the poets: *Tristitiam et metus trādam protervis in mare Criticum portāre ventis*, "I will give my sadness and my fears to the wanton winds to carry to the Cretan sea."—HOR. In prose this is a rare exception, occurring in Cicero only in the phrase *bibere ministrāre* (without accusative), "to give to drink." (*Tusc. i. 26.*)

1318.—*Obs. 3.* Though it is proper to say *habeo aedem tuendam*, "I have a temple to keep up," yet *habeo statuendum, dicendum*, etc., "I have to decide, say," is a later idiom. But *habeo* is used with the *Infinitive* of *dico, scribo, polliceor*, etc., in the sense of *I have to, I can*: *Haec ferē dicere habui de naturā deorum*, "This is what I had to say concerning the nature of the gods."—CIC.

III. THE GERUNDIVE USED IN PLACE OF THE Gerund.

1319.—The *Gerund* is a neuter Verbal Noun of the *active* voice, used only in the *oblique cases* of the *singular*, and expresses the action of a verb as an abstract notion, just as the *Infinitive Mood* does. The *Infinitive*, however, is used ordinarily only in the *nominative* and *accusative* cases, and as the object or subject of a verb (see 1118, 1120), and the *Gerund* supplies its place for the other cases, and also for the *accusative* when governed by a preposition.

1320.—EXAMPLES OF THE USE OF THE Gerund AS THE Supplement of the Infinitive.

NOM.	<i>Natāre est utile</i> , "Swimming is useful."
GEN.	<i>Natandī sum peritus</i> , "I am skilled in swimming."
DAT.	<i>Natandō homo aptus est</i> , "Man is fit for swimming."
ACCUS.	{ <i>Natāre disco</i> , "I learn swimming." <i>Ad natandum homo aptus est</i> , "Man is fit for swimming."
ABL.	<i>Natandō corpus exercētur</i> , "The body is exercised by swimming."

1321.—The *Gerund*, being a verbal noun, is modified by *adverbs* and not by *adjectives*, and *governs the case* of its verb: *Parsimōnia est ars rē familiārī moderatē utendī*, "Frugality is the art of using one's property with moderation."—SEN.

But if the *Gerund* belong to a *Transitive Verb*, and have its object expressed, in most cases the *Gerundive* was used instead of it by the following Rule:

1322.—RULE CIV. The Gerundive is used in all cases except the Nominative and Vocative, in agreement with a Substantive, as equivalent to a Gerund governing the Accusative; as,

Studium { *Agrum colendi* (a) *Gerund*,
 { *Agri colendi* (b) *Gerundive*, } The pursuit of tilling the soil.

1323.—EXPLANATION.—The English Verbal Substantive in *-ing* exactly represents the Latin Gerund: and therefore the *Gerund construction* (a) is that which we should naturally adopt in translating such sentences as the above.

But the *Gerundive construction* (b) is much preferred in Latin, and for the *Dative* and *Accusative* cases of the Gerund is nearly always adopted. It will be observed that—

1324.—(1) The object of the Gerund in (a) (*agrum*) is changed in (b) into the case of the Gerund (*agri*).

(2) The Gerund in (a) is changed in (b) into the Gerundive, in agreement with *agri*.

(3) The noun *studium*, which in (a) is limited by the Gerund, with its object, *colendi agrum*, is limited in (b) by the Gerundive with its noun, *agri colendi*.

Therefore, in the *Gerund construction* (a), the Gerund is first governed and then governs its object: in the *Gerundive construction* (b), the noun is governed, and then the Gerundive agrees with it.

1325.—Note. 1. The *deponent* Verbs, *utor*, “use,” *fruor*, “enjoy,” *fungor*, “discharge,” *potior*, “become possessed of,” *glōrior*, “boast,” though they commonly govern an ablative, yet, since they were originally reflexive, and governed the accusative, are sometimes found in the Gerundive construction: *Tenendus est voluptātis fruendae modus*, “We must hold fast moderation in enjoying pleasure.” But as complement of *esse*, the impersonal construction is nearly always preferred.

1326.—Note. 2. Though the *Gerund* belongs to the Active Voice, it is sometimes found with apparently a *passive sense*: *Antōnius Italiā cesserat: spēs restituendi nulla erat*, “Antonius had quitted Italy: he had no hope of being restored.” *Nep.*, i. e., *restitūtionis*, or *fore ut restitueretur*. *Multa nōn habent insignem et propriam percipiendi notam*, “Many things have not a clear and precise mark by which they can be known.”—*Cic.*

CASES OF THE GERUND.

1327.—I. Genitive.—The Genitive of the Gerund (or Gerundive) is governed by such substantives as *ars, facultās, occasio, ratio, studium, libido, amor, spēs, causā, grātiā*; and by adjectives of similar meaning, such as *cupidus, studiosus, memor, peritus, ignārus*, etc. With the *Genitive* of the Gerund an *accusative object* is often found: *Parsimōnia est scientia vitandī sumptūs supervacuūs*, "Economy is the science of avoiding unnecessary expenses," *SEN.*; *nulla causa iusta esse potest contrā patriam arma capiendī*, *CIC.* [Gerundive: *Armōrum capiendōrum*.] *Dēmōsthēnēs Platōnis studiōsus audiendī fuit*, "Demosthenes was desirous of hearing Plato."—*CIC.* [Gerund: *Platōnem audiendī*.]

1328.—Obs. 1. The Gerund construction is to be preferred when the use of the Gerundive would cause an ambiguity as to *gender*. Thus: "desire of learning more things," should be translated *cupido plūra cognoscendī*, and not *plūrium cognoscendōrum*, since it could not be told whether *plūrium* were masculine or neuter.

1329.—Obs. 2. A *Genitive case*, instead of an accusative, is sometimes found governed by the Genitive of a Gerund: *Exemplōrum eligendī potestās*, "A power of selecting (of) examples," *CIC.*, for *exemplā eligendī*, or *exemplōrum eligendōrum*. Zumpt thinks that this is a mere instance of a confusion of the two modes of expression. Possibly both Genitives may depend directly on the noun, "A power over examples of selecting them."

1330.—Obs. 3. The Genitive of the Gerund (or Gerundive) is often used to express *purpose* with *causā* or *grātiā*: *Legātī Delphōs missi sunt oraculī consulendī causā*, "Envoys were sent to Delphi for the purpose of consulting the oracle." But frequently the *Gerund*, or *Gerundive alone* is used in the same sense: *Naves dejiciendī operis missae sunt*, "Ships were sent (for the purpose) of destroying the work."—*CAES.* So with *esse*: *Rēgim imperium initio conservandae libertātis fuerat*, "At first the power of the kings was (used for the purpose) of preserving freedom."—*SALL.*

Obs. 4. For the Genitive of the Gerund in agreement with *meī, tuī*, etc., see 1017.

1331.—Obs. 5. The *Infinitive Mood* is often used, especially by the poets, in place of the Genitive of the Gerund (or Gerundive). Most of the examples which occur in prose may be explained as in 1120. But we find *avidus committere pugnam* (for *pugnae committendae*), "eager to join battle;" *cupidus attingere* (for *atingendī*), "desirous of reaching;" *cantare peritus* (for *cantandī*), "skilled in singing." Caesar says in one place, *Galli consilium cepērunt ex oppido profugere*, "The Gauls formed the design of fleeing from the town;" in another, *Galli legionis opprimendae consilium cepērunt*, "The Gauls formed the design of crushing the legion."

1332.—II. Dative.—The Dative of the Gerund (or Gerundive) is used after Adjectives which govern the Dative, especially after *utilis*, *inutilis*, *pār*, *idōneus*, *aptus*, and after verbs and other expressions denoting a purpose or design: *Aqua nitrōsa utilis est bibendō*, "Water full of natron is useful for drinking."—PLIN. *Hostēs erant pugnandō parēs*, "The enemy were equal to fighting."—CAES. *Consul placandis diis dat operam*, "The Consul gives his attention to the propitiation of the gods."—LIV.

1333.—Obs. 1. The later writers use the Dative of the Gerund (or Gerundive) freely to express *purpose*: *Tiberius quasi firmandae valetudini in Campaniam concessit*, "Tiberius went into Campania, as if to promote his health."—TAC.

1334.—Obs. 2. The verb *esse* alone is sometimes used with the Dative of the Gerund (or Gerundive): *Magius solvendō nōn erat*, "Magius was not solvent (*lit.* for paying)."—CIC. *Ambitiōnēs evertendae reipublicae solent esse*, "Intrigues are wont to tend to (*lit.* be for) overthrowing a state."—CIC.

1335.—Obs. 3. The Dative of the Gerundive is regularly used in stating the *duties* for which *officers* are appointed: *Triumvirī coloniis deducendis*, "A board of three for settling colonies;" *Demosthenēs cūrator muris reficiendis fuit*, "Demosthenes was a superintendent of (for) repairing the walls."—CIC.

1336.—Obs. 4. The *Dative* of the Gerund with an *object Accusative* is very unusual. It occurs in Plautus after *dare operam*: *Epidicum quaerendō operam dabo*, "I will take pains in (for) looking for Epidicus."

1337.—III. Accusative.—The Accusative of the Gerund (or Gerundive) is only used after a few *prepositions*; most frequently after *ad*, "to," and *inter*, "during," or "amid," rarely after *ante*, *circā*, *ob*: *Ad docendum prōpensi sumus*, "We are naturally inclined to teach."—CIC. *Mōres puerōrum sē inter lūdendū dētegunt*, "The character of boys manifests itself during their play."—CIC. *Gallī inter accipiendū aurum caesi sunt*, "The Gauls were cut down while receiving the gold."—LIV. *Existimans Jugurtham ob suōs tūtandōs ventūrum*, "Thinking that Jugurtha would come to protect his people."—SALL.

1338.—Obs. 1. The Accusative of the Gerund (or Gerundive) with *ad* is often used to express a *purpose*, but not a negative one. (See 1214.) In connection with adjectives it implies "in regard to:" *Res facilis ad intelligendū*, "An easy matter to understand." (See 1326, Note 2.)

1339.—Obs. 2. An *Accusative of the object* is sometimes found with the *Accusative* Gerund: *ad placandū Deōs*, "for appeasing the gods," CIC.; but chiefly where the use of the Gerundive construction would cause a doubt as to the Gender: *Diogenēs dicebat, artem sē trādere vērā ac falsā dijūdicandī*, "Diogenes professed to impart the art of distinguishing between the true and the false," where *vērōrum ac falsōrum dijūdicandōrum* might be mistaken for the masculine. See 1328.

1340.—IV. Ablative.—The Ablative of the Gerund (or Gerundive) is used as an Ablative of means, or cause, sometimes of the manner; and also after some prepositions, particularly *in*; also *ab*, *ex*, *dē*; rarely *cum*, *prō*, *super*: *Multi patrimonĭa effuderunt inconsultē largiendō*, "Many have squandered their inheritance by being bountiful without consideration."—CIC. *Insecandis patribus tribūnatum gessit*, "He spent his tribuneship in assailing the patricians." *Lex est recta ratio in iudicandō et velandō*, "Law is right reason in bidding and forbidding."

1341.—Obs. 1. An *Object Accusative* is rarely found dependent upon an Ablative of the Gerund, hardly ever if the Gerund is governed by a preposition: thus we must say *in victōre laudandō*, not *in laudandō victōrem* (Madvig); but we find in LIVY, xxx. 18, *in alloquendō victōrem*, "in addressing the conqueror;" and in CICERO, *Tusc. i. 43, a nimis intuendō fortunam alterius*, "from gazing too much on the good fortune of another." Without a preposition it occurs, but seldom, the Gerundive construction being preferred: *Hominēs ad deōs nullā rē propius accēdunt, quam salutem hominibus dandō*, "In nothing to do men approach nearer to the gods, than in giving safety to other men."—CIC.

1342.—Obs. 2. The Ablative of the Gerund (or Gerundive) is very rarely governed by an *adjective* or the *preposition* *prō*, "instead of:" *Contentus possidendis agris*, "Content with possessing the lands (for possessionē agrōrum)."—LIV. *Hannibal prō ope ferendā sociis*, "Hannibal instead of bringing aid to his allies," LIV.; which would usually be expressed by *omissō opis sociis ferendae consiliō*.

THE USE OF THE PARTICIPLES.

1343.—Participles, being Verbal Adjectives, express the action of the Verb as a property belonging to a person or thing, and therefore agree with nouns while they may govern cases. They have no distinct forms to express Time, but represent the action spoken of as being either finished (*Perfect*), unfinished (*Imperfect*), or yet to come to pass (*Future*), at the time denoted by the verb of the sentence in which they occur, in just the same way as the forms of the Infinitive Mood do. See 1127-1129.

1344.—The Latin Verb is defective in its participial forms: there being in the Active Voice no Perfect Participle, and in the Passive no Present (Imperfect) or Future Participle. But Deponent Verbs, having the Passive form with the Active meaning, supply in their Perfect Participle a form exactly corresponding to the English. Thus, the English "having loved" cannot be expressed exactly by a Latin Participial form, since there is no Deponent Verb meaning "to love;" but "having set out" is exactly expressed by *profectus*, from the Deponent Verb *proficiscor*.

1345.—There are, however, a few *Perfect Participles* from Verbs not Deponent, which have an *Active* meaning. Of these the chief are *jūrātus*, "having sworn;" *coenātus*, "having dined;" *pransus*, "having breakfasted;" *nupta*, "having married (of a bride);" *œsus*, "having hated."

1346.—On the other hand some *Deponents* have their Perfect Participles used both in an *Active* and *Passive* sense. Of these the chief are: *adeptus* (adipiscor), "having (or having been) attained;" *comitatus* (comitor), "having (or having been) accompanied;" *mensus* (mētor), "having (or having been) measured;" *expertus* (experior), "having (or having been) tried;" *mediatus* (meditor), "having (or having been) practised;" *testatus* (testor), "having (or having been) called to witness;" *moderatus* (moderor), "having (or having been) controlled;" *populatus* (populor), "having (or having been) devastated;" *partitus* (partior), "having (or having been) divided;" *pactus* (paciscor), "having (or having been) bargained."

1347.—The want of a *Perfect Participle Active* is *supplied* in various ways; chiefly by the use of the construction of the Ablative Absolute (964, ff.), or by the employment of *quum* with the Past Perfect Subjunctive. (1246). Thus: "Ariovistus *having heard* of Caesar's arrival sent ambassadors to him," may be translated, *Ariovistus* (1) *cognitō Caesaris adventū* (or (2) *quum Caesaris adventum cognovisset*) *legatōs ad eum misit*.

Participles are used either *Relatively* or *Absolutely*.

1348.—A. The *Relative* (Conjunctive) *Participle* is found in *any case* in agreement with one of the nouns which enter into the construction of the sentence, with the subject, the object, the limiting genitive, etc.: *Aristides, patriā pulsus, Lacedaemonem fugit*, "Aristides, being banished from his country, fled to Lacedaemon;" *Alexandrō coelestēs honōrēs concupiscenti nōn deerat adulatio*, "To Alexander, coveting divine honors, flattery was not wanting;" *Hannibal Gracchum in insidiās inductum sustulit*, "Hannibal destroyed Gracchus, having been led (by leading him) into an ambushade."

1349.—B. The *Absolute Participle* is found in the *Ablative case* (965) in agreement with a noun which does not enter into the construction of the sentence: *Artēs innumerābiles repertae sunt, docente naturā*, "Innumerable arts have been discovered, nature being the teacher;" *Graeci Thermopylās, advenientibus Persis, occupāverunt*, "The Greeks occupied Thermopylae, when the Persians were coming."

1350.—RULE CV. The Participle, whether Relative or Absolute, is used to express various

circumstances of the action, as Time, Means, Manner, Cause, Condition, etc., and is often to be rendered in English by a secondary sentence.

1351.—(1.) *Time.*—*Pythagorās, Tarquiniō Superbō regnante, in Italiam vēnit*, "Pythagoras came to Italy, while Tarquinius Superbus was king."—CIC. *Valerium hostēs acerrimīs pugnantem occidunt*, "The enemy slay Valerius while fighting with the greatest bravery."—LIV.

1352.—(2.) *Means, Manner.*—*Āēr effluens hūc et illūc ventōs efficit*, "The air, by flowing this way and that, produces the winds."—CIC. *Militēs, pilis missis, phalangem hostium perforēgērunt*, "The soldiers, by hurling their javelins, broke through the phalanx of the enemy."—CAES.

1353.—(3.) *Cause.*—*Dionysius cultrōs metuens tonsōridē candentē carbōne sibi adurēbat capillum*, "Dionysius, because he feared barbers' razors, singed his hair with a live coal." *Flāminium Caelius religiōne neglectā cecidisse scribit*, "Caelius writes that Flamininus fell because he disregarded religion."—CIC.

1354.—(4.) *Condition.*—*Epistolae offendunt nōn locō redditae*, "Letters are offensive if they are delivered at the wrong time."—CIC. *Maximās virtutēs jacere omnes necesse est, dominante voluptate*, "All the greatest qualities must lie useless, if pleasure is allowed to rule."—CIC.

1355.—*Obs. 1.* The *Future Participle Active*, expressing *intention, destiny*, etc., is, in the older writers, used almost wholly as a complement of *esse*, forming with it the First Periphrastic Conjugation. See 328. By the later writers it is constantly used as a Relative Participle to express Purpose (1214), and sometimes even absolutely: *Magna pars hominum est, quae navigātura de tempestate nōn cōgitat*, "There is a large number of men, who, when they are about to go on a voyage, think not of the weather."—SEN. *Alexander Persidis fines aditūrus urbem Archelao tradidit*, "Alexander, when about to enter the confines of Persia, gave up the city to Archelaus."—CURT. *Antiochus securus erat, tanquam nōn transitūrus in Asiam Rōmānis*, "Antiochus felt no anxiety, as if the Romans were not really going to cross into Asia."—LIV.

1356.—*Obs. 2.* The two Future Participles, however, *futūrus* and *ventūrus*, are used as simple adjectives, in the sense of our "future": *Opinio futuri boni*, "Anticipation of future good."—CIC. So, in Horace: *Delli moritūre*, "O Delli, doomed to die."

1357.—Obs. 3. The *Perfect Participle Passive* in agreement with a noun is often used where we should use an *abstract noun*: *Māior ex civiūs amissis dolor quam lætitia fūsis hostibus fuit*, "The sorrow at the loss of the citizens was greater than the joy at the defeat of the enemy."—LIV. *Ademptus Hector*, "The removal of Hector (*lit.* Hector being removed)."—HOR.

1358.—Obs. 4. The verb *habeo*, with a *Perfect Participle* of a verb denoting insight or resolution, forms a periphrasis similar to our *Perfect Tenses*, in English, but brings out prominently the present condition of things: *Siculi fidem meam spectatam jam et diū cognitam habent*, "The Sicilians have now for a long time seen and known my faithfulness;" *Habes jam statutum*, "You have already resolved."—CIC.

1359.—Obs. 5. The *neuter* of the *Perfect Participle* is sometimes used as an abstract substantive: *Priusquam incipās, consultō, et ubi consulueris maturē factō opus est*, "Before you begin, you need counsel; and when you have taken counsel, you want prompt action."—SALL.

THE SUPINES.

The *Supines* are properly the *Accusative* and *Ablative* cases singular of *Verbal Substantives* of the *Fourth Declension*.

1360.—RULE CVI. The *Accusative Supine* is used after *Verbs of Motion*, to express the *purpose of the motion*; as,

Themistocles Argos habitatum concessit,

Themistocles went to Argos to live.

Ducebat cohortes praedatum,

He led the cohorts to pillage.

1361.—Obs. 1. The verb *eo*, "go," is used with the *Accusative Supine* to express the action more strongly: *Dum paucis sceleratis parant, bonos omnes perditum eunt*, "While they spare a few scoundrels, they go about to ruin all honest men."—SALL.

1362.—Obs. 2. The *Accusative Supine* is used in connection with the *Imperfect Infinitive Passive* of *eo*, used impersonally, to form the *Future Infinitive Passive*; and then the noun which appears to be the *Subject* of the *Infinitive* is really the *Object* of the *Supine*; and of course the *Supine*, not being, like a participle, a complement, does not change its form to agree with the apparent subject: *Spéro meum consilium (mea consilia, meam causam) probatum iri*, "I hope that my plan (my plans, my cause) will be approved;" i. e., "that people are going to approve,"

etc. See 330. But this form of the Future Infinitive Passive is only used when the future event is likely to occur soon. Otherwise, *fore* (*futurum esse*) *ut* is employed. See 1133.

1363.—*Obs.* 3. Sometimes *other verbs* besides Verbs of Motion take an *Accusative Supine*: *Dedit Caiō filiam nuptum*, "He gave Caius his daughter in marriage;" *Divisit cōpiās hiemātum*, "He divided the troops for wintering."—NEP.

1364.—*Obs.* 4. The Accusative Supine may *govern the case* of its verb: *In urbem convēnimus ludōs spectātum*, "We came together to the city to see the games."

1365.—**RULE CVII.** The Ablative Supine is used as an *Ablative of Limitation* (889) after some Adjectives; as,

Virtūs difficilis inventū est,

Virtue is difficult to find.

O rem, auditū crudēlem, visū nefāriam,

Oh, what a fact, cruel to hear, monstrous to see.

1366.—*Obs.* 1. The *Adjectives* which are thus followed by the Ablative Supine are such as these: *jūcundus, molestus, suāvis, acerbus, durus, turpis, facilis*, rarely *dignus, indignus*. Also the expressions *fās (nefās) est, opus est*: *Nefās est dictū miseram fuisse Fabiū senectutem*, "It is monstrous to say that the old age of Fabius was unhappy."—CIC. *Quoad scitū opus est*, "As far as is necessary for understanding."

1367.—*Obs.* 2. In the oldest writers the Ablative Supine is used after *Verbs of Motion*, to express *cessation from*: *Nunc obsōnātū redeo*, "I am now coming back from getting provisions (from market)." —PLAUT. *Cubitū surgit*, "He rises from rest."—CAT. In this use it is just the opposite of the Accusative Supine: *cubitum eunt*, "they go to rest."

1368.—*Obs.* 3. But *few verbs* have the Ablative Supine in use; the chief are, *factū, dictū, cognitū, auditū*. Accordingly, the same meaning is expressed in other ways:

- (1) By the *Infinitive Mood*: *Nōn facile est invēnīre*, "It is not easy to find."—CIC.
- (2) By an *Adverb* with a finite tense of the verb: *Facilius asellus, quam vacca, alitur*, "An ass is easier to raise than a cow."—VARR.
- (3) By the *Gerund* with *ad*: *Eō cibō utendū est, quī sit facillimū ad concoquendū*, "We must use that food which proves the easiest to digest."—CIC.
- (4) By a *Verbal Substantive*: *Utriusque rei facilis est dēfensio*, "It is easy to defend each course."—CIC.

Obs. 4. The Ablative Supine never governs a case.

CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

1369.—RULE CVIII. The *Coördinate Conjunctions* *et, ac, atque, nec, neque, aut, vel*, and some others, couple similar cases and moods; as,

*Honōrā patrem et matrē,
Nec legīt nec scribit,*

Honor father and mother.
He neither reads nor writes.

1370.—EXPLANATION.—Words coupled by a conjunction under this Rule, are in the *same construction*, i. e., two nominatives coupled together are the subject of the same verb, or predicates of the same subject; and *nouns* coupled together in the oblique cases are governed by the same word, as in the first example. *Verbs* thus coupled have the same subject or nominative, as in the second example. For a classification of the various coördinate and subordinate conjunctions, see 488-505.

1371.—Obs. 1. The *Copulative Conjunctions* under this Rule are such as *et, ac, atque, etiam, que*; the disjunctives, *nec, neque, aut, vel, seu, sive, ve, nēve, neu*; also *quam, praeterquam, an, nempe, necdum, sed, autem, vērūm*; and, in general, such connectives as do not imply a dependence of the following on the preceding clause.

1372.—Obs. 2. These conjunctions connect not only words, but also clauses whose construction is the same, i. e., whose subjects are in the same case, and their verbs in the same mood; as, *concidunt venti, fugiuntque nubes*.

1373.—Obs. 3. Words in the same construction are sometimes in a *different case*: still they are connected by the copulative conjunctions; thus, *meā et reipublicae interest*, "it is of consequence to me and to the state." Here, *meā* and *reipublicae*, though in different cases, are in the same construction. The subjunctive being often used for the imperative is sometimes coupled with it; as, *disce nec invidēas*, "learn, and envy not."

Obs. 4. The *Indicative* and *Subjunctive* may be connected in this manner if the latter does not depend on the former.

1374.—Obs. 5. When two words coupled together have each a conjunction, such as *et, aut, vel, sive, nec*, etc., without being connected with a preceding word, the first *et* is rendered *both* or *likewise*; the first *aut* or *vel*, by *either*; the first *sive*, by *whether*; and the first *nec* or *neque*, by *neither*. So, also, *tum . . . tum*, and *cum . . . tum*, "not only . . . but also," or "both . . . and;" and so of others; as, *nunc . . . nunc*; *jam . . . jam*, etc. In such cases, the conjunction before the first word renders it more emphatic: *tum . . . tum* often mean, "at one time . . . at another time."

1375.—*Note.*—*Affirmative* and *Negative* sentences are connected by conjunctions in pairs, as follows:

Affirmative.

et—et, very common.
et—que, not unfrequently.
que—et, connecting single words.
que—que, only in poetry and SALL.

Negative.

neque—neque, *nec—nec*.
neque—nec, not unfrequently.
nec—neque, seldom.

Affirmative and Negative.

<i>et—neque</i> , <i>nec</i> ,	very frequent.
<i>neque</i> , <i>nec—et</i> ,	very frequent.
<i>nec</i> , <i>neque—que</i> ,	occasionally.

1376.—*Obs.* 6. After words expressing *similarity* or *dissimilarity*, *ac* and *atque* signify “as,” and “than;” as, *facis ac si mē rogēs*, “you do as if you should ask me;”—*mē colit aequē atque patrōnum suū*, “he shows me as much attention as to his patron;”—*si aliter scribo ac sentio*, “if I write otherwise than I think.”

Obs. 7. The usage of the various kinds of *Subordinate Conjunctions*, so far as they affect construction, must be looked for in the sections on the different kinds of secondary sentences. (1182-1290.)

FIGURES OF SYNTAX.

A *Figure of Syntax* is a manner of speaking different from the regular and ordinary construction, used for the sake of beauty or force.

1377.—The figures of Syntax, or construction, may be reduced to four: *Ellipsis*, *Pleonasm*, *Enallagē*, and *Hyperbaton*. Of these, the *first*, *second*, and *third*, respect the constituent parts of a sentence; the *fourth* respects only the arrangement of words.

1378.—1. *Ellipsis* is the omission of one or more words necessary to complete the sense; as,

Āiunt, ferunt, etc., sc., *hominēs*. *Aberant biduī*, sc., *iter*, or *itinere*. *Quid multa?* sc., *dicam*. Under this may be comprehended,

1st. *Asyndeton*, or the omission of a conjunction; as, *vēnī, vidī, vici*. *Deus optimus, maximus*, sc., *et*.

2d. *Zeugma* is the uniting of two nouns or infinitives to a verb which is applicable only to one of them; as, *pācem an bellum gerens*, “whether (enjoying, *agens*) peace or waging war,” SALL., where *gerens* is applicable to *bellum* only.

3d. *Apoptosis* is the leaving a sentence unfinished: *quōs ego—sed mōtos praestat componere fluctūs*, “whom I—but it is better to calm the troubled waves.”—VIRG.

1379.—2. Pleonasm, is using a greater number of words than is necessary, to express the meaning ; as,

Sic ore locūta est, "thus she spoke with her mouth."—VIRG. Under this are included,

- 1st. **Polysyndeton**, or, a redundancy of conjunctions ; as, *und Euris que Notus que ruunt*.—VIRG.
- 2d. **Hendiadys**, or the expression of an idea, by two nouns connected by a conjunction, instead of a noun limited by an adjective or genitive ; as, *Paleris libāmus et aurō*, "We offer a libation from cups and from gold," instead of *paleris aurcis*, "from golden cups."
- 3d. **Periphrasis**, or a circuitous mode of expression ; as, *teneri foetūs ovium*, "the tender young of the sheep," instead of *agni*, "lambs."

1380.—3. Enallage, is a change of words, or a change of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mood, or voice, of the same word, for another. It includes,

- 1st. **Antimeria**, or the using of one part of speech for another ; as, *nostrum vivere*, for *nostra vita* ; *conjugium videbit*, for *conjugem*, etc.
- 2d. **Hypallagé**, or the using one case for another : *mājōra initia rerum*, for *initia mājōrum rerum*.—LIV.
- 3d. **Antiptōsis**, or the using of one case for another ; as, *cui nunc cognomen Iulō*, for *Iulus* (632).—VIRG. *Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis*, for *is esse uxōrem*.—HOR. See 1145.
- 4th. **Synesis**, is adapting the construction to the sense of a word, rather than to its gender or number ; as, *Concursus populī mirantium* ; —*Pars in crucem acti* ; —*scelus qui*, etc. 678 and 698.
- 5th. **Synecdoché**, the use of a part for the whole, or of the whole for a part ; as, *puppis for nāvis*, *lectum for domus* ; *rēx for Xerxēs* ; *Poenus for Hannibal*, etc.
- 6th. **Anacoluthon**, or a departure in the end of a sentence, from the construction with which it commenced. Thus, *Nam nōs omnēs quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labōs lucrō est*. Here the writer began as if he intended to say *lucro habemus*, and ended as if he had said *nōbis omnibus*. As it is, the nominative *nōs* has no verb, and *est*, which, in such sentences, requires the dative of a person, is without it.

1381.—4. Hyperbaton, is a transgression of the usual order of words or clauses. It includes,

- 1st. **Anastrophe**, or an inversion of the order of two words ; as, *Transtra per et rēmōs*, for *per transtra*, etc. ; —*Collō dare brāchia circum*, for *circumdare*, etc.
- 2d. **Hysteron proteron**, or reversing the natural order of the sense ; as, *Moriamur et in media arma ruāmus*.—VIRG. *Valet atque vivit*.—TER.

To these may be added,

1382.—Archaism, which in Syntax means the use of ancient forms of construction; as, *Operam abūtitur*, for *operā*.—TER. *Quid tibi hanc cūratiō est rem?*

1383.—Hellenism, or the use of Greek constructions; as, *Abstinēto irārūm*, for *iris*.—HOR. *Tempus desistere pugnæ*, for *pugnā*.—VIRG.

LATIN ARRANGEMENT.

1384.—In all languages, the arrangement of words in a sentence is different; and all, it is probable, consider the order of arrangement in their own language the most natural, being that to which they have themselves been most accustomed. In a language like the English, however, the words of which have but few changes of form or termination, much more depends on their position in a sentence than in those languages which are able, by the changes of form only, to indicate the relation of words to each other, however they may be arranged. Thus, when we say in English, "*Alexander conquered Darius*," if we change the order of the words, we necessarily change the meaning also; as, *Darius conquered Alexander*. But whether we say in Latin, *Alexander vicit Dārium*, or *Dārium vicit Alexander*, or *Alexander Dārium vicit*, or *Dārium Alexander vicit*, or place these words in any other possible order of arrangement, the meaning is the same, and cannot be mistaken; because it depends, not on the *position*, but on the *form* of the words. This gave the Latin writer much more scope to arrange his words in that order which would best promote the strength or euphony of the sentence, without endangering its perspicuity. Still, even in Latin, custom has established a certain order of arrangement which is considered the best. And, though no certain rules can be given on this subject, which are applicable to every instance, the following general principles and Rules may be noticed.

1385.—General principles of Latin Arrangement.

1. The word **governed** is placed before the word which governs it.
 2. The word **agreeing** is placed after the word with which it agrees.
- More particularly,

1386.—RULE 1. The **subject** is generally put before the verb; as, *Deus mundum gubernat*.

Exc. 1. When the subject is closely connected with a clause following the verb, it is placed after the verb; as, *erant omnino duo itinera, quibus*, etc.

Exc. 2. When the subject is emphatic, it usually follows the verb and concludes the sentence.

1387.—RULE II. The **adjective** or **participle** most commonly follows the substantive with which it agrees.

With few exceptions, however, the place of the adjective or participle is entirely arbitrary. The following usages may be noticed:

1st. The adjectives, *primus, medius, ultimus, extrēmus, summus, infimus, unus, suprēmus, reliquus, cēterus*, denoting the first part, the middle part, etc., are generally put before the substantive; as, *summus mons*; *extrēmō librō*, "the top of the mountain," etc.

2d. When the substantive governs another in the genitive, the adjective generally precedes both; as, *Duo Platōnis praecepta*.

3d. When the substantive is governed by a preposition, the adjective is frequently put before the substantive; as, *Hac in quaestione*; *mag-nā in parte*.

4th. The adjective is often put before the substantive for the sake of Euphony.

5th. *Is, ille, hic, iste*, are generally placed before the substantive, and, if used substantively, are placed before the participle.

1388.—RULE III. The *relative* is commonly placed after, and as near as possible to its antecedent.

Obs. 1. The relative is commonly the first word of its own clause, and when it stands for *et ille, et hic, et is*, or for these pronouns without *et*, it is always first. Sometimes, however, the relative and its clause precede the antecedent and its clause.

1389.—RULE IV. The *governing word* is generally placed after the word governed; as, *Carthaginiensium dux—laudis avidus—Rō-manōrum ditissimus—hostem fūdit*, etc. Hence,

Obs. 2. The finite verb is commonly the last in its own clause. To this, however, there are many exceptions.

1390.—RULE V. *Adverbs* are generally introduced before the word which they are intended to modify; as, *Leviter aegrōtantes, leniter cūrant*.—CIC.

Obs. 3. *Nō—quidem*, "not even," has always the emphatic word between the two particles: *nō jocō quidem*, "not even in jest."

1391.—RULE VI. *Conjunctions* generally introduce the clause to which they belong; as, *AT sī darēs*;—*SED profectō in omni rē fortuna dominātur*.

Exc. 1. The enclitics *que, ve, ne*, are always annexed—the two first, to the latter of the two words which they serve to connect; as, *albus āterve*.—CIC. *Bonī malique*;—and the last, to the subject which the question chiefly regards; thus, *loquarne?* "must I speak?" *egone loquar?* "must I speak?"

Exc. 2. The conjunctions *autem, enim, vērō, quoque, quidem*, are always placed after the introductory word of the clause, generally in the second place, and sometimes in the third; *etiam, igitur*, and *tamen*, more frequently in the second and third place than in the first.

1392.—RULE VII. Words *connected in sense* should be as close as possible to each other, and the words of one clause should never be mixed with those of another.

1393.—RULE VIII. *Circumstances*, viz. : the *cause*,—the *manner*,—the *instrument*,—the *time*,—the *place*, etc., are put before the predicate ; as,

Eum ferrō occidī ;—Ego tē ob egregiam virtutem semper amāvī.

1394.—RULE IX. The *proper name* should precede the name of rank or profession ; as, *Cicero orator*.

1395.—RULE X. The *vocative* should either introduce the sentence, or be placed among the first words ; as, *Crēdo vōs, iudicēs*.

1396.—RULE XI. When there is an *antithesis*, the words chiefly opposed to each other should be as close together as possible ; as, *Appetis pecūniam, virtutem abjicis*.

Such an inversion of the order of opposed words in successive clauses, is called *Chiasmus*.

1397.—RULE XII. *Dependent clauses*, as well as single words, are placed before the principal finite verb, upon which they chiefly depend.

1398.—RULE XIII. As a general rule, where the case will admit, it is proper to proceed from *shorter to longer* words, and from shorter to longer clauses and members of a sentence, as we advance towards the close.

ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES.

SINGLE SENTENCES (616).

1399.—A single sentence is such an assemblage of words as makes complete sense in expressing a proposition.

1. A simple sentence (616, 7) or proposition consists of two parts—the *subject* and the *predicate*.

2. The *subject* is that of which something is affirmed.

3. The *predicate* is that which is affirmed of the subject.

4. The meaning of both the subject and predicate may be restricted or modified by adjunct phrases, or by clauses within the sentence ; as, *Quæ in terrā gignuntur*, ad usum hominis omnia creantur, " All things which are produced upon the earth, are created for the use of man " (1401, 1405).

5. The *subject* is commonly a noun or pronoun, but may be anything, however expressed, about which we can speak or think (1403).

6. The predicate may consist of a noun, a pronoun, an adjective, a preposition with its case, an adverb, a participle, an infinitive mood, or clause of a sentence, as an attribute, connected with the subject by an attributive verb as a copula ; or it may be an intransitive verb which includes in itself both attribute and copula, (667), or a transitive verb and its object.

7. The name of a person or thing addressed forms no part of a sentence.

THE SUBJECT.

1400.—The *subject* of a single sentence or proposition is either *grammatical* or *logical*.

I. The *grammatical* subject is the person or thing spoken of, *unlimited* by other words.

The *logical* subject is the person or thing spoken of, together with all the words, phrases or clauses by which it is limited or defined; thus, in the sentence, *vir bonus sui similem quaerit*, the grammatical subject is *vir*; the logical, *vir bonus*. Again:

II. The subject of a single sentence may be either *simple* or *compound*.

1. A *simple* subject consists of one subject of thought, either unlimited, as the grammatical, or limited, as the logical subject.

2. A *compound* subject consists of two or more simple subjects, to which belongs but one predicate; as, *Römulus et Remus frâtrës erant*.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE SUBJECT.

1401.—A *grammatical* subject may be modified, limited, or described, in various ways; as,

1. By a noun in apposition; as, *Cicero orâtor factus est consul*.
2. By a noun in the genitive; as, *Îra Dei lenta est*.
3. By an adjunct; as, *Dë victoriâ Caesaris fama perferitur*.
4. By an adjective word, i. e., an adjective, adjective pronoun, or participle; as, *Iustitiâ gaudent viri boni*.—*Suus cuique erat locus definitus*.—*Nescit vox missa reverti*.
5. By a relative and its clause; as, *Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur*.

Each grammatical subject may have several modifications; and if it has none, the grammatical and logical subject are the same.

MODIFICATION OF MODIFYING WORDS.

1402.—*Modifying*, or limiting *words*, may themselves be modified.

1. A *noun* modifying another may itself be modified in all the ways in which a noun, as a grammatical subject, is modified.
2. An *adjective* qualifying a noun may itself be modified—
 - 1st. By an adjunct; as, *campi ad proelium boni: liber a delictis*.
 - 2d. By a noun; as, *Major pietate: aeger pedibus*.
 - 3d. By an infinitive mood or clause of a sentence, a gerund, or a supine; as, *Homo dignus cantâri—dignus qui imperet—dignus ut figat pâlum in parietem*.—*Charta utilis scribendô*.—*Monstrum mirâbile dictû*.
 - 4th. By an adverb; as, *Homo longè dissimilis:—facile princeps*.

3. An *adverb* may be modified—1st. By another adverb ; as, *multo magis*.2d. By a substantive in an oblique case ; as, *convenienter naturae ; optimè omnium ; proximè castris*.

1403. The subject of a sentence may be an infinitive mood, with or without a subject, or a clause of a sentence ; as, *hūmānum est errare*. *Incerta prò certis habere stultissimum est*. *Nunc opus est, tē animō valere*. *Religuum est, ut officiū certemus inter nōs*.

THE PREDICATE.

1404.—I. The *Predicate*, like the subject, is either grammatical or logical.

1. The *grammatical* predicate consists of a verb, a verb and its object, or the attribute and copula, not modified by other words.

2. The *logical* predicate is the grammatical, with all the words, phrases, or clauses that modify it ; thus, *vir bonus suū similem quaerit* ; the grammatical predicate is *quaerit* ; the logical, *quaerit similem suū*.

3. When the grammatical predicate has no modifying terms, the logical and grammatical are the same.

II. The predicate, like the subject, is either simple or compound.

1. A *simple* predicate affirms but one thing of its subject ; as, *vita brevis est ; ignis arborem urit*.

2. A *compound* predicate consists of two or more simple predicates affirmed of one subject ; as *Caesar vēnit, vidit, vicit*. *Probitās laudātur et alget*.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE PREDICATE.

1405.—The *grammatical* predicate may be modified or limited in different ways.

I. When the attribute or predicate is a *noun*, it is modified—

1. By a noun or pronoun limiting or describing the attribute ; as, *honor est praemium virtūtis*. *Invidia est supplicium suum*.

2. By an adjective or participle limiting the attribute ; as, *ira furor brevis est*.

II. A *verb* in the grammatical predicate may be modified—

1. By a noun or pronoun as its object ; as, *rēs amicos invenit*. *Laus debetur virtutī*. *Sapiens imperat cupiditatibus*. *Venter caret auribus*.

2. By adverb ; as, *bis dat qui cito dat ; bene scribit*.

3. By an adjunct ; as, *venit in urbem ; ex urbe venit*.

4. By an infinitive ; as, *cupio discere*.

5. By a dependent clause ; as, *poëta dicit iram esse brevem insāniam*.—*Constituit ut ludi fierent*.

1406.—Nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and other words modifying the verb in the predicate, may themselves be modified, as similar words are when modifying the subject.

Infinitives and participles modifying the predicate, may be modified in all respects, as the verb of the grammatical predicate is modified.

1407.—A *complex sentence* is a single sentence containing a dependent clause, which limits the principal clause, or some part of it, thus, *Errās si id crēdis*; the principal clause is *errās*, which is limited by *si id crēdis* (1066).

1408.—Dependent clauses having finite verbs, are connected with their principal clauses in three different ways,

1. By a relative; as, *vir sapit, quī pauca loquitur*.
2. By a conjunction; as, *loquācēs, si sapiat, vitet*.
3. By an adverb; as, *ubi quid datur otī illūdo chartīs; rogābat, cūr unquam fugisset*.

1409.—A dependent clause, consisting of an infinitive with its subject, is joined to a principal clause without a connecting word, as *Gaudeo tē valere* (1136).

1410.—A complex sentence may sometimes be converted into an abridged proposition by rejecting the connective and changing the verb of the dependent clause into a participle, as, *Caesar, haec locūtus, profectus est* for *quum Caesar haec locutus esset profectus est*.

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

1411.—A *compound sentence* consists of two or more single sentences or propositions connected together; as, *Puer legit et puella scribit*. The propositions which make up a compound sentence are called *members*.

1412.—The members of a compound sentence are co-ordinate or grammatically and logically independent of each other, or, they are logically dependent on each other when one or more members represent a purpose or end, or some logical sequence of the leading member, but do not perform the office of an adjunct clause.

Members of a compound sentence, parts of a compound subject and compound predicate, and some clauses and phrases are connected by such conjunctions as *et, ac, atque, nec, neque, aut, vel*, etc. (1371). Sometimes when the sentence consists of more than two members, the conjunction is omitted in all except the last.

EXAMPLES OF ANALYSIS.

1413.

1. *Vita brevis est*.

This is a single sentence, simple, of which—

The logical subject, and also the grammatical, is *vita*.

The logical predicate, and also the grammatical, is *brevis est*, in which *brevis* is the attribute, and *est* the copula (1399-7.)

2. *Lābuntur annī.*

This is a single sentence, simple, of which—

The logical subject, and also the grammatical, is *annī*.

The logical predicate, and also the grammatical, is *lābuntur*, a dependent verb including both the attribute and the copula.

3. *Vērū decus in virtūte positū est.*

This is a single sentence, simple, of which—

The logical subject is *vērū decus*.

The logical predicate is *in virtūte positū est*.

The grammatical subject is *decus*, qualified by the adjective *vērū*.

The grammatical predicate is *positū est*, modified by the adjunct *in virtūte*.

4. *Rōmulus et Remus frātrēs erant.*

This is a single sentence, compound in its subject.

The logical subject is *Rōmulus et Remus*, compound, consisting of two subjects connected by *et* (1412).

The logical predicate is *frātrēs erant*.

The grammatical subject and predicate are the same as the logical.

5. *Probitās laudātur et alget.*

This is a single sentence, compound in its predicate.

The logical subject is *probitās*.

The logical predicate is *laudātur et alget*, the parts of which are connected by *et*.

The grammatical subject and predicate are the same as the logical.

6. *Quae in terrā gignuntur, ad ūsum hominis omnia creantur.*

This is a single sentence complex, consisting of one principal and one dependent clause, connected by *quae*.

The principal clause, *ad ūsum hominis omnia creantur*, is a simple sentence, or proposition, of which—

The logical subject is *omnia*, restricted by the relative clause *quae in terrā gignuntur*.

The logical predicate is *ad ūsum hominis creantur*.

The grammatical subject is *omnia*, used as a substantive, and restricted by the relative clause.

The grammatical predicate is *creantur*, modified by the adjunct *ad ūsum*, and that modified by *hominis*.

The dependent clause is *quae in terrā gignuntur*, of which—

The logical subject is *quae*, which, being a relative, connects the dependent with the principal clause (1072).

The logical predicate is *in terrā gignuntur*

The grammatical subject is *quae*, the same as the logical.

The grammatical predicate is *gignuntur*, modified by the adjunct *in terrā*.

7. *Video meliōra proboque; deteriōra sequor.*

This is a compound sentence, consisting of two members without a connecting conjunction.

The first member has a compound predicate, of which—

The logical subject is *ego*, understood.

The logical predicate is *video meliōra proboque*.

The grammatical subject is the same as the logical.

The grammatical predicate is *video proboque*, compound, consisting of two predicates connected by *que*, modified by the adjective *meliōra*, used as a substantive (1401, 4).

The second member, *deteriōra sequor*, is a simple proposition, of which—

The logical subject is *ego*, understood.

The logical predicate is *deteriōra sequor*.

The grammatical subject is the same as the logical.

The grammatical predicate is *sequor*, modified by its object, *deteriōra*, used as a substantive (405, II. 1).

CONSTRUING.

1414.—In Latin and English, the *general* arrangement of a sentence is the same, i. e., the sentence commonly begins with the subject and ends with the predicate. But the order of the words in each of these parts is usually so different in Latin, from what it is in English, that one of the first difficulties a beginner has to encounter with a Latin sentence, is to know how “to take it in,” or to arrange it in the order of the English. This is technically called *construing*, or *giving the order*. To assist in this, some advantage may be found by carefully attending to the following

DIRECTIONS FOR BEGINNERS.

1415.—DIRECTION 1. As all the other parts of a sentence depend upon the two leading parts, namely, the subject or NOMINATIVE, and the predicate or VERB; the first thing to be done with every sentence, is to find out these. In order to do this,

First. Look for the leading verb, which is always in the present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, or future, of the indicative, or in the imperative mood, and usually at or near the end of the sentence.

Second. Having found the verb, observe its number and person; this will aid in finding its nominative, which is commonly a noun or pronoun in the same number and person with the verb, commonly before it, and near the beginning of the sentence, though not always so (1386, with exceptions).

1416.—DIRECTION 2. Having thus found the nominative and verb, and ascertained their meaning, the sentence may be resolved from the Latin into the English order, as follows:

1st. Take the *Vocative, Exciting, Introductory, or connecting words*, if there are any.

2d. The *NOMINATIVE*.

3d. Words *limiting or explaining it, i. e.*, words agreeing with it, or governed by it, or by one another, where they are found, till you come to the *verb*.

4th. The *VERB*.

5th. Words *limiting or explaining it, i. e.*, words which modify it, are governed by it, or depend upon it.

6th. Supply everywhere the words *understood*.

7th. If the sentence be compound, take the parts of it severally as they depend one upon another, proceeding with each of them as above.

1417.—**DIRECTION 3.** In arranging the words for translation, in the subordinate parts of a sentence, observe the following

RULES FOR CONSTRUING.

I. An oblique case, or the infinitive mood, is put after the word that governs it.

Exc. The relative and interrogative are usually put before the governing word, unless that be a preposition; if it is, then after it.

II. An adjective, if no other word depend upon it, or be coupled with it, is put *before* its substantive; but if another word depend upon it, or be governed by it, it is usually placed after it.

III. The participle is usually construed after its substantive, or the word with which it agrees.

IV. The relative and its clause should, if possible, come immediately after the antecedent.

V. When a question is asked, the nominative comes after the verb (in English, between the auxiliary and the verb). Interrogative words, however, such as *quis, quotus, quantus, uter* (1041), etc., come before the verb.

VI. After a transitive active verb, look for an accusative;—and after a preposition, for an accusative or ablative; and arrange the words accordingly.

VII. Words in apposition must be construed as near together as possible.

VIII. Adverbs, adverbial phrases, prepositions with their cases, circumstances of time, place, cause, manner, instrument, etc., should be placed, in general, after the words which they modify. The case absolute commonly before them, and often first in the sentence.

IX. The words of different clauses must not be mixed together, but each clause translated by itself in its order, according to its connection with, or dependence upon, those to which it is related.

X. Conjunctions are to be placed before the last of two words or sentences connected.

Example of Resolution.

1418.—*Etenim omnēs artēs quae ad hūmānitātem pertinent habent quoddam commūne vinculum, et quasi cognātiōne quādam inter sē continentur.*—CIC.

1. In looking over this sentence, according to Direction First, we find the first leading verb to be *habent*, which must have a plural nominative. This leads us at once to *artēs*, as the nominative. The nominative and verb being thus found on which the other parts depend, then—

2. By Direction 2, the general arrangement will be :

1. Connective word, *etenim*.
2. NOMINATIVE, *artēs*.
3. Words limiting and explaining, *omnēs, quae ad hūmānitatem pertinent*.
4. The VERB, *habent*.
5. Words governed by it, *quoddam commune vinculum*.

3. Then by the rules in Direction 3, the words in each of these divisions will be arranged thus: 1. *Etenim*; 2. and 3. *omnēs artēs* (R. II.), *quae* (R. IV.), *pertinent ad hūmānitatem* (R. LXVI.); 4. *habent*; 5. *quoddam commune vinculum* (R. II.).

By proceeding in the same manner with the next member, the whole will then stand thus :

Etenim omnēs artēs, quae pertinent ad hūmānitatem, habent quoddam commune vinculum, et continentur inter sē quasi quādam cognātiōne;—and may be translated as follows :

“For all the arts which pertain to liberal knowledge (civilization), have a certain common bond, and are connected together as if by a certain affinity between them.”

The pupil will now see, that in the first member or single sentence, the grammatical subject is *artēs*; the logical, *omnēs artēs quae ad hūmānitatem pertinent*. The grammatical predicate is *habent*; the logical, *habent quoddam commune vinculum* (1404, 1); and so with the next member.

In like manner proceed with every new single sentence, or with every succeeding member of a compound sentence.

ETYMOLOGICAL AND SYNTACTICAL PARSING.

1419.—Having arranged and translated a sentence, the next thing is to parse it, in doing which, every word should be fully described by its accidents, traced to its primitive, if a derivative,—analyzed into its parts if compound, and its concord or agreement pointed out. The following scheme, with each part of speech, may be useful to the beginner.

1. NOUN.—1. Kind; 2. Gender; 3. Declension; 4. Decline; 5. Derived from (if derived); 6. It is found in—case; 7. Number; 8. Is the nominative to—, or the predicate nominative after—(if the nominative); is governed by—(if governed); 9. Rule.

2. ADJECTIVE.—1. Declension; 2. Decline it; 3. Compare it (if compared); 4. It is found in—case; 5. Number; 6. Gender; 7. Agrees with—; 8. Rule.

3. PRONOUN.—1. Kind (*i. e.*, personal, relative, or adjective); 2. Decline it; then—

If Personal, 3. Person; 4. Found in—case; 5. Number; 6. Reason of the case; 7. Rule; 8. Stands for—

If a Relative pronoun, 3. Found in—case; 4. Number; 5. Reason of the case; 6. Rule; 7. Its antecedent; 8. Rule.

If an Adjective pronoun; then, 3. Kind (i. e., possessive, indefinite, demonstrative, etc.); 4. It is found in—case; 5. Number; 6. Gender; 7. Agrees with; 8. Rule.

4. **VERB**.—1. Kind, viz.: Transitive or Intransitive; 2. Conjugation (or Irregular, if it is so); 3. Conjugate it; 4. Derived from (if derived); 5. Compounded of (if compounded); 6. It is found in—tense; 7. Mood; 8. Voice; 9. Person; 10. Number; 11. Agrees with—as its subject; 12. Rule; 13. Give a Synopsis.

5. **ADVERB**.—1. Derived from (if derived); 2. Compounded of (if compounded); 3. Compared (if compared); 4. It modifies—; 5. Rule.

6. **PREPOSITION**.—1. Governs—case; 2. Rule; 3. It points out the relation between—and—.

7. **INTERJECTION**.—1. Kind; 2. Governs, or is put with the—case; 3. Rule.

8. **CONJUNCTION**.—1. Kind; 2. Connects—; 3. Rule.

Example of Parsing by the foregoing Scheme.

1420.—The sentence construed (1418) may serve as an example of Etymological and Syntactical parsing, and for this purpose we arrange it in the order of translation, as above.

“Etenim omnes artes, quae pertinent ad humanitatem, habent quoddam commune vinculum, et continentur inter se quasi quādam cognatione.”

Etenim, Conjunction, causal, connecting the following sentence with the preceding, as containing the *cause* or *reason* of what is there stated.

omnes, An adjective, third declension, *omnis*, *-is*, *-e*, etc.; not compared because incapable of increase,—in the nominative, plural, feminine, and agrees with *artes* (Rule V.), “An adjective agrees,” etc.

artes, A noun (or substantive), feminine, third declension, *ars*, *artis*, etc.—in the nominative plural,—the nominative to (or subject of), *habent*.

quae, Relative pronoun,—in the nominative plural, feminine, nominative to *pertinent*, agrees with its antecedent *artes*, Rule VII., and connects its clause with *artes*, which it restricts.

pertinent, . . . Verb intransitive, second conjugation, *pertineo*, *-ere*, *-ui*, *pertentum*; compounded of *per* and *teneo*,—in the present indicative, third person plural, and agrees with *quae*. Rule II. “A verb agrees,” etc.

ad, Preposition. governs the accusative, and shows the relation between *pertinent* and *humanitatem*.

humanitatem, Noun, feminine, third declension, *humanitas*, *-atis*. etc.

Abstract, derived from *hūmānus* (30, 2), in the accusative, singular, governed by *ad*. Rule LXVI. "Twenty-eight prepositions," etc.

habent, Verb transitive, second conjugation, *habeo*, *-ēre*, *-ui*, *-itum*,—in the present indicative active, third person plural, and agrees with *artēs*. Rule II. "A verb agrees," etc. Synopsis.

quoddam, . . . Indefinite adjective pronoun, *quidam*, *quaedam*, etc., compounded of *qui* and the syllable *dam*,—in the accusative, singular, neuter, and agrees with *vinculum*. Rule V. "An adjective agrees," etc.

vinculum, . . . Noun, neuter, second declension, *vinculum*, *-i*, etc.—in the accusative singular, governed by *habent*. Rule VIII. "A transitive verb," etc.

et, A conjunction, copulative, connecting *continentur* with *habent*, which are consequently in the same construction (1370), and have the same nominative, *artēs*.

continentur, . . A verb transitive, second conjugation; *contineo*, *continēre*, *continui*, *contentum*; compounded of *con* and *teneo*,—in the present indicative passive, third person plural, and agrees with *artēs*. Rule II. "A verb agrees," etc. Synopsis.

inter, A preposition which governs the accusative, and here points out the relation of reciprocity between the individuals represented by *sē*. (468, 1019).

sē, Substantive pronoun, third person, in the accusative plural, feminine, governed by *inter*. Rule LXVI. "Twenty-eight prepositions," etc., refers to *artēs*, the subject of *continentur*, and is here taken reciprocally. (1020.)

quasi, An adverb of manner modifying *continentur*. Rule LXXI. "Adverbs modify," etc.

quādam, . . . Indefinite adjective pronoun, *quidam*, *quaedam*, etc., compounded of *qui* and the syllable *dam*,—in the ablative singular, and agrees with *cognātiōne*. Rule V. "An adjective agrees," etc.

cognātiōne, . . A noun, feminine, third declension, *cognātio*, *-ōnis*, etc., from *cognātus*, "related by birth" (from *con* and *nascor*),—in the ablative of manner, relating to *continentur inter sē*. Rule XLII. "The cause, manner," etc.

PART FOURTH.

PROSODY.

1421.—*Prosody*, in its common acceptation, treats of the quantity of syllables, and the construction of verses ; in other words, of *Quantity* and *Metre*.

OF QUANTITY.

1422.—*Quantity* means the relative length of time taken up in pronouncing a syllable.

1. In respect of quantity, every syllable is either *long* or *short*, a long syllable being considered as equal in time to two short ones. When a syllable is sometimes long, and sometimes short, it is said to be *common*.

2. The quantity of syllables is determined by certain established *rules* ; or, when no rule applies,—by the *authority* of the poets.

3. The *rules* of quantity are either *general* or *special* ; the former apply alike to all the syllables of a word ; the latter, to particular syllables.

GENERAL RULES.

1423.—**RULE I.** A vowel before another vowel is *short* by *Position* ; as, *deus, alius, nihil*.

1424.—The letter *h*, in verse, being considered as only a breathing, is wholly disregarded ; hence, such words as *nihil, mihi*, etc., come under this rule. A diphthong before a vowel does not come under this rule, except as in Rule V., *Exc. 1*.

EXCEPTIONS.

1425.—1. **A** is long in *aulāi, terrai*, and the like (55) : in such proper names as *Caius* : and in the verb *āio* (443), when two vowels follow *a*.

2. **E** is long after *i* in the genitive and dative of the fifth declension ; as, *speciēi* ; not after *i*, it is generally short as *rei*.

E is long in *ēheu*, and such proper names as *Pompēius*.

3. **I** is long in *fio*, if not before *er* ; as, *fio, fiebam*. Also in *alius*, the genitive of *alius*. (See 192.)

I is common in *Diāna*, and genitives in *ius*; but is generally short in *alterius*. Genitives in *ius*, in prose, have *i* long.

4. **O** is common in *Ohē*.

5. Greek words vary. As a general rule, when the vowel before another represents a long vowel or diphthong in the Greek word, it is long; otherwise it is short: *Aenēas*, *Pēnīus*, *Trōes*, *āēr*, etc.

1426.—RULE II. A vowel before two consonants, or a double consonant, or *j*, is *long* by *Position*; as,

arma, fallo, axis, gaza, major.

EXPLANATION.—The double consonants under this rule are, the same consonant doubled, as, *ll, tt, rr*, etc., and the letters *x* and *z*. Strictly speaking, it is the syllable, and not the vowel, which is long under this rule.

OBSERVATIONS.

1427.—1. It is necessary that one of the consonants should belong to the same word as the vowel: *in mare, fruitur vitā*.

2. Except in the arsis of a foot, a short vowel at the end of a word usually remains short before two consonants at the beginning of the next word: *lūcente smaragdīs*. A short vowel rarely stands before *sc, sm, sp, sq, st*.

3. A vowel before *j*, is short in compounds of *jugum*; as, *bijugus*.

1428.—RULE III. A vowel before a mute and a liquid (*l, r*), is *common*; as, *volucris*, or *volūcris*.

EXPLANATION.—Under this rule, the vowel must be *naturally short*, and the mute must come before the liquid, and be in the *same syllable* with it. But if the vowel is naturally long, it remains so; as, *mātris* (from *μήτηρ*), *salūbris*, etc. If the mute and the liquid are in different syllables, the vowel preceding is long by position; as, *ābluo, ōbruo*. In Latin words, the liquids which make this *weak position* (*dēbilis positio*) are *l* and *r* only. In Greek words, *l, r, m, n*: *cynus* or *cŷgnus*.

1429.—RULE IV. A contracted syllable is always *long*; as,

Nīl, for *nihil*; *mī*, for *mihi*; *alius*, for *alioius*; *īt*, for *iit*; *sōdes*, for *sī nudes*; *nōlo*, for *nōn volo*; *bigae*, for *bijugae*; *scilicet*, for *scire licet*, etc.

1430.—RULE V. A diphthong is *long*; as, *Cāēsar, Aūrum, Eūbōea*.

EXCEPTIONS.

1431.—1. *Prae*, in composition, before a vowel, is commonly short; as, *praeire praeustus*, etc.

2. Also, *ae* is sometimes short in the end of a word, when the next begins with a vowel; as, *Insulāe Ionio*, etc.

Note.—*U*, after *q* and *g*, does not form a diphthong with a vowel following it, but has a force similar to the English *w*; as, *lingua, queror*, etc., pronounced *lingwa, kweror*. (See 5.)

SPECIAL RULES.

FIRST AND MIDDLE SYLLABLES.

1432.—**RULE VI.** *Preterites* of two syllables lengthen the former ; as, *vēni, vidi, vici*.

1433.—*Exc.* 1. Those which are short by Rule I. ; as, *ruī, lui*, etc.

Exc. 2. Seven have the first syllable short ; viz. : *bibi, dedi, fidi* (from *findo*), *scidi, steti, stiti*, and *tuli*.

1434.—**RULE VII.** *Preterites* which reduplicate, shorten the first and second ; as, *cecidī, tetigi, pepuli*, etc., from *cado, tango, pello*.

Exc. *Cecidi*, from *caso*, and *pepēdi*, have the second long.

1435.—**RULE VIII.** *Supines* of two syllables lengthen the former ; as, *cāsum, mōtum, vīsum*, from *cado, moveo, video*.

1436.—*Exc.* Ten have the first syllable short ; viz. : *citum* (from *cieo*), *datum, itum, litum*,—*quitum, ratum, rutum, satum*,—*situm*, and *statum*, from *sisto*.

1437.—**RULE IX.** In polysyllables, *a, e*, and *u*, are long before *tum*, of the *Supine* ; as, *amātum, delētum, indūtum*.

1438.—**RULE X.** In polysyllables, *i* is short before *tum*, of the *Supine* ; as, *monitum*. *I* is long in *divisum*.

1439.—*Exc.* But *Supines* in *itum*, from preterites in *ivi*, have *i* long ; as, *cupivī, cupitum* ; *audivī, auditum*, etc.

1440.—*Obs.* *Recensio* has *recensitum*, from *ui* in the preterite, because originally from *censio, censivi*. *Es* and its compounds have *i* short ; as, *itum, reditum*, etc. Except *ambio, ambitum*, fourth conjugation. (414.)

1441.—**RULE XI.** *Participles* in *rus* have *u* long in the penult ; as, *amātūrus*, etc.

INCREMENT OF NOUNS.

1442.—1. A *Noun* in the *singular* number is said to *increase*, when any of its cases has more syllables than the nominative singular ; as, *rex, regis* ; *sermo, sermonis*.

2. With only few exceptions, nouns have but *one increase* in the singular number ; *iter, supellex*, and compounds of *caput* ending in *ps*, have two ; as, *itineris, supellectilis, praecipitis*, from *praeceps*.

3. The increment, or increasing syllable, to which the following rules apply, is never the last syllable, but the one preceding it, if there is only one increment ; or the two preceding it, if there are two.

4. The rules for the increase of nouns, apply to adjectives and participles.

5. Nouns of the *fourth* declension have no increment in the singular ; those of the *first* and *fifth* have none but what come under Rule I. (1423) and its exceptions (1425). In the *second* declension, those only increase in the singular which end in *r* in the nominative, according to the following—

1443.—RULE. The increment of the second declension is short ; as,
Pueri, viri, saturi, etc., from *puer, vir, satur*.

Exc. But *Ibēr* and *Celtibēr* have *Ibēri* and *Celtibērī*.

INCREMENTS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1444.—RULE XII. Increments of the third declension have *a* and *o* long ; *e, i*, and *u*, short ; as,

Pietatis, honoris, mulieris, lapidis, marmoris.

Rules with Exceptions.

1445.—1. *Increments* in *a*, of the third declension, are *long*.

Exc. 1st. The increment in *a*, from masculines in *al* and *ar*, is short, also from *pār* and its compounds ;—from *anas, mā, vās (vadis), bac-car, hēpar, jubār, lār, nectar*, and *sāl*.

Exc. 2d. The increment in *a*, from nouns in *s*, with a consonant before it, is short ; as, *Arabs, Arabis*.

Exc. 3d. The increment in *a*, from Greek nouns in *a, -atis*, and *as, -adis*, is short ; as, *poēma, poēmatis ; lampas, lampadis*.

Exc. 4th. Also, the following in *az* ; viz. : *anthrax, climax, corax, dropax, fax, harpax, panax, smilax*, and *styrax*, increase with *a* short.

1446.—2. *Increments* in *o*, of the third declension, are *long*.

Exc. 1st. The increment in *o*, from neuter nouns is short ; as, *marmor, marmoris ; corpus, corporis*. But *ōs, ōris*, and neuter comparatives increase in *ō* long ; *ador* has *adoris*, or *adōris*.

Exc. 2d. The increment in *o*, from nouns in *s* with a consonant before it, is short ; as, *scrobs, scrobis ; inops, inopis*. But *Cercōps, Cyclōps*, and *Hydrōps*, have *ō* long.

Exc. 3d. Generally from gentile and Greek nouns in *o* and *on*, the increment is short ; as, *Macedo, Macedonis* ; but some are long, and some are common.

Exc. 4th. Greek nouns in *or*, shorten the increment ; as, *Hector—oris*.

Exc. 5th. Greek nouns in *pus (ποῦς)* ; as, *tripūs, Polypūs* ; also, *arbor, memor, bōs, compos, impos*, and *lepus*, have *o* short in the increment ; as, *tripūs, tripudis*, etc.

1447.—3. *Increments* in *e*, of the third declension, are *short*.

Exc. 1st. The increment in *-ēnis* from *ēn* and *o* is long ; as, *Sirēn, Sirēnis ; Anio, Aniēnis*.

Exc. 2. The increment in *e* is long, from *haerēs, locuplēs, mansuēs, mercēs*, and *quies* ; and *vēr*—from *lēx, rēx*, and *vervēr—plēbs, sips*, and *hālēc*.

Exc. 3d. Greek nouns in *er* and *ēs* increase *e* long; as, *crāter*, *crāteris*; *magnēs*, *magnētis*.

1448.—4. Increments in *i*, of the third declension, are *short*.

Exc. 1st. Verbals in *trix*, and adjectives in *ix*, have *i* long; as, *victrix*, *victricis*; *felix*, *fēlicis*.

Also, *cervix*, *cicātrix*, *cornix*, *coturnix*, *lōdix*, *mātrix*, *perdix*, *phoenix*, *rādix*, and *vibex*.

Exc. 2d. Greek nouns in *is* and *in*, with the genitive in *inis*, increase long; as, *Salamis*, *Salaminis*.

Exc. 3d. *Dis*, *glis*, and *lis*, with *Quiris*, and *Samnis*, increase long.

1449.—5. Increments in *u*, of the third declension, are *short*.

Exc. 1st. Genitives in *udis*, *ūris*, and *ūtis*, from nominatives in *ūs*, have the increase long; as, *palūs*, *palūdis*, etc. But *Ligus*, *intercus*, and *pecus*, increase with *u* short.

Exc. 2d. *Fūr*, *frūx*, *lūx*, and *Pollūx*, have *ū* long.

1450.—6. Increments in *y* are *short*.

Exc. Greek nouns, with the genitive in *ynis*, have the increase long. Also, *Bombyx*, *Ceyx*, and *gryps*, which increase long.

INCREMENTS OF THE PLURAL NUMBER.

1451.—A noun in the *plural* number is said to increase, when it has more syllables in any case than in the nominative plural.

1452.—An increment in the plural can occur only in the genitive, dative, and ablative; and in these it is the syllable next to the last. When any of these cases has no more syllables than the nominative, it has no plural increment. Thus, *sermōnum*, *pueris*, *capitum*, have no plural increase, because they have no more syllables than *sermōnēs*, *puerī*, *capitā*; still, they all have the increment of the singular, because they have more syllables than *sermo*, *puer*, and *caput*. But *sermōnibus*, *puerōrum*, and *capitibus*, have both the singular and plural increment.

1453.—RULE XIII. Plural increments in *a*, *e*, and *o*, are *long*; in *i* and *u*, *short*; as,

<i>Mūsarum</i> ,	<i>rērum</i> ,	<i>virōrum</i> ,	<i>partibus</i> ,	<i>lacubus</i> ,
from <i>Mūsae</i> ,	<i>rēs</i> ,	<i>virī</i> ,	<i>partēs</i> ,	<i>lacūs</i> .

1454.—EXPLANATION.—All the increments of the singular remain in the plural, and to these the plural increment is added. The rule here given applies to the plural increments only, and not to the increments of the singular in the plural. Thus, in *itineribus*, from *iter*, the second and third syllables are increments of the singular, to be found in *itineris*; the fourth is the plural increment, which comes under this rule.

INCREMENT OF VERBS.

1455.—A *Verb* is said to *increase* when it has more syllables in any part than in the second person singular, of the present indicative, active; as, *amāo*, *amātis*, *amabātis*, etc.—A verb in the active voice may

have three increments, and in the passive four. If there is but one increment, it is the syllable next the last. If there are two, the second increment is the syllable next the last, and the first the syllable preceding that, etc.; thus,

1 1 2 1 2 3
a-mās,—am-ā-mus,—am-ā-bā-mus,—am-āv-er-ā-mus, etc.

The increments of deponent verbs are determined in the same manner as if they had an active form.

1456.—RULE XIV. In the increments of verbs, *a*, *e*, and *o* are *long*; *i* and *u* *short*; as,

Amārēmus, amātōte; legimus, possumus.

Exceptions in A.

1457.—The first increment of *do* is *short*; as, *damus, dabāmus, darēmus*, etc.

Exceptions in E.

1458.—1. *E* is *short* before *ram, rim*, and *ro*.

But when contracted, it is long; as, *flēram*, for *flēveram*.

2. In the third conjugation, *e* is *short* before *r* in the first increase of the present and imperfect; as,

Legere, legerem, Act. *Legerēris, legerēre, legere*, Pass.

3. In the first and second conjugations, *e* is *short* in—*beris* and—*bere*.

Note.—*Ērunt* and *ēre* in the perfect come under the general rule; sometimes they are shortened by *systole*, 1519, 5.

Exceptions in I.

1459.—In perfect tenses, *i* is *long* before *v* and *s*; as

Audivī, audiveram, audiverim, divisit, etc.

2. In the first increase of the fourth conjugation, except *-imus* of the perfect, *i* not before a vowel is always *long*; as,

Pres. *venimus*; Perf. *vēnimus*. So, also, *ibam* and *ibo*, from *eo*.

I is *long* in *simus, situs, velimus, velitis*, and their compounds; as, *possimus, nōlimus*, etc.

4. In *ris, rimus*, and *ritis* of the future perfect indicative, and perfect subjunctive, *i* is *common* (335); as,

Videris, dixerimus or *dixerimus*; *videritis* or *videritis*.

Note.—*U* long before *tum* of the *supine* comes under Rules VIII. and IX. It is long also in the penult of the perfect participle by the same rules, because the perfect participle is always derived from the same stem as the *supine*.

QUANTITY OF PENULT SYLLABLES.

For the quantity of penult syllables no definite rule can be given which is not rendered nearly useless by the number of exceptions occurring under

it. The following observations are usually given rather as a general guide, than certain rules; and they might be easily extended, were it of any practical advantage.

1460.—Patronymics in *ides* or *ades* usually shorten the penult; as, *Priamides*, *Atlantiades*, etc. Unless they come from nouns in *eus*; as, *Pelides*, *Tydidēs*, etc.

1461.—Patronymics, and similar words, in *āia*, *āis*, *itia*, *ōia*, *ōtis*, *inē*, and *ōnē*, commonly lengthen the penult; as,

Achāis, *Ptolemāis*, *Chrȳseis*, *Aenēis*, *Memphitis*, *Lātōis*, *Icaridōis*, *Nerinz*, *Acrinōnē*. Except *Thēbais*, and *Phōcais*, short; and *Nēreis*, which is common.—*Nēreis* or *Nēreis*.

1462.—Adjectives in *acus*, *iōus*, *idus*, and *imus*, for the most part shorten the penult; as,

Aegyptiacus, *academicus*, *lepidus*, *legitimus*. Also superlatives; as, *fortissimus*, etc. Except *opācus*, *amicus*, *apricus*, *pudicus*, *mendicus*, *anticus*, *posticus*, *fidus*, *infidus* (from *fido*), *bimius*, *quadrimius*, *patrimius*, *mātrimus*, *opimus*; and the two superlatives, *imius* and *primius*; but *perfidus*, from *per* and *fides*, has the penult short.

1463.—Adjectives in *ālis*, *ānus*, *ārus*, *ivus*, *ōrus*, *ōsus*, lengthen the penult; as,

Dotalis, *urbānus*, *avarus*, *aestivus*, *decōrus*, *arēnōsus*. Except *barbarus*, *opiparus*.

1464.—Verbal adjectives in *ilis* shorten the penult; as, *agilis*, *facilis*, etc. But derivatives from nouns usually lengthen it; as,

Anilis, *civilis*, *herilis*, etc. To these add *exilis*, *subtilis*; and names of months, *Aprilis*, *Quintilis*, *Sextilis*. Except *humilis*, *parilis*, and also *similis*. But all adjectives in *ātilis* are short; as, *versātilis*, *volātilis*, *umbatilis*, *plicatilis*, *fluviatilis*, *saxatilis*, etc.

1465.—Adjectives in *inus*, derived from words denoting inanimate things, as plants, stones, etc., also from adverbs of time, commonly shorten the penult; as,

Amaracinus, *crocinus*, *cedrinus*, *fāginus*, *oleāginus*; *adamantinus*, *crySTALLINUS*, *crastinus*, *pristinus*, *perendinus*, *annōtinus*, etc.

1466.—Other adjectives in *inus* are long; as,

Agninus, *caninus*, *leporinus*, *binus*, *trinus*, *quinus*, *austrinus*, *clandestinus*, *Latinus*, *marinus*, *supinus*, *vespertinus*, etc.

1467.—Diminutives in *olus*, *ola*, *olum*; and *ulus*, *ula*, *ulum*, always shorten the penult; as,

Urceolus, *filiola*, *musæolum*; *lectulus*, *ratuncula*, *corculum*, etc.

1468.—Adverbs in *tim* lengthen the penult; as,

Oppidatim, *viratim*, *tributim*. Except *affatim*, *perpetim*, and *statim*.

1469.—Desideratives in *urio* shorten the antepenult, which, in the second and third persons, is the penult; as,

Esurio, esuris, esurit. But other verbs in *urio* lengthen that syllable; as, *ligurio, liguris; scaturio, scatūris*, etc.

1470.—The penult of several words is *doubtful*; thus, *Batavi*. LUCAN. *Batavi*. JUV. and MART. *Fortuitus*. HOR. *Fortuitus*. MARTIAL. Some make *fortuitus* of three syllables, in order to explain this apparent variation. *Patrimus, matrimus*, etc., are by some lengthened, and by some shortened; but for their quantity there is no certain authority.

FINAL SYLLABLES.

A final.

1471.—RULE XV. **A**, in the end of a word, declined by *cases*, is *short*; as, *Mūsa, templā*, etc.

Exc. 1. The ablative of the first declension is long; as, *Mūsā*, etc.

Exc. 2. The vocative of Greek nouns in *ās*, is long; as, *O Aenēā, O Pallā*.

1472.—RULE XVI. **A**, in the end of a word *not declined* by cases, is *long*; as, *amā, frustrā, ergā, intrā*, etc.

Exc.—*Ita, quia, ēja, pūta* (adv.), are short.

E final.

1473.—RULE XVII. **E final** is *short*; as, *nāte, sedile, ipse, posse, nempe, ante*.

Special Rules and Exceptions.

1474.—RULE 1. Monosyllables in *e* are *long*; as, *mē, tē, sē*.

Exc.—The enclitics *que, ve, ne*, are short; also, *pte, ce, te*.

1475.—RULE 2. Nouns of the *first* and *fifth* declensions have final *e long*; as, *Calliopē, Anchisē, diē*, etc.

Also Greek neuter plurals; as, *Citē, melē, Tempē*, etc.

1476.—RULE 3. *Verbs* of the *second* conjugation have *e long* in the second person singular of the imperative active; as, *docē, manē*, etc. *Ut cave, vale* and *vide* have *e* sometimes short.

1477.—RULE 4. *Adverbs*, from adjectives of the first and second declensions, have final *e long*; as, *placidē, pulchrē, valdē* (contracted for *validē*). So, also, *fermē, ferē*, and *ohē*.

Exc.—But, *bene, male, inferne*, and *superne* are short.

I *final*.

1478.—RULE XVIII. I *final* is *long*; as, *dominī, fīlī, etc.*

Exc. 1. I *final* is common in *mihi, tibi, sibi, ibi, ubi*. Sometimes *cui*, as a dissyllable, has *i* short. *Sicuti, sicubi, and necubi*, are always short.

Exc. 2. *Nisi* and *quasi* are short.

Exc. 3. I *final* is short in Greek vocatives and datives; as, *Alexī, Daphnī; Palladī, Troasī.*

O *final*.

1479.—RULE XIX. O *final* is *common*; as, *Virgo, amo, quando.*

Exc. 1. Monosyllables in o are *long*; as, *O, dō, stō, prō.*

Exc. 2. The *dative* and *ablative* in o are *long*; as, *librō, dominō.* Also Greek nouns in o ending with omega (ω); as, *Didō, Sapphō.*

Exc. 3. Ablatives used as adverbs have o *long*; as, *certō, falsō, paulō; quō, eō,* and their compounds; *illō, idcirco, citrō, retrō, ultrō, ergō* (for the sake of).

Exc. 4. *Ego, scio*, the defective verb *cedo*; also *homo, cito, illico, immo, duo, octo, ambo, modo*, and its compounds: *quōmodo, dummodo, postmodo*, are almost always short.

U and Y *final*.

1480.—RULE XX. U *final* is *long*; y *final* is *short*; as, *vultū, Moly.*

B, D, L, M, R, T, *final*.

1481.—RULE XXI. B, d, l, r, and t, in the end of a word are *short*; as, *ad, apud, semel, consul, pater, caput.*

EXPLANATION.—This Rule does not apply, if any of these final letters are preceded by a diphthong, or if the syllable is contracted, or made long by position; as, *aut, abūt, for abiit, amant.*

EXCEPTIONS.

1482.—Exc. 1. *Sal, sōl, and nīl* are long.

Exc. 2. *Aēr* and *aethēr* have the final syllable long. Also nouns in *er*, which have *eris* in the genitive; as, *Crāter, Iber, etc.*

Exc. 3. *Fār, lār, nār, pār, cūr, fūr,* are long.

1483.—Obs. M *final* anciently made the preceding vowel short; as, *Militum octo*. By later poets it is usually cut off, by Ecchipsis (1519, 2), when the next word begins with a vowel. When not so cut off, it is short.

C, N, *final*.

1484.—RULE XXII. C and n in the end of a word are *long*; as, *sic, illuc, en, non, etc.*

Exc. 1. *Nec* and *dōnec* are short; *hic* and *fac*, common.

Exc. 2. *Forssitan, in, forsan, tamen, an, viden,* are short.

Exc. 3. En having *inis* in the genitive is short; as, *carmen, carminis*. Also Greek nouns in *an, on, in, yn*, originally short, and the dative plural in *sin*, have the final syllable short; as, *Iñon, Eration, Maian, Alexin, chelyn, Troasin*, etc.

As, Es, Os, *final*.

1485.—RULE XXIII. As, es, os, in the end of a word are *long*; as, *mās, quies, bonōs*.

Exc. 1. As is *short* in *anas*, and Greek nouns which have *adis* or *ados* in the genitive; as, *Arcas, lampas*, etc.

Exc. 2. Es is *short*: 1st, in nouns and adjectives which increase short in the genitive; as, *hospes, limes, hebes*. But *Cerēs, pariēs, ariēs, abies*, and *pēs*, with its compounds, are long. 2d. *Es*, from *sum*, and *penes* are short. 3d. Greek neuters in *es*, and nominatives and vocatives of the third declension which increase in the genitive otherwise than in *eos*, have *es* short; as *Arcades, Trōes*, etc.

Exc. 3. Os is *short* in *compos, impos, os (ossis)*,—in Greek words of the second declension, and in neuters and genitives of the third: as, *Ilīos, Tyros chaos, epos, Pallados*, etc.

Is, Us, Ys, *final*.

1486.—RULE XXIV. Is, us, and ys, in the end of a word are *short*; as, *Turris, legis, legimus, Capys*.

Exc. 1. Plural cases in *is* and *us* and gen. sing. in *us*, fourth declension, are *long*; but the dative and ablative in *bus* are *short*.

Exc. 2. Nouns in *is* with the genitive in *itis, inis, or entis* are *long*; as, *Samnis, Salamis, Simois*.

Exc. 3. Is is *long* in *glis, vis, grātis, foris*. And in the second person singular, present indicative, active, of the fourth conjugation; as, *audis*. Also in *fis, is* (from *eo*), *sis, vis, velis*, and their compounds, *possis, quamvis, mālis, nōlis*, etc.

Exc. 4. Monosyllables in *us* are *long*; as, *grūs, sūs*, etc.

Also words which have *ūris, ūdis, ūtis, untis*, or *odis*, in the genitive; as, *tellūs, incūs, virtūs, Amathūs, tripūs*. To these add Greek genitives in *ūs*; as, *Didūs, Sapphūs*, etc.

Exc. 5. Tēthys is sometimes long, likewise nouns in *ys*, which have also *yn* in the nominative; as, *Phorcys* or *Phorcyn*.

QUANTITY OF DERIVATIVES AND COMPOUNDS.

1487.—RULE XXV. *Derivatives* follow the quantity of their primitives; as,

Amicus,	from amo.	Decoro,	from decus, -oris.
Auctōnor,	auctio, -ōnis.	Exulo,	exul, -ulis.
Auctōro,	auctor, -ōris.	Pavidus,	paveo.

Auditor,	auditum.	Quirto,	Quirſa, -itis.
Auspicoꝝ,	auspex, -icis.	Radicitus,	rădix, -icis.
Caupōnor,	caupo, -ōnis.	Sospito,	sospes, -itia.
Competitor,	competitum.	Nătura,	nătus.
Cornicoꝝ,	cornix, -icis.	Măternus,	măter.
Custōdio,	custōs, -ōdia.	Legēbam, etc.,	lego.
Decōrus,	decor, -ōris.	Lēgeram, etc.,	lēgi.

EXCEPTIONS.

1488.

1. *Long from Short.*

Dēni, <i>from</i> decem.	Sēmen	sero.	Mōbillis, <i>from</i> moveo.
Fōmes, foveo.	Sēdes,	sedeo.	Hūmor, humus.
Hūmānus, homo.	Sēcious,	seous.	Jūmentum, juvo.
Rēgula, rego.			Vōx, vōcis, voco, etc.

2. *Short from Long.*

Arēna, <i>from</i> āreo.	Sopor, <i>from</i> sōpio.
Vadum, vādo.	Lucerna, lūceo.
Fides, fīdo.	Quasillus, quālus, etc.

Note.—This Rule applies to all those parts of the verb derived or formed from the primary parts, i. e., the quantity of the primary part remains in all the parts formed from it.

1489.—RULE XXVI. *Compounds* follow the quantity of the simple words which compose them; as,

adamo, from *ad* and *amo*; *dedūco*, from *dē* and *dūco*.

1490.—*Obs.* 1. The change of a vowel or diphthong, in forming the compound, does not alter its quantity; as, *cado*, *concido*; *caedo*, *concido*; *claudio*, *reclūdo*; *aequus*, *iniquus*, etc.

1491.—*Obs.* 2. When a short syllable in the first part of the compound ends with a consonant, it becomes long by position when joined to another word beginning with a consonant; as, *pērmāneo*, from *per* and *maneo*; but if the second word begin with a vowel, the first retains its quantity; as, *perambulo*, from *per* and *ambulo*.

1492.—*Obs.* 3. When the second part of a compound word begins with a vowel, the vowel ending the first part is short by Rule I. When it begins with two consonants, or a double consonant, the vowel preceding is long by Rule II. But if it begins with a simple consonant, followed by a vowel or diphthong, the vowel preceding is sometimes long and sometimes short, by the following

Special Rules for the first part of a Compound, ending with a Vowel.

1493.—Rule 1. The *first part* of a *compound*, if a preposition of one syllable, has the final vowel long; as, *dēcido*, *prōtendo*.

Exc. 1. *Pro* is short in *procella*, *profanus*, *profari*, *profecto*, *profestus*, *profiscor*, *profiteor*, *profugio*, *profugus*, *profundus*, *pronepos*, *proneptis*, and *protervus*. It is common in *procūro*, *profundo*, *propāgo*, *propello*, *propino*.

Exc. 2. The Greek *pro* (before), is always short; *prophēta*, *prologus*.

Note.—The final vowel of a preposition of more than one syllable, retains its own quantity; as, *contrādico*, *antecedo*.

1494.—**Rule 2.** The inseparable *prepositions*, *se* and *di*, are long; *re* is short; as, *Sep̄no*, *divello*, *repello*.

Exc. 3. *Di* (for *dis*) is short in *dirimo* and *disertus*. *Re* is long in *rēfert*.

1495.—**Rule 3.** The *first part* of a *compound*, not a preposition, has final *a* long; *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y*, short; as,

Mālo, *nefas*, *biceps*, *philosophus*, *ducenti*, *Polydōrus*.

EXCEPTIONS.

1496.—**Exc. 1.** **A**—In *quasi*, *eadem*, not in the ablative, and in some Greek compounds, *a* is short.

Exc. 2. **E**—The *e* is long in *nēmo*, *nēquam*, *nēquando*, *nēquidquam*, *nēquidquam*, *nēquis*, *nēquitia*; *mēmet*, *mēcum*, *tēcum*, *sēcum*, *vēcors*, *vēsānus*, *venificus*. Also in words compounded with *se* for *sez*, or *sēmi*; as, *sēdecim*, *sēsternis*, etc. **E** is common in some compounds of *facio*; as, *liquefacio*, *patefacio*, *rārefacio*, etc.

Exc. 3. **I**—When the first part of a compound is declined, *i* is long; as, *quidam*, *quilibet*, *reipublicae*, etc., or when the first can be separated from the last, and yet both retain their form and meaning; as, *tūdi-magister*, *lucri-facio*, *sī-quis*, *agri-cultūra*, etc.

I is sometimes made long by contraction; as, *bigae*, *scilicet*, *bimus*, etc., for *bijugae*, *scire licet*, *bis annus*, or *biennius*. It is also long in *idem* (masculine), *ubique*, *utrobique*, *ibidem*, *nimirum*, and the compounds of *dies*, such as *biduum*, *pridie*; *meridies*, etc. In *ubicunque* and *ubivis* it is common.

Exc. 4. **O**—*Contrō*, *intrō*, *retrō*, and *quandō*, in compounds, have the final *o* long; as, *contrōversia*, *intrōduco*, *retrōcedo*, *quandōque* (except *quandoquidem*).

O is long in compounds of *quo* and *eo*; as, *quōmodo*, *quōcūque*, *quōminus*, *quōcircā*, *quōvis*, *quōque* (from *quisque*), *eōdem*, *eōne*; but in *quoque*, the conjunction, it is short.

Exc. 5. **U**—*Jūpiter*, *jūdex*, and *jūdicium*, have *u* long; also *usūcapio* and *usūvenio*, being capable of separation, as in **Exc. 3**.

1497.—**RULE XXVII.** The last syllable of every verse is common.

EXPLANATION.—This means that a short syllable at the end of a line, if the verse requires it, is considered long; and a long syllable, if the verse requires it, is considered short.

1498.—**N. B.** A syllable which does not come under any of the preceding rules, is said to be long, or short, by "*authority*," viz.: of the poets.

VERSIFICATION.

1499.—A *verse* is a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to rule. The parts into which a verse is divided are called *Feet*

FEET.

1500.—A *foot*, in metre, is composed of two or more syllables, strictly regulated by time, and is either *simple* or *compound*. The simple feet are twelve in number, of which four consists of two, and eight of three syllables. There are sixteen compound feet, each of four syllables. These varieties are as follows :

1501.—*Simple feet of two Syllables.*

Pyrrhic	— —	as Deus.
Spondee	— —	as fündūnt.
Iambus	— —	as erānt.
Trochee	— —	as āma.

1502.—*Simple feet of three Syllables.*

Tribrach	— — —	as facere.
Molossus	— — —	as cōntēdūnt.
Dactyl	— — —	as cōrpora.
Anapaest	— — —	as dominī.
Bacchius	— — —	as dolōrēs.
Antibacchius	— — —	as Rōmānus.
Amphibrach	— — —	as honōre.
Amphimacer	— — —	as chāritās.

1503.—*Compound feet of four Syllables.*

Choriambus	— — — —	pōntificēs	Trochee and Iambus.
Antispastus	— — — —	amābātis	Iambus and Trochee.
Ionic à majore	— — — —	cālcāribus	Spondee and Pyrrhic.
Ionic à minore	— — — —	properābant	Pyrrhic and Spondee.
First Paeon	— — — —	tēporibus	Trochee and Pyrrhic.
Second Paeon	— — — —	potētia	Iambus and Pyrrhic.
Third Paeon	— — — —	animātus	Pyrrhic and Trochee.
Fourth Paeon	— — — —	celeritās	Pyrrhic and Iambus.
First Epitrite	— — — —	volūptātēs	Iambus and Spondee.
Second Epitrite	— — — —	cōnditōrēs	Trochee and Spondee.
Third Epitrite	— — — —	discōrdiās	Spondee and Iambus.
Fourth Epitrite	— — — —	addūxistis	Spondee and Trochee.
Proceleusmaticus	— — — —	hominibus	Two Pyrrhics.
Dispondee	— — — —	ōrātōrēs	Two Spondees.
Diambus	— — — —	amāverānt	Two Iambi.
Ditrochee	— — — —	Cāntilēna	Two Trochees.

ISOCRONOUS FEET.

1504.—1. In every foot, a long syllable is equal in time to two short ones. To constitute feet Isochronous, two things are necessary: 1st. That they have the same time. 2d. That they be interchangeable in metre.

2. Feet have the same time which are measured by an equal number of short syllables; thus, the Spondee, Dactyl, Anapaest, and Proceleusmaticus, have the same time, each being equal to four short syllables.

3. Feet are interchangeable in metre, when the ictus or stress of the voice falls, or may fall, on the same portion of the foot. The part of the foot that receives the ictus, is called *arsis*, or elevation; the rest of the foot is termed *thesis*, or depression.

4. The natural place of the *arsis* is the long syllable of the foot. Hence, in the Iambus, it falls on the second syllable, and in the Trochee, on the first. Its place in the Spondee and Tribrach cannot be determined by the feet themselves, each Syllable being of the same length.

5. In all kinds of verse, the fundamental foot determines the place of the *arsis* for the other feet admitted into it; thus, in Dactylic verse, and Trochaic verse, the Spondee will have the *arsis* on the first syllable;—in Anapaestic and Iambic, on the last. In Trochaic verse the tribrach will have the *arsis* on the first syllable, $\cup\cup\cup$, in Iambic, on the second, $\cup\cup\cup$.

6. Those feet, then, according to the ancients, were called *isochronous*, which were capable of being divided into parts that were equal in time, so that a short syllable should correspond to a short; and a long to a long, or to two short; thus, in Iambic and Trochaic verse,

Iambus	$\cup$ —	Trochee	— $\cup$
Tribrach	$\cup$ $\cup\cup$	Tribrach	$\cup\cup$ $\cup$

In Dactylic and Anapaestic; thus,

Dactyl	— $\cup\cup$	Anapaest	$\cup\cup$ —
Spondee	— —	Spondee	— —

1505.—But feet which cannot be divided in this manner are not isochronous, though they have the same time; thus, the *Iambus* and *Trochee*, though equal in time, cannot be divided so as to have the corresponding parts of equal length; thus,

Iambus,	$\cup$ —
Trochee,	— $\cup$

1506.—Hence these feet are not interchangeable, or isochronous; and for this reason, a Trochee is never admitted into Iambic verse, nor an Iambus into Trochaic. The same is true of the Spondee (— —) and Amphibrach ($\cup$ — $\cup$), and of the Amphibrach with the Dactyl or Anapaest.

OF METRE.

1507.—1. *Metre*, in its *general sense*, means an arrangement of syllables and feet in verse, according to certain rules; and, in this sense, applies, not only to an entire verse, but to part of a verse, or to any number of verses. A *metre*, in a *specific sense*, means a combination of two feet (sometimes called a *syzygy*), and sometimes one foot only.

The distinction between rhythm and metre is this:—the former refers to the *time* only, in regard to which, two short syllables are equivalent to one long; the latter refers both to the *time* and the *order* of the syllables. The rhythm of an anapaest and dactyl is the same; the metre different. The term rhythm is also understood in a more comprehensive sense, and is applied to the harmonious construction and enunciation of feet and words in connection; thus, a line has rhythm when it contains *any number* of metres of *equal time*, without regard to their order. Metre requires a *certain* number of metres, and these arranged in a *certain order*. Thus, in this line,

Panditur intereā domus omnipotentis Olympi,

there is both *rhythm* (as it contains six metres of equal value in respect of time) and *metre*, as these metres are arranged according to the canon for Hexameter heroic verse, which requires a dactyl in the fifth, and a spondee in the sixth place. Change the order thus,

Omnipotentis Olympi panditur intereā domus,

and the rhythm remains as perfect as before, but the metre is destroyed; it is no longer an Hexameter heroic line.

2. The principal metres used in Latin poetry are six; namely, 1. Iambic. 2. Trochaic. 3. Anapaestic. 4. Dactylic. 5. Choriambic. 6. Ionic. These are so called from the foot which prevails in them.

These different kinds of verse, in certain varieties, are also designated by the names of certain poets, who either invented them, or made special use of them in their writings. Thus, we have Asclepiadic, Glyconian, Alcaic, Sapphic, Pherecratian, etc., from Asclepiades, Glycon, Alcaeus, Sappho, Pherecrates, etc.

3. In Iambic, Trochaic, and Anapaestic verse, a metre consists of two feet (sometimes called a *dipodia*, or *syzygy*), in the other kinds, of one foot.

4. A verse consisting of one metre is called *Monometer*; of two metres, *Dimeter*; of three, *Trimeter*; of four, *Tetrameter*; of five, *Pentameter*; of six, *Hexameter*; of seven, *Heptameter*; etc. In Trochaic, Iambic, and Anapaestic verse, a monometer contains *two* feet; a dimeter, *four*; a trimeter, *six*; etc. In the other kinds of verse, a monometer contains *one* foot; a dimeter, *two*; a trimeter, *three*; etc.

5. A verse or line of any metre may be complete, having precisely the number of feet or syllables that the canon requires; or it may be deficient; or it may be redundant. To express this, a verse is variously characterized as follows:

- (1) *Acatalectic*, when complete.
- (2) *Catalectic*, if wanting one syllable.
- (3) *Brachycatalectic*, if wanting two syllables, or a foot.

(4) *Hypercatalectic*, or *hypermeter*, when it has one or two syllables more than the verse requires.

(5) *Acephalous*, when a syllable is wanting at the beginning of the line.

(6) *Asynartete*, when different measures are conjoined in one line.

Hence, in order fully to describe any verse, three terms are employed: the first expressing the kind of verse; the second, the number of metres; and the third, the character of the line; thus,

Nōn vūl- | tus in- | stāntis | tyrān- | nī |

is described; as, *Iambic, dimeter, hypercatalectic*.

6. Verses, or parts of verses, are further designated by a term expressive of the number of feet, or parts of feet, which they contain. Thus, a line, or a part of a line, containing—

three half feet is called	<i>triemimer</i> .
five half feet,	" <i>penthemimer</i> .
seven half feet	" <i>hepthemimer</i> .

These are of use to point out the place of—

THE CAESURAL PAUSE.

1508.—*Caesura*, in metre, is the separation, by the ending of a word, of syllables rhythmically connected.

It is of three kinds: 1. Of the *foot*; 2. of the *rhythm*; 3. of the *verse*.

1st. *Caesura* of the *foot* occurs when a word ends before a foot is completed; as in the second, third, fourth, and fifth feet of the following line:

Silvēs- | trēm tenu- | ī Mū- | sām medi | tāris a- | vēnā.

2d. *Caesura* of the *rhythm* is the separation of the *arsis* from the *thesis* by the ending of a word, as in the second, third, and fourth feet of the preceding line.

This has sometimes the effect of making a final short syllable long, by the force of the ictus; as,

Pāctori- | būs inhi- | āns spī- | rāntia | cōnsulit | ēxta.

Note.—This effect is not produced by the *Caesura* of the foot, nor of the verse, unless they happen to coincide with the *caesura* of the rhythm.

3. The *Caesura* of the *verse* is such a division of the line into two parts, as affords to the voice a pause or rest, at a proper or fixed place, without injuring the sense by pausing in the middle of a word.

1509.—The proper management of this pause is a great beauty in certain kinds of verse, and shows the skill of the poet. In pentameter verse its place is fixed; in hexameter and other metres, it is left to the poet. When it occurs at the end of the third half foot, it is called *triemimeris*; of the fifth, *penthemimeris*; of the seventh, *hepthemimeris*.

1510.—The situation of each foot in a verse is called its *place*.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF METRE.

The canons, or rules of the different kinds of metre used in Latin poetry, are the following:

1. IAMBIC METRE.

1511.—1. A *pure iambic* line consists of iambic feet only; as,

Phasē | lus il- | le quēm | vidē | tis hōs- | pitēs. |

Here the single-line marks the end of the foot; the double line, the end of the metre; and the Italic syllable, the caesural pause.

2. A *mixed iambic* line admits a spondee into the first, third, and fifth places; and again in the first and third a dactyl and in the first an anapaest is sometimes admitted for a spondee, and a tribrach for the iambus.

3. This verse occurs in all varieties of length, from the dimeter catalectic to the tetrameter.

4. The caesura commonly takes place at the fifth half foot.

5. Different varieties of this metre are denominated as follows:

1st. *Senarian*, or Trimeter acatalectic, used in tragedy and comedy.

2d. *Archilochian*, or Trimeter catalectic.

3d. *Archilochian*, or Dimeter hypermeter.

4th. *Anacreontic*, or Dimeter catalectic.

5th. *Galliambus*, or Dimeter catalectic, double; i. e., two verses in one line.

6th. *Hippōnactic*, or Tetrameter catalectic.

7th. *Chōliambus*, or Trimeter acatalectic. This is called, also, *Seazon* and *Hipponactic trimeter*, and has a spondee in the sixth place, and generally an iambus in the fifth.

8th. *Octōnārius*, or Tetrameter acatalectic, called also *quadratus*.

9th. *Acephalous*, or Dimeter, wanting the first syllable of the first foot. This may be resolved into Trochaic dimeter catalectic.

II. TROCHAIC METRE.

1512.—1. A *pure trochaic* line consists of trochees only. These, however, are but seldom used. An acephalous trochaic becomes an iambic line; and an acephalous iambic becomes a trochaic line.

2. A *mixed trochaic* line admits a spondee, a dactyl, an anapaest, and sometimes a proceleusmatic in even places, i. e., in the 2d, 4th, 6th, etc. But in the odd places, a trochee, or a tribrach, and in the last place, a trochee only.

3. This verse may be used in all varieties, from the Monometer hypercatalectic (two trochees and one syllable) to the tetrameter, or octonarius catalectic. The varieties most used by the Latin poets are,

1st. The *Trochaic tetrameter catalectic*, rarely pure.

- 2d. The **Sapphic**, consisting of five feet, viz. : a trochee, a spondee, a dactyl, and two trochees. It has the caesural pause after the fifth half foot; thus,

Inte- | gēr vī- | tae | scele- | risque | pūrus.—HOR.

- 3d. The **Phalaecean**, consisting of five feet, viz. : a spondee, a dactyl, and three trochees; thus,

Nōn ēst | vīvere | sēd va- | lēre | vīta.—MART.

This verse neither requires nor rejects a caesura.

- 4th. The **Trochaic dimeter catalectic**, or *Acephalous iambic* dimeter. See I. 9th.

- 5th. Other varieties, but seldom used, are : 1. The *Pancratic*, monometer hypercatalectic. 2. The *Ithyphallic*, dimeter brachycatalectic. 3. The *Euripidean*, dimeter catalectic. 4. The *Alcmanic*, dimeter acatalectic. 5. *Anacreontic*, dimeter catalectic, with a pyrrhic in the first place. 6. The *Hipponactic*, tetrameter acatalectic.

III. ANAPAESTIC METRE.

1513.—1. A *pure Anapaestic* line consists of Anapaests only.

2. The mixed anapaestic line has a spondee or a dactyl, feet of equal length, in any place.

3. The following varieties occur, viz. : 1st. The *Anapaestic Monometer*, consisting of two anapaests. 2d. The *Anapaestic dimeter*, consisting of four Anapaests.

Obs. Anapaestic verses are usually so constructed, that each measure ends with a word, so that they may be read in lines of one, two, or more measures.

4. Other varieties not much in use are the *Simodian*; monometer catalectic. The *Partheniac*; dimeter catalectic. The *Archebulian*; trimeter brachycatalectic.

IV. DACTYLIC METRE.

1514.—1. A *pure dactylic* verse consists of dactyls only, which have the arsis on the first syllable of the foot.

Of this verse, one foot constitutes a metre, and the lines range in length from dimeter to hexameter. Of these, the most important are—

1. *Hexameter or Heroic verse.*

Hexameter or *Heroic verse* consists of six feet, of which the fifth is a dactyl, the sixth a spondee, and each of the other four, a dactyl or a spondee; as,

Lūdere | quae vėl- | lēm cala- | mō pār- | mīsit a- | grēstī.—VIRG.

Respecting this verse, the following things may be noticed :

1st. When a spondee occurs in the fifth place, the line is called *spondaic*. Such lines are of a grave character, and but rarely occur.

2d. When the line consists of dactyls, the movement is brisk and rapid ; when of spondees, slow and heavy. Compare in this respect the two following lines : the first expresses the rapid movement over the plain, of a troop of horse eager for the combat ;—the other describes the slow and toilsome movements of the Cyclops at the labors of the forge.

Quādrupē | dānte pu- | trēm soni- | tū quatit | ſingula | cāmpūm.
Illi in- | tēr sē- | sē māg- | nā vī | brāchia | tōllūnt.—VIRG.

3d. The beauty and harmony of a Hexameter verse depend on the proper management of the caesura. The most approved caesural pause, in heroic poetry, is that which occurs after the arsis of the third foot—sometimes called the heroic caesural pause ; thus,

At domus | interi- | or | rē- | gālī | splēndida | lūxū.—VIRG.

In reading this line with due attention to quantity, we naturally pause where the caesural pause is indicated by the double line, and the whole movement is graceful and pleasing. Compare now with this, a line in which no attention is paid to the caesura, or in which, if one is made, you have to pause in the middle of a word, and the difference is manifest.

Rōmā | mōenia | tēr- | ruit | impiger | Hānnibal | armīs.

Sometimes the caesura falls after the thesis of the third foot, or the arsis of the fourth. In the last case, a secondary one often occurs in the second foot. The pause at the end of the third foot was the least approved. The following lines are examples of each of these :

1. Infān- | dūm rē- | gīna | ju- | bēs reno- | vāre do- | lōrēm.
2. Prīma te- | nēt, | plaū- | sūque vo- | lāt | fremi- | tūque se- | cūndō.
3. Cui nōn | dictus Hy- | lās puer | ēt Lā- | tōnia | Dēlōs.

When a pause occurs between the fourth and fifth feet, it is called the *Bucolic* caesura, from its use in pastoral poetry :

Ingen | tem | coe | lō | soni | tum dedit ; | inde se | cūtus.—VIRG.

2. A species of Hexameter is the *Priapean*. It is divisible into two portions of three feet each, of which portions the first begins generally with a *trochee*, and ends with an *amphimacer*, and the second begins with a *trochee* ; as follows :

O co- | lōnia | quae cupīs | pōnte | lūdere | lōngō.—CATULL.

These parts, however, may very well be scanned, the first as a *Glyconic*, and the second as a *Pherecratic* verse, of which see under (V) Choriambic verse.

3. *Pentameter verse* consists of five feet. It is commonly arranged in two portions or hemistichs, of which the first contains two feet, dactyls or spondees, followed by a long syllable which ought to end a word ; and the second, two dactyls followed by a long syllable ; thus,

Māxima | dē nīhi- | lō || nāscitur | histori- | ā.—PROPERT.

Pōmaque | nōn nō- | tīs || lēgit ab | ārbori- | būs.—TIBULL.

When the first distich does not end a word, or if there be an elision by *Synalaepha* or *Echthipsis*, the verse is considered harsh.

This verse is commonly used alternately with a hexameter line, a combination which is commonly called *Elegiac* verse.

4. *Dactylic tetrameter*, of which there are two kinds.

1st. *Dactylic tetrameter a priore*, called also *Alcmanian dactylic tetrameter*, which consists of the first four feet of a hexameter line, the fourth being always a dactyl; as,

Sōlvitur | ācris hi- | ēms grā- | tā vice.—HOR.

2d. *Dactylic tetrameter a posteriore*, called also *Spondaic tetrameter*, which consists of the last four feet of a hexameter line; as,

Sic trīs- | tēs āf- | fātus a- | micōs.—HOR.

5. *Dactylic trimeter* (or *Choriambic Trimeter Catalectic*), consists of the last three feet of a hexameter line (see *Choriambic* verse); as,

Grātō | Pyrrha sub | ānrō.—HOR.

6. *Dactylic trimeter catalectic*, also called *Archilochian penthemimeris*, consists of the first five half feet of a hexameter line; as,

Arbori- | būsque co- | mae.—HOR.

7. *Dactylic dimeter*, or *Adonic*—commonly used to conclude a Sapphic Stanza—consists of a dactyl and spondee; thus,

Risit A- | pōllō.

V. CHORIAMBIC METRE.

1515.—In *Choriambic* verse, the leading foot is a choriambus; but in the varieties of this metre, different other feet are admitted, chiefly at the beginning or end of the line, or both. The principal varieties are the following:

1. The *Choriambic tetrameter* consists of a spondee, three choriambi, and an iambus; as,

Tū nē | quāēsieris | scire nefās | quēm mihi quēm | tibi.

2. *Choriambic tetrameter* consists of three choriambi, or feet equivalent in length, and a Bacchius; as,

Jāne patēr | Jāne tuēs | dīve bicēps | bifōrmis.

Horace altered without improving this metre, by substituting a spondee for the iambus in the first foot; as,

Tē deōs ō- | rō Sybarin, | etc.

Note.—Choriambic tetrameter was originally called Phalaecian, from Phalaecus, who made great use of it.

3. *Asclepiadic tetrameter* consists of a spondee, two choriambi, and an iambus; thus,

Maecē | nās atavis | ēdite rē- | gibūs.—Hor.

This form is uniformly used by Horace. Other poets sometimes make the first foot a dactyl.

The caesural pause occurs at the end of the first choriambus.

This verse is sometimes scanned as a Dactylic pentameter catalectic; thus,

Maecē- | nās ata- | vis | ēdite | rēgibus.

4. *Choriambic trimeter*, or *Glyconic*, consists of a spondee (sometimes an iambus or trochee), a choriambus, and an iambus; as,

Sic tē | dīva potēns | Cypri.—Hor.

When the first foot is a spondee, it may be scanned as dactylic trimeter; as,

Sic tē | dīva po- | tēns Cypri.

5. *Choriambic trimeter catalectic*, or *Pherecratic*, consists of a spondee, choriambus, and a catalectic syllable; as,

Grātō | Pyrrha sub ān- | trō.

Here, also, the first foot is sometimes a trochee or an iambus. When a spondee, it may be scanned as Dactylic trimeter. See IV. 5.

6. *Choriambic dimeter* consists of a choriambus and a Bacchius; as,

Lȳdia dīc | per ōmnēs.—Hor.

VI. IONIC METRE.

1516.—1. The *Ionic a mājore*, or *Sotadic metre*, consists of three Ionics a mājore, and a spondee; as,

Hās cūm gemi- | nā cōmpede | dēdicāt ca- | tēnās.

Obs.—In this metre, an Ionic foot is often changed for a ditrochee, as in the third foot of the preceding line; and a long syllable is often resolved into two short ones.

2. The *Ionic a minōre* consists generally of three or four feet, which are all Ionics a minōre; as,

Puer alēs | tibi tēlis | operōsās- | que Minērvās.—Hor.

COMPOUND METRES.

1517.—A compound metre, or *Asynartete*, is the union of two kinds of metre in the same verse or line. Of these the following are the chief:

1. *Greater Alcaic*. Iambic mon. hyper. + Chor. dim. acat.

Thus, $\bar{\text{—}}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—} | \text{—} | \text{—}\text{—}\text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—}$

2. *Lesser Alcaic*. Dactylic dem. + Trochaic mon.

Thus, $\text{—}\text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—}\text{—}$

3. *Archilochian Hept.* or Dact. tetr. a priore + Troch. dim. brachyc.

Thus, $\text{—}\text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—}$

4. *Dactylico-Iambic*. Dactylic trim. cat. + Iambic dim.

Thus, $\text{—}\text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—}\text{—} | \text{—} | \text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—}$

5. *Iambico-Dactylic*. Iambic dim. + Dactyl trim. cat.

Thus, $\text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—}\text{—} | \text{—}\text{—}\text{—}$

SCANNING.

1518.—*Scanning* is the measuring of verse, or the resolving of a line into the several feet of which it is composed.

To do this properly, a previous acquaintance with the rules of quantity, and the structure of each kind of verse, is indispensable,—and also with the various ways by which syllables in certain situations are varied by contraction, elision, etc. These are usually called Figures of Prosody, and are as follows:

FIGURES OF PROSODY.

1519.—1. *Synaloepha* cuts off a vowel or diphthong from the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel, or *h* with a vowel following it, thus converting two syllables into one; as,

Terra antiqua by Synaloepha, *terr' antiqua*; *Dardanidae infensi*, *Dardanid' infensi*; *venit hūc*, *vent' ūc*; thus,

Quidve moror? si omnēs ūnō ordine habētis Achivōs.—VIRG.

Scanned thus,

Quidve mo- | rōr? s' ōm- | nēs ū- | n' ōr din' ha- | bētis A- | chivōs.

The *Synaloepha* is sometimes neglected, and seldom takes place in the interjections, *O, heu, ah, proh, vae, vah, hei*.

Long vowels and diphthongs, when not cut off, are sometimes shortened; as,

Insulæ | Ionī | In māg- | nō quās | dīra Ce- | lāsnō.—VIRG.

Crēdimus | An qui a- | mānt Ip- | sī sibi | sōmnia | fīngūnt.—Id.

2. *Ecthlipsis* cuts off *m* with a vowel preceding it, from the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel, or *h* followed by a vowel; as,

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lūmen ademptum.

Scanned thus,

Mōnstr' hōr- | rēnd', In- | fōrm', In- | gēns cui | lūmen ad- | ēmptūm.

This elision was sometimes omitted by the early poets; as,
Corporum | offici- | um est quoni- | am preme- | re omnia de- | orsum.—
LUCR.

Obs. A *Synaloepha* and *Ecthlipsis* are sometimes found at the end of a line, where, after the completing of the metre, a syllable remains to be joined to the next line, which of course must begin with a vowel. This is called *Synaphēa*; thus,

Sternitur | infē- | lix ali- | ēnō | vulnere | coelum | que
Adspicit, etc.

Here the *que* and *adspicit* are joined; as, *qu' adspicit*.

Jamque iter | ēmen- | sī, tur- | rēs ac- | tecta La- | tīnō- | rum
Ardua, etc., where the *-rum* and *ardua* are joined; as, *r' ardua*.

3. *Synæresis*, sometimes called *Cræsis*, contracts two syllables into one; as, *Phaëthōn*, for *Phaëthōn*; this is done by forming two vowels into a diphthong; *æ*, *ei*, *oi*, into *ae*, *ei*, *oi*; or pronouncing the two syllables as one; thus, *ea*, *iu*, as if *ya*, *yu*, etc.; as, *aurea*, *aurya*; *filius*, *filyus*; and *ua*, *ui*, etc., as if *wa*, *wi*; thus, *genua*, *genwa*; *tenuis*, *tenuis*.

4. *Diæresis* divides one syllable into two; as, *aulāi* for *aulae*; *Persēus*, for *Perseus*; *miliūs*, for *milvus*; *soliūt*, for *solvit*; *voliūt*, for *volvit*; *aquæ*, *suctus*, *sūasit*, *Sūevos*, *relangūit*, *reliquas*, for *aquæ*, *suctus*, etc.; as,

Aulāi in mediō libābant pōcula Bacchī.—VIRG.

Stāmina nōn ulli dissoliēnda Deō. *Pentam.*—TIBULLUS.

5. *Systole* makes a long syllable short; as, the penult in *tulerunt*; thus,

Mātri | longa de- | cem tule- | runt fas- | tidia | mensēs.—VIRG.

6. *Diastole* makes a short syllable long; as, the last syllable of *amor* in the following verse:

Consa | dant sī | tantus a- | mōr, et | moenia | cōdat.—VIRG.

STANZA.

1520.—A poem may consist of one or more kinds of verse. When a poem consists of one kind of verse, it is called *monocolon*; of two, *dicolon*; of three, *tricolon*.

1521.—The different kinds of verse in a poem are usually combined in regular portions called stanzas, or strophes, each of which contains the same number of lines, the same kinds of verse, and these arranged in the same order.

When a stanza or strophe consists of two lines, the poem is called *distrophon*; of three lines, *tristrophon*; of four, *tetrasrophon*. Hence poems, according to the number of kinds of verse which they contain, and the number of lines in the stanza, are characterized as follows:

Monocolon, one kind of verse in the poem.

Dicolon distrophon, two kinds of verse, and two lines in the stanza.

Dicolon tristrophon, two kinds of verse, three lines in the stanza.

Dicolon tetrasrophon, two kinds of verse, four lines in the stanza.

Tricolon tristrophon, three kinds of verse, three lines in the stanza.

Tricolon tetrasrophon, three kinds of verse, four lines in the stanza.

COMBINATIONS OF METRES IN HORACE.

1522.—Horace makes use of *nineteen* different species of metre combined in *eighteen* different ways. They are arranged as follows, according to the order of preference given them by the poet. The references here, where not marked, are to 1511-1516.

No. 1. Two lines Greater Alcaic. 1517, 1. One Archilochian dimeter hypermeter, I. 2. 5. 3d; and one Lesser Alcaid. 1517, 2.

No. 2. Three lines Sapphic, II. 2. One Adonic, or Dactylic dim. IV. 7.

No. 3. One line Choriambic trim. or Glyconic, V. 4. One choriambic trim. or Asclepiadic. V. 3.

No. 4. One line Iambic trim. or Senarian, I. 3. 5. 1st. One Iambic dim. I. 2. 3.

No. 5. Three lines, Chor. tetram. or Asclepiadic, V. 3. One Chor. trim. or Glyconic, V. 4.

No. 6. Two lines Chor. tetram. or Asclepiadic, V. 3. One Chor. trim. cat., or Pherecratic, V. 3. One Chor. trim. or Glyconic, V. 4.

No. 7. Choriambic tetrameter, or Asclepiadic alone, V. 3.

No. 8. One line Dactylic Hexameter, IV. 1. One Dactylic tetram. a posteriore, IV. 4. 2d.

No. 9. Choriambic pentameter only, V. 1.

No. 10. One line Dactylic Hexameter, IV. 1. One Iambic dim. 1. 2. 3.

No. 11. Iambic trimeter Senarian only, 1. 2. 5. 1st.

No. 12. One line Choriambic dim. V. 6. One Chor. tetram. (alter^{ed}), V. 2.

No. 13. One line Dactylic Hexameter, IV. 1. One Iambic trim. sca. I, 3. 5. 1st.

- No. 14. One line Dactylic Hexameter, IV. 1. One Archilochian Dactylic trimeter catalectic, IV. 6.
 No. 15. One line Dactylic Hexameter, IV. 1. One Iambico-dactylic, 1517, 5.
 No. 16. One line Iambic trim. Senarian, I. 3. 5. 1st. One Dactylic Iambic, 1517, 4.
 No. 17. One line Archilochian Heptameter, 1517, 3. One Archilochian Iambic trimeter, Catalectic, I. 2. 5. 2d.
 No. 18. One line Iambic dimeter Acephalous, I. 5. 9th; and one Iambic trimeter catalectic, I. 5. 2d.
 No. 19. Ionic a minore only, VI. 2. The first line contains three feet, the second, four.

Note.—The Satires and Epistles are in Dactylic Hexameter, IV. 1.

METRICAL KEY TO ODES OF HORACE.

1523.—This key gives, in alphabetical order, the first words of each ode, with a reference to the Nos. in the preceding section where the stanza is described, and reference made to the place where each metre is explained.

Aeli vetustō.....	No. 1	Herculis ritū.....	No. 2
Aequum memento.....	1	Horrida tempestās.....	15
Albi nē doleās.....	5	Ibis Liburnis.....	4
Altera jam teritur.....	13	Icci beātis.....	1
Augustam amici.....	1	Ille et nefastō.....	1
Atqui Deōrum.....	4	Impiōs parrae.....	2
Audi vēre Lycē.....	6	Inclūsam Danāēn.....	5
Bacchum in remōtis.....	1	Intactis opulentior.....	3
Beātus ille.....	4	Integer vitae.....	2
Coelō supīnās.....	1	Intermissa Venus diū.....	3
Coelō tonantem.....	1	Jam jam effīcaci.....	11
Cum tū Lydia.....	3	Jam pauca arātrō.....	1
Cūr mē querēlis.....	1	Jam satis terris.....	2
Dēlicta mājōrum.....	1	Jam vēris comitēs.....	5
Descende coelō.....	1	Justum et tenācem.....	1
Dianam tenerae.....	6	Laudābunt alii.....	8
Diffūgere nivēs.....	14	Lupis et agnis.....	4
Dive quem prōles.....	2	Lydia dic per omnēs.....	12
Divis orte bonis.....	5	Maecēnās atavis.....	7
Dōnārem paterās.....	7	Malā solutā.....	4
Dōnec grātus eram.....	3	Martis coelebs.....	2
Eheu fugācēs.....	1	Māter saeva Cupīdinum.....	3
Est mihi nōnum.....	2	Mercuri facunde.....	2
Et thūre et fidibus.....	3	Mercuri nam tē.....	2
Exēgi monumentum.....	7	Miserārum est.....	19
Extrēmum Tanaim.....	5	Mollis inertia.....	10
Faune nymphārum.....	2	Montium custōs.....	2
Festō quid potius diē.....	3	Mōtum ex Metellō.....	1

Mūsīs amīcus.....No.	1	Poscimur sīquid.....No.	2
Nātīs in ūsum.....	1	Quae cūra patrum.....	1
Nē forte crēdās.....	1	Qualem ministrum.....	1
Nē sit ancillae.....	2	Quandō repōstum.....	4
Nōlīs longa ferae.....	5	Quantum distet ab Inachō.....	3
Nōndum subactā.....	1	Quem tū, Melpomenē.....	3
Nōn ebur neque aureum.....	18	Quem virum aut hērōa.....	2
Nōn semper imbrēs.....	1	Quid bellicōsus.....	1
Nōn ūsītātā.....	1	Quid dēdicātum.....	1
Nōn vidēs quantō.....	2	Quid flās Asteriē.....	6
Nox erat.....	10	Quid immerentēs.....	4
Nullam Vāre sacrā.....	9	Quid obserātīs.....	11
Nullus argentō.....	2	Quid tibi vis.....	8
Nunc est bibendum.....	1	Quis dēsideriō.....	5
O crūdēlis adhuc.....	9	Quis multā gracilis.....	6
O Diva grātum.....	1	Quō mē, Bacche.....	3
O fons Bandusiae.....	6	Quō, quō scelesti ruitis....	4
O mātrem pulchrā.....	1	Rectius vivēs.....	2
O nātā mēcum.....	1	Rogāre longō.....	4
O nāvis referent.....	6	Scrībēris Variō.....	5
O saepe mēcum.....	1	Septimī Gādēs.....	2
O Venus rēgna.....	2	Sic tē Diva potens.....	3
Ōdī profānum.....	1	Solvitur acris hiems.....	17
Ōtium Divōs.....	2	Tē maris et terrae.....	8
Parcius junctās.....	2	Tū nē quaesieris.....	9
Parcus Dēdrum.....	1	Tyrrhēna rēgum.....	1
Parentis ōlim.....	4	Ulla sī jūris....	2
Pastor quum traheret.....	5	Uxor pauperis Ibyci.....	3
Persicōs ōdī puer.....	2	Vēlōx amoenum.....	1
Pettī nihil mē.....	16	Vidēs ut altā.....	1
Phoebe, silvārumque.....	2	Vile pōtābis.....	2
Phoebus volentem.....	1	Vītās hinnulē.....	6
Pindarum quisquis.....	2	Vixi chorēis.....	1

APPENDIX.

1. ROMAN COMPUTATION OF TIME.

1. Divisions of the Year.

1524.—Romulus is said to have divided the year into *ten months*, as follows: 1. *Martius*, from Mars, his supposed father; 2. *Aprilis*, from *Aperio*, "to open;" 3. *Maius*, from *Maiā*, the mother of Mercury; 4. *Jūnius*, from the goddess *Juno*. The rest were named from their number, as follows: 5. *Quintilis*, afterwards *Julius*, from *Julius Caesar*; 6. *Sextilis*, afterwards *Augustus*, from *Augustus Caesar*; 7. *September*; 8. *October*; 9. *November*; and 10. *December*. Numa afterwards added *two* months; viz.: 11. *Jānuārius*, from the god *Janus*; 12. *Februārius*, from *febru*, "to purify."

1525.—As the months were regulated by the course of the moon, it was soon found that the months and seasons did not always correspond, and various expedients were adopted to correct this error. Much confusion, however, still remained till about A. U. 707 (B. C. 47), when Julius Caesar, assisted by Sosigenes, an astronomer of Alexandria, reformed the Calendar, adjusted the year according to the course of the sun, and assigned to each of the twelve months the number of days which they still contain.

2. The Roman Month.

1526.—The Romans divided their month into three parts, by three fixed days, called *Kalends*, *Nones*, and *Ides*.* The first day of every month was called the *Kalends*; the fifth was called the *Nones*; and the thirteenth was called the *Ides*; except in March, May, July, and October, when the *Nones* fell on the seventh, and the *Ides* on the fifteenth; and the day was numbered according to its distance, (not after but) before each of these points; that is, after the *Kalends*, they numbered the day according to its distance before the *Nones*; after the *Nones*, according to its distance before the *Ides*; and after the *Ides*, according to its distance before the *Kalends*—both days being always included. The day before each of these points was never numbered, but called *Pridie*, *Nōnās*, *Idūs*, or *Kalendās*, as the case might be; the day before that was called *tertiō*, the day before that, *quartō*, etc.; scil. *ante Nōnās*, *Idūs*, *Kalendās*.

1527.—Various expressions and constructions were used by the Romans in the notation of the days of the months. Thus, for example, the 29th December, or the 4th of the *Kalends* of January, was expressed differently as follows:

1st. <i>Quartō Kalendārum Jānuārii</i> .	Abbreviated, IV. Kal. Jan., or
2d. <i>Quarto Kalendās Jānuārii</i> .	" IV. Kal. Jan., or
3d. <i>Quartō Kalendās Jānuāriās</i> .	" IV. Kal. Jan., or
4th. <i>Ante diem quartum Kal. Jan.</i>	" a. d. IV. K. Jan.

In these expressions, *quartō* agrees with *diē* understood; and *diē* governs *Kalendārum* in the genitive. *Kalendās* is governed by *ante* understood. In the first expression, *Jānuārii* is considered as a noun governed by *Kalendārum*; in the second, as a noun governed by *Kalendās*; in the third, *Jānuāriās* is regarded as an adjective agreeing with *Kalendās*; in the fourth, *ante diem quartum* is a technical phrase for *die quarto ante*, and frequently has a preposition before it; as, *in ante diem*, etc., or, *ex ante diem*, etc.

The notation of *Nones* and *Ides* was expressed in the same way, and with the same variety of expression.

The correspondence of the Roman notation of time with our own, may be seen by inspection of the following

* The first day was named *Kalends*, from the old verb *kalo*, "to call," because when the month was regulated according to the course of the moon, the priest announced the new moon, which was of course the first day of the month. The *Nones* were so called because that day was always the ninth from the *Ides*. The term *Ides* is derived from an obsolete Latin verb, *idare*, "to divide." It is supposed because that day, being about the middle of the month, divided it into two nearly equal parts.

1528.—

TABLE.

Days of our Months.	MAR. MAL. JUL. OCT. 81 days.	JAN. AUG. DEC. 81 days.	APR. JUN. SEPT. NOV. 90 days.	FEBR. 28 days. Bissex. 29.
1	Kalendae.	Kalendae.	Kalendae.	Kalendae.
2	VI. nōnās.	IV. nōnās.	IV. nōnās.	IV. nōnās.
3	V. "	III. "	III. "	III. "
4	IV. "	Prīdiē "	Prīdiē "	Prīdiē "
5	III. "	Nōnae.	Nōnae.	Nōnae.
6	Prīdiē "	VIII. Idūs.	VIII. Idūs.	VIII. Idūs.
7	Nōnae.	VII. "	VII. "	VII. "
8	VIII. Idūs.	VI. "	VI. "	VI. "
9	VII. "	V. "	V. "	V. "
10	VI. "	IV. "	IV. "	IV. "
11	V. "	III. "	III. "	III. "
12	IV. "	Prīdiē "	Prīdiē "	Prīdiē "
13	III. "	Idūs.	Idūs.	Idūs.
14	Prīdiē "	XIX. kal.	XVIII. kal.	XVI. kal.
15	Idūs.	XVIII. "	XVII. "	XV. "
16	XVII. kal.	XVII. "	XVI. "	XIV. "
17	XVI. "	XVI. "	XV. "	XIII. "
18	XV. "	XV. "	XIV. "	XII. "
19	XIV. "	XIV. "	XIII. "	XI. "
20	XIII. "	XIII. "	XII. "	X. "
21	XII. "	XII. "	XI. "	IX. "
22	XI. "	XI. "	X. "	VIII. "
23	X. "	X. "	IX. "	VII. "
24	IX. "	IX. "	VIII. "	VI. "
25	VIII. "	VIII. "	VII. "	V. "
26	VII. "	VII. "	VI. "	IV. "
27	VI. "	VI. "	V. "	III. "
28	V. "	V. "	IV. "	Prīdiē Mar.
29	IV. "	IV. "	III. "	
30	III. "	III. "	Prīdiē "	
31	Prīdiē "	Prīdiē "		

3. Rules for reducing Time.

As, however, this table cannot be always at hand, the following simple rules will enable a person to reduce time without a table.

I. TO REDUCE ROMAN TIME TO OUR OWN.

For reducing Kalends.

1529.—*Kalendae* are always the first day of the month; *Prīdiē Kalendārum*, always the last day of the month preceding. For any other notation, observe the following—

1530.—**RULE.** Subtract the number of the Kalends given from the number of days in the preceding month; add 2, and the result will be the day of the preceding month; thus,

- X. Kal. Jan.—Dec. has days $31-10 = 21 + 2 = 23$ d of Dec'r.
 XVI. Kal. Dec.—Nov. has days $30-16 = 14 + 2 = 16$ th of Nov'r.

For reducing Nones and Ides.

1531.—RULE. Subtract the number given, from the number of the day on which the Nones or Ides fall, and add 1. The result will be the day of the month named; thus,

- IV. Non. Dec.—Nones on the $5-4 = 1 + 1 = 2$, or 2d Dec'r.
 VI. Id. Dec.—Ides on the $13-6 = 7 + 1 = 8$, or 8th Dec'r.
 IV. Non. Mar.—Nones on the $7-4 = 3 + 1 = 4$, or 4th March.
 VI. Id. Mar.—Ides on the $15-6 = 9 + 1 = 10$, or 10th March.

II. FOR REDUCING OUR TIME TO ROMAN.

1532.—If the day is that on which the Kalends, Nones, or Ides fall, call it by these names. If the day before, call it *Pridie Kal.* (of the following month), *Prid. Non.* *Pridie Id.* (of the same month). Other days to be denominated according to their distance before the point next following, viz.: those after the Kalends and before the Nones, to be called *Nones*; those after the Nones and before the Ides, to be called *Ides*, viz.: of the month named; and those after the Ides and before the Kalends, to be called *Kalends*, viz.: of the month following; as follows:

For reducing to Kalends.

1533.—RULE. Subtract the day of the month given, from the number of days in the month, and add 2. The result will be the number of the Kalends of the month following; thus,

- Dec. 23d.—Dec. has days $31-23 = 8 + 2 = 10$, or X. Kal. Jan.
 Nov. 16th.—Nov. has days $30-16 = 14 + 2 = 16$, or XVI. Kal. Dec.

For reducing to Nones and Ides.

1534.—RULE. Subtract the day of the month given from the day of the Nones (if between the Kalends and Nones), or from the day of the Ides (if between the Nones and Ides), and add 1. The result will be the number of the Nones or Ides respectively; as,

- Dec. 2d.—Day of the Nones $5-2 = 3 + 1 = 4$, or IV. Non. Dec.
 Dec. 8th. “ Ides $13-8 = 5 + 1 = 6$, or VI. Id. Dec.
 March 4th. “ Nones $7-4 = 3 + 1 = 4$, or IV. Non. Mar.
 March 10th. “ Ides $15-10 = 5 + 1 = 6$, or VI. Id. Mar.

Division of the Roman Day.

1535.—The Roman *civil day* extended, as with us, from midnight to midnight, and its parts were variously named; as, *media nox*, *gallicinium*, *canticinium*, *diluculum*, *māne*, *antemeridiānum*, *meridiēs*, *pomeridiānum*, etc.

1536.—The *natural day* extended from sunrise (*solis ortus*) till sunset (*solis occasus*), and was divided into twelve equal parts, called hours

(*hōrae*); which were, of course, longer or shorter according to the length of the day. At the equinox, their hour and ours would be of the same length; but, as they began to number at sunrise, the *number* would be different, i. e., their first hour would correspond to our 7 o'clock, their second to our 8 o'clock, etc.

1537.—The *night* was divided by the Romans into four watches (*vigiliae*), each equal to three hours; the *first* and *second* extending from sunset to midnight, and the *third* and *fourth* from midnight to sunrise.

II. OF ROMAN NAMES.

1538.—The Romans at first seem to have had but one name; as, *Rōmulus*, *Remus*, *Numitor*: sometimes two; as, *Numa Pompilius*, *Ancus Martius*, etc.; but when they began to be divided into tribes, or clans (*gentes*), they commonly had *three names*—the *praenōmen*, the *nōmen*, and the *cognōmen*; arranged as follows:

1. The *Praenōmen* stood first, and distinguished the *individual*. It was commonly written with one or two letters; as, *A.* for *Aulus*; *C.* for *Caius*; *Cn.* for *Cnēius*, etc.

2. The *Nōmen*, which distinguished the *gens*. This name commonly ended in *ius*; as, *Cornēlius*, *Fabius*, *Tullius*, etc.

3. The *Cognōmen*, or surname, was put last, and marked the family; as, *Cicero*, *Caesar*, etc.

Thus, in *Publius Cornēlius Scipio*, *Publius* is the *praenōmen*, and denotes the individual; *Cornēlius* is the *nōmen*, and denotes the *gens*; and *Scipio* is the *cognōmen*, and denotes the *family*.

4. Sometimes a *fourth* name, called, in later times, *Agnōmen*, was added, as a memorial of some illustrious action or remarkable event. Thus, *Scipio* was named *Africānus*, from the conquest of Carthage in Africa.

1539.—The three names, however, were not always used—commonly two, and sometimes only one. In speaking to any one, the *praenōmen* was commonly used, which was peculiar to Roman citizens.

1540.—When there was only one *daughter* in a family, she was called by the name of the *gens*, with a feminine termination; as, *Tullia*, the daughter of *M. Tullius Cicero*; *Julia*, the daughter of *C. Julius Caesar*. If there were two, the elder was called *Māior*, and the younger *Minor*; as, *Tullia Major*, etc. If more than two, they were distinguished by numerals; as, *Prima*, *Secunda*, *Tertia*, etc.

1541.—*Slaves* had no *praenōmen*, but were anciently called by the *praenōmen* of their masters; as, *Marcipor*, as if *Marcī puer*; *Lūcipor* (*Lūcī puer*), etc. Afterwards they came to be named either from their country or from other circumstances; as, *Syrus*, *Davus*, *Geta*, *Tiro*, *Laurea*; and still more frequently from their employment; as, *Medici*, *Chirurgi*, *Paedagogi*, *Grammatici*, *Scribae*, *Fabri*, etc.

1542.—The most common *abbreviations* of Latin names, are the following, viz.:

A., *Aulus*.
C., *Caius*.
Cn., *Cnicius*.
D., *Decimus*.
L., *Lūcius*.
M., *Marcus*.

M. T. C., *Marcus Tul-
lius Cicero*.
M., *Mānius*.
Mam., *Mamercus*.
N., *Numerius*.
P., *Publius*.

Q., or Qu., *Quintus*.
Ser., *Servius*.
S., or Sex., *Sextus*.
Sp., *Spūrius*.
T., *Titus*.
Ti., or Tib., *Tiberius*.

Other Abbreviations.

A. d., *Ante diem*.
A. U., *Anno Urbis*.
A. U. C., *Anno urbis
conditae*.
Cal., or kal., *Kalendae*.
Cos., *Consul*. (Singu-
lar.)
Coss., *Consulēs*. (Plu-
ral.)
D. *Divus*.

Eq. Rom., *Eques Rō-
mānus*.
Id., *Idus*.
Imp., *Imperator*.
Nōn., *Nōnae*.
P. C., *Patrēs conscripti*.
P. R., *Populus Rōmānus*.
Pont. Max., *Pontifex
maximus*.
Pr. *Prætor*.

Prōc. *Præconsul*.
Rēsp. *Rēspublica*.
S., *Salūtem, Sacrum,
Senātus*.
S. D. P., *Salūtem dicit
plūrimam*.
S. P. Q. R., *Senātus pop-
ulusque Rōmānus*.
S. C., *Senātus consul-
tum*.

III. DIVISIONS OF THE ROMAN PEOPLE.

1543.—The Roman people were originally divided as follows :

1. **Patrēs.** Fathers, or Senators, called also *patrōnī*, from their relation to the *clientēs*, to whom they were the legal protectors.
2. **Plēbēs**, or **Plēbs**, or common people.

There were added—

3. **Equitēs**, or Knights, persons of merit and distinction, selected from the two orders, whose duty at first was to serve in war as cavalry, but they were afterwards advanced to other important offices. It was necessary for them to be over 18 years of age, and, latterly, to possess a fortune of four hundred thousand sesterces.
4. **Libertī**, or **Libertinī**. Freedmen—persons who had once been slaves, but obtained their freedom, and ranked as citizens. They were called *libertī* in relation to the person by whom they were set free, and *libertinī* in relation to all others.
5. **Servi**. Slaves.

1544.—When Romulus arranged the affairs of the new city, he appointed a council of 100 **Patrēs** from the Romans, and afterwards added to them 100 more from the Sabines. Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of Rome, added 100 more, called **Patrēs minōrum gentium**, in relation to whom the former senators were called *Patrēs majōrum gentium*, making 300 in all. A great part of these were slain by Tarquin the proud; and after his expulsion, Brutus, the first consul, chose a number to supply their place, who were called **Patrēs conscripti**, because they were enrolled with the other senators. This title was afterwards applied to all the senators in council assembled, and is supposed to be abbreviated for *Patrēs et conscripti*.

1545.—The *Patrēs*, as a class, were called *Patricii*, or Patricians. Besides these distinctions among the Romans, there were also distinctions of rank or party, as follows :

Nōbīlēs, whose ancestors or themselves held any curule office, *i. e.*, had been *Consul*, *Praetor*, *Censor*, or *Curule Aedile*.

Ignōbīlēs, who neither themselves, nor their ancestors, had held any curule office.

Optimātēs, those who favored the senate.

Populārēs, those who favored the people.

IV. DIVISIONS OF THE ROMAN CIVIL OFFICERS.

1546.—At first Rome was governed by kings for the space of 244 years. The ordinary magistrates after that, till the end of the republic, were :

1. **Consuls**, or chief magistrates, of whom there were two.
2. **Praetors**, or judges, also originally two in number, next in dignity to the consuls.
3. **Censors**, who took charge of the census, and had a general supervision of the morals of the people.
4. **Tribunes** of the people, the special guardians of the commonalty against the encroachments of the patricians, and who, by the word "*Veto*," *I forbid*, could prevent the passage of any law.
5. **Aediles**, who took care of the city and had the inspection and regulation of its public buildings, temples, theatres, baths, etc.
6. **Quaestors**, or Treasurers, who collected the public revenues.

1547.—Under the emperors there were added—

1. **Praefectus Urbis**, or *Urbis*, Governor of the city.
2. **Praefectus Praetōrii**, Commander of the body guards.
3. **Praefectus Annōnae**, whose duty it was to procure and distribute grain in time of scarcity.
4. **Praefectus militāris aerārīi**, who had charge of the military fund.
5. **Praefectus Classis**, Admiral of the fleet.
6. **Praefectus Vigilum**, or captain of the watch.

V. THE ROMAN ARMY.

1548.—The Romans were a nation of warriors. All within a certain age (17 to 45), were obliged to go forth to war at the call of their country. When an army was wanted for any purpose, a levy was made among the people, of the number required. These were then arranged, officered, and equipped for service.

1549.—The *Legion*. The leading division of the Roman army was the legion, which, when full, consisted of 6000 men, but varied from that to 4000.

1550.—Each legion was divided into ten *cohorts*; each cohort, into three *maniples*; and each manipule, into two *centuries*.

1551.—The complement of cavalry (*equitatus*) for each legion was three hundred, called *āla*, or *justus equitatus*. These were divided into ten *turmae*, or troops; and each *turma* into three *decuriae*, or bodies of ten men.

Division of the Soldiers.

1552.—The Roman soldiers were divided into three classes, viz.:

1. *Hastāti*, or spearmen; young men who occupied the first line.
2. *Principēs*, or middle-aged men, who occupied the middle line.
3. *Triarii*, veterans of approved valor, who occupied the third line.

Besides these, there were—

4. *Vēlitēs*, or light-armed soldiers; distinguished for agility and swiftness.
5. *Funditōrēs*, or slingers.
6. *Sagittarii*, or bowmen.

The Officers of the Legion were:

- 1553.**—1. Six *Military tribunes*, who commanded under the consul in turn, usually a month.
2. The *Centuriōnēs*, who commanded the centuries.

The Officers of the Cavalry were:

1. The *Praefectus Alae*, or commander of the wing.
2. The *Decuriōnēs*, or captains of ten.

1554.—The whole army was under the command of the *Consul*, or *Proconsul*, who acted as commander-in-chief. Under him were his *Lēgātī*, or lieutenants, who acted in his absence, or under his direction; or, as his deputies, were sent by him on embassies, or on business of special importance.

VI. ROMAN MONEY—WEIGHTS—AND MEASURES.

Roman Money.

1555.—The principal coins among the Romans were—*Brass*: the *As*, and its divisions; *Silver*: *Sestertius*, *Quinarius*, and *Denarius*, called *bigātī* and *quadrigātī*, from the impression of a chariot drawn by two or four horses on one side; *Gold*: the *Aureus* or *Solidus*.

1556.—Before the coining of silver, the Romans reckoned by the *As*, a brass coin, called also *libra*. This coin was originally the weight

of the Roman *libra* or *pondus*, but was afterwards reduced at different times, till at last it came to one twenty-fourth of a pound, and was called *libella*. It was divided into twelve equal parts called *Unciae*, every number of which had a distinct name, as follows :

$\frac{1}{12}$	<i>Uncia.</i>	$\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Semis, sem-</i>	$\frac{9}{12}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Dodrans.</i>
$\frac{2}{12}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$	<i>Sextans.</i>		<i>bella.</i>	$\frac{10}{12}$ or $\frac{5}{6}$	<i>Dextans.</i>
$\frac{3}{12}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Quadrans.</i>	$\frac{7}{12}$	<i>Septunz.</i>	$\frac{11}{12}$	<i>Deunz.</i>
$\frac{4}{12}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$	<i>Triens.</i>	$\frac{8}{12}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$	<i>Bes, or bes-</i>		
$\frac{5}{12}$	<i>Quincunz.</i>		<i>sis.</i>		

1557.—After the use of silver money, accounts were kept in *Sesterces* (*Sestertii*). This coin, emphatically called *Nummus* (money), was originally equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ *asses*, as the name *sestertius* means. Its symbol was L. L. S., i. e., *Libra Libra Semis*, or the numeral letters; thus, IIS, or with a line across HS. Other coins were multiples of this; thus, the *denarius* was equal to 4 *sesterces*; or 10 *asses*; and the *aureus*, a gold coin, was equal to 25 *denarii*, or 100 *sestertii*. When the *as* was reduced in weight after A. U. C. 536, the *sestertius* was worth 4 *asses*, and the *denarius*, 16.

1558.—A thousand *sestertii* was called *sestertium* (not a coin but the name of a sum), and was indicated by the mark IIS. This word was never used in the singular; and any sum less than 2000 *sesterces* was called so many *sestertii*; 2000 was called *duo* or *bina sestertia*; 10,000, *dēna sestertia*; 20,000, *vicēna sestertia*, etc., up to a million of *sesterces*, which was written *decies centēna millia sestertiōrum*, or *nummōrum*, ten times a hundred thousand *sesterces*. This was commonly abbreviated into *decies sestertium*, or *decies nummum*, in which expressions *centēna millia*, or *centies millia*, is always understood.

1559.—The following table will show the value of the Roman *as*, in federal money, both before and after the Punic war, and of the larger coins at all times.

1. Table of Roman Money.

		Before A. U. 536.		After A. U. 536.	
		D.	cts. m.	D.	cts. m.
	Teruncius, or 3 Unciae,.....		3.8		2.4
2	Teruncii = 1 Sembella,.....		7.7		4.8
5	Sembella = 1 As,.....	1	5.4		9.6
Before 536-2½	} Asses, = 1 Sestertius,.....	3	8.6	3	8.6
After 536-4					
2	Sestertii = 1 Quinarius, or Victoriatus,....	7	7.3	7	7.3
2	Quinarii = 1 Denarii,.....	15	4.7	15	4.7
25	Denarii = 1 Aureus, or So- lidus,.....	3	86 8.4	3	86 8.4
10	Aurei = 1 Sestertium,.....	38	68 4.6	38	68 4.6

2. *Roman Weights.*

	Troy Weight.			Avoirdupois W ^t .	
	Lbs.	oz.	dwt. grs.	Lbs.	oz. drs.
The Siliqua.....			2.92		0.106
3 Siliquae = 1 Obolus.....			8.76		0.320
2 Oboli = 1 Scrûpulum,			17.53		0.641
4 Scrûpula = 1 Sextula,.....		2	22.13		2.564
1½ Sextula = 1 Sciliquus,.....		4	9.19		3.847
1½ Sciliquus = 1 Duella,.....		5	20.26		5.129
3 Duellae = 1 Uncia,.....		17	12.79		15.389
12 Unciae = 1 LIBRA,.....	10	10	9.53	11	8.668

The Drachma was 3 Scrûpula.

3. *Roman Liquid Measure.*

		Galls.	qts.	pts.
1 Ligula, or Cochleare, is equal to.....				0.019
4 Ligula, = 1 Cyathus,				0.079
1½ Cyathi, = 1 Acêtâbulum,				0.118
2 Acêtâbula, = 1 Quartarius,				0.237
2 Quartarii, = 1 Hêmîna,				0.475
2 Hêmînae, = 1 Sextarius,				0.950
6 Sextarii, = 1 Congius,			2	1.704
4 Congii, = 1 Urna,		2	3	0.819
2 Urnae, = 1 Amphora,		5	2	1.639
20 Amphorae, = 1 Cûleus,		114	0	0.795

The *Sextarius* was divided into twelve *Unciae*, one of which was the *Cyathus*, equal to a small wine glass.

4. *Roman Dry Measure.*

		Pks.	galls.	qts.	pts.
1 Sextarius (same as in liquid measure),					0.950
8 Sextarii, = 1 Sêmi-modius,				3	1.606
2 Sêmi-modii, = 1 Modius,			1	3	1.218

Roman Measures of Length.

1560.—The Roman *foot* (*pēs*), like the *ās*, was divided into 12 *unciae*, different numbers of which were sometimes called by the same names as those of the *ās*; viz.: *Sextans*, *quadrans*, etc. The measures less than the *uncia* were the *digitus* = $\frac{1}{4}$; the *semiuncia* = $\frac{1}{8}$; the *siciliquis* = $\frac{1}{16}$; and the *sextula* = $\frac{1}{64}$ of the *uncia*; i. e., the *pēs*, or foot, contained 12 *unciae*, or 16 *digiti*, or 24 *semiunciae*, or 48 *siciliqui*, or 72 *sextulae*.

5. *Table of Measures above a Pēs.*

		Yds.	ft.
1 Pēs = 12 Unciae, or 16 Digits,.....			.97
1½ Pēs = 1 Palmipēs,.....			1.21
1½ Pēs = 1 Cubitus,.....			1.45

		Yds.	ft.
2½ Pedēs	= 1 Pēs Sestertius,.....		2.42
5 Pedēs	= 1 Passus,.....	1	1.85
125 Passūs	= 1 Stadium,.....	202	0.72
8 Stadia	= 1 Milliāre, or mile,.....	1617	2.75

6. Table of Land Measure.

		A.	roods.	poles.	sq. ft.
100 Pedēs quadrātī	= 1 Scrūpulum,				94.23
4 Scrūpula	= 1 Sextula,	1			104.69
1½ Sextulæ	= 1 Actus Simplex,	1			180.08
5 Actūs, or 6 Sextulæ	= 1 Uncia,		8		88.65
6 Unciæ	= 1 Actus quadrātus,	1	9		229.67
2 Actūs quadrātī	= 1 Jūgerum (As),	2	19		187.09
2 Jūgera	= 1 Haerēdium,	1	0	39	101.83
100 Haerēdia	= 1 Centuria,	124	2	17	109.79
4 Centuriæ	= 1 Saltus,	498	1	29	166.91

The Roman Jūgerum, or *As*, of land, was also divided into 12 Unciæ, any number of which was denominated as before, 1556.

VII. DIFFERENT AGES OF ROMAN LITERATURE.

1561.—Of the Roman literature, previous to A. U. 514, scarcely a vestige remains. The Roman writers, subsequent to that period, have been arranged into four classes, with reference to the purity of the language at the time in which they lived. These are called the *Golden age*, the *Silver age*, the *Brazen age*, and the *Iron age*.

1562.—The *Golden age* extends from the time of the second Punic war, B. C. 218, to the death of Augustus, A. D. 14, a period of about 280 years. In that period, Facciolatus reckons up in all 62 writers, of many of whose works, however, only fragments remain. The most distinguished writers of that period are *Terence*, *Catullus*, *Caesar*, *Nepos*, *Cicero*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, *Ovid*, *Livy*, and *Sallust*.

1563.—The *Silver age* extends from the death of Augustus to the death of Trajan, A. D. 118, a period of 104 years. The writers who flourished in this age are about twenty-three in number, of whom the most distinguished are *Celsus*, *Velleius*, *Columella*, the *Senecas*, the *Plinys*, *Juvenal*, *Quintilian*, *Tacitus*, *Suetonius*, and *Curtius*.

1564.—The writers of the *Brazen age*, extending from the death of Trajan till Rome was taken by the Goths, A. D. 410, were thirty-five; the most distinguished of whom were *Justin*, *Terentianus*, *Victor*, *Lactantius*, and *Claudian*.

1565.—From this period commenced the *Iron age*, during which the Latin language was much adulterated by the admixture of foreign words, and its purity, elegance, and strength, greatly declined.

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The numbers refer to paragraphs and not to pages. Most of the abbreviations used will explain themselves sufficiently: *w.* = with; *ff.* = and the following; *constr.* = construction of; *comps.* = compounds; *suff.* = suffix; *compar.* = comparison of.

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